

Hawaiian Gazette

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1914.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NUMBER 3948

JAPANESE PASSES NIGHT WRAPT IN TORPEDO NETS

Singular Naval Incident At This Port Involving Craft of Mikado and Kaiser Develops Dramatic Situation

AFTER a day of many rumors, of secret conferences by federal officials and diplomats, of code messages sent to Tokio and Washington, of singular and significant developments along the waterfront, of the sudden appearance of the collier Tattori Maru, and the reported presence of the Japanese battleship Kongo off Kahuku—after a day of intense interest in the war situation as it has been brought under focus here, night settled down upon the scene, and drew a curtain of darkness across the stage where the probable impending naval drama may take place.

JAPANESE SAMPANS ARE SENTINELS

Now and then through the darkness of the night, the lights of the Japanese battleship Hizen could be seen, in proof that she is still keeping her close watch on this port against the time the little German cruiser Geier departs.

And down at her place on the waterfront, columns of smoke ascended from the Geier's stacks, which gave rise to the report that she had steam up and was about to make one daring rush for escape, or one resolute attempt to torpedo the great ship that lies in wait for her.

Close by the side of this little German ship, a group of Japanese sampans hover, ready and eager, perhaps, to be of service to their country by giving a signal should the Geier start on a mad race for escape.

HIZEN DROPS TORPEDO NETS

Toward nightfall, when the reports became more and more emphatic that the German ship was making ready to flee, the Hizen put down her torpedo nets, and set out her patrol boats. These little crafts are proceeding back and forth, completely covering the stretch of water at the mouth of the harbor. Signal rockets are carried in the boats, which, being lit, would throw a flame visible for miles.

CONFERENCE OVER LITTLE GEIER

Protests against the Geier remaining here longer, as reported in The Advertiser yesterday, were resumed during the day. At three-thirty o'clock in the afternoon a conference was held by Collector of Customs Franklin, Rear-Admiral Moore, Japanese Consul Arita and Captain Kawanami of the Hizen.

This conference, it was learned, dealt solely with the presence of the German cruiser here, the Japanese arguing that the repairs she was making are not necessary, and are being made merely for delay.

It is said that several messages were sent to Washington, and at least one to Tokio at the conclusion of this secret conference.

GEIER DECKED OUT WITH FLAGS

On board the Geier yesterday, a quiet celebration of the Kaiserin Victoria's birthday was held. A few prominent Germans, including German Consul Georg Rodiek, were present at an informal reception. Captains of other German ships in port paid their respects. In celebration of the occasion, a large part of the crew was given shore leave.

Collier Tattori Maru appeared off port alongside the Hizen in the early morning. A few hours later she tied up with her, and rapid coaling was done. The collier accompanied the Hizen here from Japan. Its presence here yesterday morning was not unexpected; its arrival confirmed the prediction made by The Advertiser.

KONGO MAY BE OFF KAHUKU

Last night word was received from Kahuku that a large ship, believed to be the Kongo, was a few miles from land, playing her searchlight on the shore. That the Kongo was within a short distance of here has been generally believed for some time.

No confirmation could be had at the Geier to the report that she was preparing to leave. On the contrary, it was denied. The smoke, it was explained, was not from the boiler-room.

HIZEN WATCHED OVER TEACUPS

As the Hizen maintained her patrol off the harbor last night, shortly after eleven o'clock, Lieutenant Fritz Metzler, who is chief officer of the Geier, watched the movements of the vessel as he sipped his tea on the roof garden of the Young Hotel and discussed with a group of friends anything and everything but the future movements of his vessel.

Apparently the danger that lurked outside the harbor was the least of his troubles and he appeared to be highly amused when it was suggested that a possible dash would be made by the Geier, either toward destroying her enemy or making an escape from this harbor.

COLLECTOR OF PORT KEPT BUSY

Collector of the Port Malcolm A. Franklin and his chief deputy, Raymer Sharp, were engaged the greater portion of yesterday in consulting with the treasury department at Washington by cable regarding the procedure to follow in handling the difficult problems that have arisen since the arrival of the Geier and the battleship Hizen.

A conference was held in the morning between the collector, Japanese Consul Arita and Captain Kawanami of the Hizen. Although Mr. Franklin would not give out the result of this conference, it is understood that another protest was made by the Japanese consul against the Geier remaining longer in this port.

At three o'clock a conference was held between Rear-Admiral Moore, Collector Franklin and Deputy Collector Sharp. When interviewed at the close of this conference, Admiral Moore said that he had no statement to make.

"Collector Franklin is in full charge as far as carrying out the neutrality laws of the United States in this port is concerned," said Admiral Moore. "Whatever his decision is, or whatever orders he gives me I will carry out."

In their endeavors to maintain strict neutrality Collector Franklin and Deputy Collector Sharp are maintaining absolute silence.

HIZEN MAINTAINS GRIM PATROL

In the meantime, with her decks stripped for action, and her guns trained for instant use in the event the little cruiser Geier attempted to leave this port,

GERMAN ARMY RETREATS IN BELGIUM

Russians Drive Back Kaiser and His Staff and Sweep Whole Line

TEUTON FORCES LOSING GROUND

LONDON, October 23.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—Late reports from the battlefield last night state that the Germans have been defeated in their attempts to advance in Belgium, that the French center has made substantial advances towards Longwy and that there has been desperate fighting near Lille, near enough for the artillery of the Allies to bombard the city and drive out the German garrison.

GERMANS ARE ENTRENCHING

In Belgium, after retreating through the burning villages of Schooten, Lettinghe, Wilskirke and Slype, the Germans are entrenching and installing heavy guns at Zebrugge, where it seems evident they intend to assume the defensive. Before retiring from Ostend, they sent in an order for the citizens to supply them with six thousand bottles of wine.

LILLE IS MASS OF RUINS

Lille, which has been bombarded by the British artillery, is reported to be a mass of ruins. The heavy shell fire has driven the Germans out, but they still hold the positions west of the city.

Advancing along the road from Chalons-sur-Marne towards Longwy, on the Luxembourg border, the French troops yesterday drove the Germans back, capturing seven thousand prisoners, three guns and thirty-one flags.

DESTROYS NAVAL BASE

LONDON, October 23.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—A submarine base, established by the Germans on an uninhabited island of the Siltland group, has been discovered and destroyed by the British navy. The base has a large supply of ammunition and a big stock of provisions, carefully concealed.

The navy sank the base yesterday of the torpedo gunboat Dryad, which went ashore near Kirkwall, Orkney Islands. It is believed that the wreck will be complete.

Fears are also entertained at the Admiralty for submarine D-3, which was dispatched upon a cruise and which is now overdue. It is feared she may have been sunk while making an attack upon some German warship. She carries complement of sixteen men.

Insurance against damage by Zeppelins was taken out yesterday by the guardians of Westminster Abbey. The amount of the policy is \$700,000.

The Hizen is maintaining a grim patrol off the harbor about five miles from shore.

Yesterday morning the Tattori Maru, a Japanese collier, came way from the port, and steamed up to the battleship. At nine o'clock the collier made fast to the battleship and coaling operations were begun. The Tattori is loaded with briquettes of coal. They are two feet in length, six inches thick and weigh about thirty pounds each.

JAPANESE SEAMEN SHIFT BRIQUETTES

A line of Japanese seamen was formed along the decks of the collier and the battleship and these briquettes were passed from hand to hand over the vessel's side. This mode of coaling enabled the Hizen to have her bunkers filled in short order and the work was completed shortly after three o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The collier then steamed a short distance to the westward and the Hizen resumed her vigil over the Geier.

Aboard the Geier there was little indication of anything of a warlike nature apparent. Promptly at eight o'clock in the morning a signal given from the bridge of the vessel, streamers of flags and vari-colored bunting were hoisted to the masthead of the Geier and stretched from the fore to the mainmast, while the German colors were hung from the flagstaff at the stern of the vessel.

HONORING KAISER'S BIRTHDAY

The other warbound German vessels in this port followed the example of the Geier and in this manner showed their respect for the Kaiser Victoria's natal day. Owing to the conditions under which the Geier is in port the celebration aboard was of an informal nature. Consul Georg Rodiek and several prominent members of the local German colony called on Captain Raaboff and paid their respects.

For the first time since the Geier arrived, the crew were given shore liberty. A special car from the Rapid Transit Company was engaged and the hardy seafarers, looking spick and span in their white uniforms, visited various points of interest about the city.

ALL MEN GIVEN HOLIDAY

All of the men were given a holiday and there was no sign of activity aboard the vessel aside from the regular routine work.

A large quantity of smoke was seen issuing from the funnel of the Geier, which gave rise to the report up town that the vessel was preparing to leave. Aboard the Geier it was explained that this smoke was from the fires that are maintained to keep steam up in the boiler which is used for the refrigerating and lighting plants.

About the city yesterday the Geier and the Hizen was the sole topic of conversation. Many theories were advanced as to what move the little cruiser would make next. Although no official or reliable information was given out as to the length of time that has been allotted to the Geier to remain here and repair, a report was current that the time limit of the Geier was to expire last night and that the vessel would either intern or leave the port.

GEIER MIGHT MAKE BOLD DASH

In the event of the latter course being pursued, the waterfront strategists had it that the Geier would make a dash from this port and make one final and probably fatal attempt to discharge one or more torpedoes at the Hizen, and having struck this blow for their country's cause, the officers and crew were willing to go down with their ship with her colors flying.

The faculty of such a move was pointed out when it was shown that there are at least 150 Japanese sampans in port, some of these high-power ones with a speed of from sixteen to eighteen knots an hour, which would warn the Hizen of every move that the Geier would make. Several of these craft were seen yesterday lying in close proximity to the Geier.

THE ADVERTISER ABOARD HIZEN

That the Hizen had been furnished with local news prior to her arrival is indicated by a statement made yesterday by L. E. Edgeworth, the photographer who visited the vessel Wednesday shortly after its arrival, in company with a number of Japanese newspaper men. Mr. Edgeworth said that several of the officers were reading The Advertiser of Wednesday morning when he arrived aboard the vessel. As Mr. Edgeworth was among the first to board the Hizen, the presumption is that the officers of the vessel were furnished with The Advertiser by Japanese fishermen in sampans.

LIGHTS AND SEARCHLIGHT MASKED

The lights of the battleship were masked last night and her searchlights were not in action. The searchlight from Fort Ruger was not used and shortly after ten o'clock the moon went down and waters of the harbor were enveloped in darkness.

From the roof garden of the Young Hotel and from several other high points about the city large numbers of curious sightseers congregated and many conjectures were made as to what developments the next twenty-four hours would bring forth. Field glasses were brought into play and the telephones in the custom house and harbor-master's office were almost constantly rung by inquirers who were desirous to know if the Geier had made a dash from the harbor and whether the Japanese battleship was still off port.

A visit was made to the Tattori Maru yesterday afternoon by Quarantine Officer James. Although the vessel is still outside the three-mile limit Doctor Trotter decided that as a precaution, owing to the fact that officers from the Hizen were making trips ashore and were in contact with the crews of the collier, the vessel should be examined as to the health conditions. After a thorough inspection of the crew the Tattori Maru was given pratique.

The Tattori left Yochuhiga dockyard on October 10 and steamed to Hawaii in company with the Hizen. She is a vessel of about 7000 tons register and apparently is heavily loaded with briquettes of coal.

Mexican Peace Parley Closes

EL PASO, October 23.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—Scribbled by General Carranza and threatened by General Villa, the military chiefs who had assembled at Aguas Calientes to determine upon the form of the government of Mexico, and select a Provisional President under whom a constitutional election could be held, have decided to call their efforts a failure and it is improbable that the convention will reassemble.

Such is the tenor of the despatches from the City of Mexico. The convention met on October 10, according to the terms of the agreement arrived at between the Constitutionalists and the Federalists, following the flight of Provisional President Carranza, who held office after the abdication of Huerta.

The delegates voted themselves absolute and pledged each other to stand by the results of the deliberations.

Carranza challenged this assumption of power and refused either to attend the convention or tender his resignation. Villa refused to attend and started an army towards Aguas Calientes.

DEATH OF PORFORIO DIAZ IS REPORTED

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 23.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—An unconfirmed rumor is in circulation here that the late President Porfirio Diaz has died in Madrid.

PRUSSIAN DIET PASSES ANOTHER BIG WAR LOAN

BERLIN, Oct. 23.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—The Prussian diet yesterday passed a series of war bills, including a war credit of a billion and a half marks.

GOVERNMENT WILL HUNT TAX DODGERS

Federal Income Assessment Is Dodged by 146,828 Persons Who Are Liable

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—According to a report just issued by the treasury department, the number of those who have dodged the payment of the federal income tax is one hundred and forty-six thousand, eight hundred and twenty-eight. The government proposes to take quick action towards collecting from these tax-dodgers.

Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia led a winning fight yesterday against adjournment of Congress at six o'clock last night as was at first planned. He marshaled a strong filibuster against adjournment unless the Southern cotton growers are granted government relief, as they are facing disaster. As a result of his fight both houses adjourned until today at noon.

President Wilson signed the war relief bill yesterday.

AMERICAN MARINES LANDED IN HAITI

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—Word has been received here that the Haitian revolutionists are preparing for a final campaign to crush the forces of the government and marines from the American gunboat Tacoma have been landed at Port Au Prince to protect the American consulate.

The rebel leader, Daylimar Theodore, has declared himself President and the members of the cabinet, have all resigned and are preparing to take a ship for Venezuela.

LORIMER INDICTED ON THREE COUNTS

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—Former Senator Lorimer, John Seagrave, chief clerk in the office of the state auditor and twelve others, employees in the Lorimer-Munday chain of banks, yesterday were indicted in the state courts for alleged conspiracy to ruin the banks, on charges of operating a confidence game on charges of embezzlement and on charges of larceny.

SLAVS ADVANCE ALL ALONG LINE

LONDON, October 23.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—According to a Warsaw despatch to the Daily News, the Kaiser and his staff, who have been directing the general fighting in Poland from headquarters at Czenstochowa, on the Polish side of the border, north of Cracow, yesterday retreated back into Silesia, in the direction of Breslau.

SIBERIAN TROOPS IN FIGHTING LINE

According to the correspondent at Petrograd of the Daily Telegraph, the success of the Russians in Poland, while not decisive, may prove to be the turning point of the war.

The correspondent adds that the presence in the fighting line of troops from Siberia indicates that the mobilization in the remote parts of the Empire is being completed.

SLAVS STILL ADVANCE

PETROGRAD, October 23.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—The German rapid retreat from the position before Warsaw continues, the Russians everywhere advancing, allowing the enemy no opportunity to reform for another stand. The German bombardment of the fortifications at Lvangorod, sixty miles southeast of Warsaw, inflicted slight damage before the general retreat forced the abandonment of the siege.

DESPERATE ENGAGEMENTS IN GALICIA

There has been a series of desperate engagements in Galicia, the advance of the Russian left wing from Przemysl towards the Vistula being stubbornly contested. Despite this the Russians have made progress towards Cracow, yesterday capturing a German-Austrian detachment, including thirty officers, two thousand men and a large number of rapid-firers.

South of Przemysl the Russian operations are developing successfully.

GERMAN PRISONERS POUR INTO WARSAW

WARSAW, October 22.—A constant stream of German prisoners are being brought here from the Russian border fighting. Among the latest captured is a general who was bearing gifts from the Kaiser to the German troops.

DEFENSIVE POSITIONS ARE ABANDONED

WASHINGTON, October 23.—The French embassy here this afternoon issued a bulletin from the French foreign office which says: "The Germans before Warsaw have abandoned their defensive positions. The Russians are pursuing them, capturing many prisoners and munitions and supplies."

"The seventeenth and twentieth German corps have been decimated." "RUSSIANS DRIVEN OUT OF HUNGARY"

VIENNA, October 23.—(via London)—The official Austrian announcement of Wednesday says that the Russians have been driven from Hungary. The Austrians have recaptured the last pass in the Carpathian mountains, which the Russians had previously crossed.

TEUTONS FIGHT HARD

PARIS, October 23.—The military expert of the Paris Temps says that sporadic activity on various parts of the German line elsewhere than on their right are taking place. Some of these are intensely fierce, and are evidently part of a concerted plan to divert the attention of the Allies and prevent them from reinforcing their left, while the full German strength is being pressed southward along the seacoast.

SITUATION CRITICAL

BERLIN, October 23.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—General headquarters says today:

"Fighting continues along the River Yser."

"East of Dixmude the enemy has been repulsed."

"We have advanced successfully towards Ypres. The battle northward of Lille have been very severe but the enemy is slowly retreating."

"There was no fighting in Russian Poland yesterday. The situation there is still in a state of evolution."

The Krupp works are reconstructing five hundred captured guns.

KARLSURHE IS ACTIVE

LONDON, October 23.—(Associated Press by Commercial Pacific Cable)—A dispatch to the London Daily Mail from Tenerife reports further activities on the part of the German cruiser Karlsruhe. This cruiser has sunk her thirteenth British merchantman on the Atlantic.

ALLIES GAIN IN WEST

WASHINGTON, October 23.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—Reports from the western theater of the war from the various capitals agree that the main fighting of the day yesterday was along the line taken by the Allies in Southwest Belgium, extending from the seacoast near Ostend through Dixmunde to the Yser Canal, this line being a continuation of the main line of the Allies' left wing. The extreme left of the Belgian line of the Allies is covered by a fleet of British warships, operating between Ostend and Middelkerke.

GERMANS ARE REPULSED REPEATEDLY

Throughout the day, the Germans, reinforced by practically all their available troops in Belgium and by a detachment of marines sent to sea from Antwerp, hurled their columns against the Allies' line, attempting to break through. In no place were the Allies forced to give ground, the Germans being repeatedly repulsed with heavy losses.

In France, between Arras and the Oise, according to an official report from Paris, the Germans attempted another advance, meeting with strong opposition.

OIL TANKER RELEASED

WASHINGTON, October 22.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—The British ambassador has been informed by the British foreign office that the American oil-tanker John D. Rockefeller, which was seized by British warships, has been released. The Rockefeller, which was seized because her cargo was said to be contraband, was detained, the ambassador is informed, because her papers failed to state to whom the cargo was consigned. The papers read "To order," and it was subsequently learned that the consignee are Norwegians.

Norway has declared an embargo upon all oil exports.

ALLIES EVERYWHERE HOLD THEIR GROUND

Franco-British Forces Inflict Terrible Losses Upon German Army In Violent Battle Which Engages Entire Left

LONDON, October 22.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—Reports from France yesterday and last night indicate further heavy fighting in the northern area, with the Allies holding their positions and beating back determined assaults by the Germans, in the attacks at Nieuport, Dixmude and La Basse.

The official announcement from Paris says that the Allies everywhere held their ground in a violent battle on the left wing, and that the German losses were heavy.

BELGIANS DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES

The Belgian troops, holding a front of eighteen miles in the battle yesterday, particularly distinguished themselves in beating off the German attacks.

French troops captured a German officer believed to be Duke Ernest August, the Kaiser's son-in-law.

Advices from Bordeaux yesterday stated that the fighting was very heavy between Lille and Ostend, and that the Allies' situation was satisfactory.

ROULERS TAKEN BY ALLIES

Amsterdam reports that the Allies have bombed and captured the town of Roulers, in Belgium, thirteen miles northwest of Courtrai. The report has not yet been confirmed.

Advices yesterday from Amsterdam say that a refugee arriving there from Brussels reports that the German military commander has posted up proclamations in Brussels notifying German civilians to leave the city within forty-eight hours. The report is not confirmed.

Austrian and German subjects of military age, who have been allowed their liberty in England since the beginning of the war, are now being interned in detention camp.

French Wounded Is 50,000

LONDON, October 20.—Dr. Leslie Guesb, who established six Anglo-French hospitals in the field and is personally familiar with the battlefield conditions, estimates that the number of French wounded is 50,000. He says the condition of the German wounded shows that the French field artillery is more deadly than that of the enemy.

Loss of Allies 750,000

BERLIN, October 21.—The military expert of the Kreuz Zeitung estimates that the loss of the Allies to date, in dead, wounded and captured soldiers, is 750,000 men.

Fighting Continues On Yser

BERLIN, October 21.—Official—Severe fighting continues on the River Yser. The enemy's artillery is supported from the sea northwest of Nieuport.

West of Lille the German troops are assuming the offensive and have repulsed the enemy at several points.

Nothing decisive has occurred in the eastern arena of war.

A cablegram received from official sources at the German consulate yesterday says that several of the outer forts at Verdun have been taken.

AMERICANS WILL FEED STARVING BELGIANS

LONDON, October 22.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—The American commission, headed by Robert Hoover of California, will feed 700,000 Belgians who are now in a condition bordering on starvation.

An agreement has been reached between Belgium, England and Germany to facilitate this undertaking.

American Ambassador Page acted as intermediary in the negotiations between the different governments. More than \$1,250,000 has been donated for the relief of the Belgian refugees.

It is planned to establish innumerable soup kitchens. Australia is contributing 7000 frozen sheep.

California Wants Belgians

SAN FRANCISCO, October 22.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—The California development board has appointed committees to interview the owners of large tracts of land in this state regarding the bringing in of Belgian colonists. The matter of securing the assistance of the state to help Belgians to California will be investigated.

ORTEGA IS NOT SUNK

LIVERPOOL, October 22.—(Associated Press by Commercial Pacific Cable)—The British steamer Ortega, which sailed from Callao in September and which had been reported captured and sunk on September 17, by the German cruiser Leipzig, arrived here yesterday, undamaged. The steamer had been pursued and fired upon by the Leipzig, but outran her and escaped without any damage.

Meat Scarce In Austria

VENICE, October 22.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—A shortage of meat is reported in Austro-Hungary.

The Austrian ministry of agriculture has forbidden the slaughter of calves under six months old, in order to preserve the herds.

The price of flour is advancing, and the government has advised the use of black war bread, made partly of potatoes.

DAY OF GATTARO BATTLE STILL ON

LONDON, October 22.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph from its Cettigne correspondent states that the bombardment of the outer fortifications guarding the entrance to the Bay of Ostend, on the Atlantic, is being kept up by the Anglo-French fleet, while the nine main forts are being shelled by naval guns landed by the French and mounted on Mount Levein, which commands the forts. A Montenegrin force is operating on land in conjunction with the Allies.

NAVAL BATTLE UNCONFIRMED

The report received here yesterday of an engagement between German torpedo boats and British submarines in the Baltic sea has not been confirmed.

It was reported here yesterday that another vessel, the Cormorant of Cork, struck a mine and sank in the North Sea. From the account received it is believed the crew were saved by a British torpedo boat.

The German cruiser, operating in the Indian Ocean as a commerce destroyer, has sunk the steamship Chikana, Troilus, Ben Mohr, Glanrant, Dredger and Penabex, and captured the steamer Ernest.

POTSDAM IS SAFE

THE HAGUE, October 22.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—The Holland-American line steamship Potdam which was reported to be in a damaged condition as the result of striking a mine, arrived safely at Rotterdam last week.

REGENTS OF HARVARD SUPPORT MÜNSTERBERG

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts, October 22.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—It was yesterday announced that Prof. Hugo Münsterberg, director of the psychological laboratory of Harvard, has withdrawn his resignation at the request of the regents. This resignation had been demanded by Major Welser, in a threat that he would after his will, otherwise, null out Harvard out of a legacy of ten million dollars because the psychology department had issued partisan statements in favor of Germany.

TEMPEST DESTROYS CHINESE VILLAGES

WASHINGTON, October 22.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—The American consul at Chefoo reports that the tempest which interfered with the early operations of the Japanese against Kiaochow entirely destroyed many Chinese villages. The loss of life was heavy, and thousands of Chinese are now facing a famine.

JAPANESE LOSSES HEAVY

PEKING, China, October 20.—(Associated Press by Commercial Pacific Cable)—Refugees who have arrived here from Tsingtau say that the Japanese losses in the assault on the German stronghold were several thousands, while the Germans lost only a few hundreds. The British, crossing a mined field, lost heavily, according to reports.

FEDERAL RESERVE ACT EFFECTIVE NOVEMBER

WASHINGTON, October 22.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—The governors of the federal reserve banks, by a vote of thirty-seven to thirty-five, yesterday recommended that the banks be opened under the provisions of the new currency law on November 30.

CHICAGO, October 20.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—The Chicago packing-houses are working day and night for the first time in many years in order to fill the flood of European orders for canned meat products. The packers are buying Canadian, Mexican and southern cattle for the first time. The entire stock of hides has been sold.

VANCOUVER, B. C., October 21.

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—A Hindu has assassinated Immigration Inspector Hopkinson in the courtroom. Hopkinson was active in the Komagata Maru case, in which the Hindu immigrants were denied landing in British Columbia, the steamer being held in the harbor for two months, causing several serious revolts on the vessel among the Hindu passengers.

LISBON, Portugal, October 21.

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—Revolutionary uprisings in the cities of Braganza and Matra have been promptly suppressed. The revolt was led by former Colonel Adriano Beem.

Two Japanese are reported to have escaped from the Japanese passenger steamer Kiyu Maru at Hilo last Sunday. Rewards of fifty dollars for the capture of the escaped men have been posted. The Kiyu Maru has been at Hilo for some weeks. The steamer, which was on its way to South American ports and put into Hilo to avoid capture by German war vessels, has more than six hundred Asiatic passengers and a valuable cargo aboard.

TREATMENT FOR DYSENTERY.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy followed by a dose of castor oil will effectually cure the most stubborn cases of dysentery. It is especially good for summer diarrhoea in children. For sale by all druggists, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

GREAT SHIP WHEN LIES IN WAIT

While Teuton Warship Undergoes Repairs, at Dock Monster of Mikado's Fleet Lurks Outside Harbor To Prevent Escape

USES SEARCHLIGHTS WHEN NIGHT FALLS

(From Thursday Advertiser.)

HONOLULU was thrown to the forefront of impending naval activities in the Pacific, yesterday, when the shadow of a Japanese battleship fell on the motley water of the harbor, and farther out from the shore the ship itself moved, silently and ominously, the steel of its heavy guns gleaming wickedly in the early morning light.

Unannounced and unexpected, this battleship the Hizen, 12,700 tons, with an eventful record for the twelve years of its existence—threw its shadow on these waters of the Isles of Peace, and remained off port like a hangy Goliath waiting for his David.

SEARCHLIGHT PLAYS

And last night, still moving to and fro, the Hizen waited for her admitted prey, the German cruiser Geier, and threw her searchlight eagerly across the water, on Diamond Head, on the black trails of ships in the harbor, swept through the hours of the night, the searchlight continued its unceasing investigation, while the ship remained three or four miles from the shore.

And from Fort Ruger a powerful searchlight was focused on the warship. Hundreds of persons on roofs and hill-tops took advantage of the opportunity to see the giant warship keeping her determined watch. Up on Diamond Head the Arctis signal blinked and blinked. Possibly the signaling had nothing to do with the presence of the Hizen, but it lent, nonetheless, something to the atmosphere of the military scene of the scene.

GEIER'S TIME IS LIMITED

In the meantime, on board the little German cruiser Geier, designated for capture or destruction by the Hizen, the repairs to the machinery, went calmly on, unaware of the peril of her impending danger. As soon as she is finished with her repairs, she must leave the port, or dismantle and remain here until the war is over. This is according to neutrality law.

Officers on the Geier remain strictly neutral concerning the Japanese. Admiral Moore, it is well understood, has given the ship a specified time to get to sea, and if necessary, to get to sea, and according to a rumor the time set is October 23. From Japanese circles came a report last night that a protest had been made by the Japanese consul against the Geier staying here even that length of time.

OTHER JAPANESE EXPECTED

By dawn the scene now set on the water and harbor may be changed, and in place of one Japanese ship, two or even three may take a position off port. One of these may be the transport-coller Tottori Maru, 7000 tons, which accompanied the warship from Yokohama. This ship possibly was seen yesterday morning, with the Hizen, but disappeared again, in a direction and for a purpose not disclosed. The Hizen is a fore-runner of the first squadron of the Japanese navy, and according to a rumor the others of this squadron are in this vicinity.

BATTLE CRUISER NEAR BY

The Hizen is now in wireless touch with the battle cruiser Kongō, and came with her from Japan, according to a statement attributed to an officer of the battleship last night. So the Kongō as well as the Tottori Maru, will be off port this morning or tomorrow, and this Japanese fleet believe is very likely.

In talking to Captain Yasuama Kawanami, or the Junior officers of the ship, one is instantly struck with their candor, which stands out in contrast with the unbroken reticence of the German officers.

Captain Kawanami did not hesitate to say he was here to take or see dismantled the German cruiser Geier, that he left Japan fourteen days ago, and cruised past many islands of the South Pacific. No nothing, he said, interrupted their trip here.

CAPTAIN DISCUSSES TRIP

He discussed with a great deal more frankness and detail than might have been expected the trip here, and his intention of dismantling the Geier as an element in the present war.

But the first experience anyone of Honolulu had with the officers did not lead to the belief that they were in a mood to answer questions. This experience was had by the pilot, who went out to the ship in a launch when she first came off port.

"Your name?" he called up.

"Don't know," was the answer.

Then came this rapid-fire of question and answer:

"Where from?"

"Don't know."

"Where bound for?"

"Don't know."

"Anything you want?"

"No," which was the only real answer they gave. And later developments show that that answer was not really correct, for they do want something—the German cruiser Geier.

Hizen Stripped for Action

The Hizen is stripped and ready for instant action. In a few seconds' time she could have been big and little guns barking and roaring, as they did once in the Russo-Japanese war, the ship at that time belonging to the Rus-

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In Galicia, where the Russian attempt to cross the San River below Przemysl had been checked, the Russians have resumed the offensive.

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LONDON, October 2.—The national revenue returns just issued indicate that the war is costing the British Government about \$25,000,000 weekly. To this must be added the heavy loss of revenue. Death duties declined \$13,000,000 in the past quarter. The income tax and super-tax which were estimated to show a gain of \$32,000,000 for the whole year, shows a loss of \$2,500,000 for the six months. The customs revenue declined \$3,500,000 in three months. Happily Britain is showing herself able to bear a far greater strain without winking. Her additional note issue, as expressed in treasury notes, is only \$115,000,000, while the note circulation of the Imperial Bank of Germany has risen by over \$500,000,000. The British Government has just raised \$25,000,000 on a basis under 3% per cent. Germany is paying 5%. No public loans has yet had to be floated in England and the resources of the money market will probably suffice to meet the government needs for some time to come.

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MERCHANT-COLLIER AHLERS SLIPS OUT

German Vessel Clears Harbor Just in Time To Elude Japanese Warship

(From Wednesday Advertiser.)

Probably anticipating the arrival of the Japanese warship Hizen, and feeling that her only safety lay in flight, the German merchant ship O. J. D. Ahlers, a collier at the bombardment of Paopao, slipped out of the harbor at some hour last night, with Hilo as her presumed destination.

According to Harbormaster Foster the Ahlers left her outside anchorage about nine o'clock.

She did not give any forwarding of her intention of sailing, but got up steam and sailed away in perfect quietness. And her departure seemed to have been so well timed, that she must have cleared the harbor just before the Japanese warship Hizen arrived, her guns ready to be turned upon any enemy that crossed her path.

The fact that the Ahlers was a collier in the Paopao episode would, it is said, affect her status as a merchant ship, and put

BANQUET CLOSES
CONVENTION OF
SUGAR CHEMISTS

Technical Papers of Absorbing
Interest To Experts Read
at Last Sessions

METHODS OF BOILING
PRODUCT DISCUSSED

Delegates and Guests Enjoy
Feast and Entertainment at
Famous Country Club

It was the chemists allied with the
sugar industry of the islands who dined
together last night to celebrate the
conclusion of their twelfth annual
convention, the business sessions of which
came to a close yesterday afternoon.

At the Country Club fifty-seven mem-
bers of the Hawaiian Sugar Chemists'
Association and guests sat down to a
banquet and a banquet it was, suc-
cessful in every sense of the word,
from the speeches to the humorous songs
surrounding the "Pile Mill."

Officers for the ensuing year were
elected before the banquet. They are
H. P. Agoe, president; G. Giacometti,
vice-president, and S. S. Peck, secre-
tary-treasurer. The executive commit-
tee comprises J. A. Verrell, H. Johnson,
C. H. Halden, J. E. Biela, A. Fries and
Robert S. Norris.

Several interesting papers were read
during the two sessions yesterday. The
treatment of the subjects was too tech-
nical for general interest, and few per-
sons aside from the chemists themselves
were present.

The following were some of the pa-
pers read during the day:

"Reports on Boiling House Balances
Based on True Substances and Gravity
Solids," by M. Johnson; "A Few Sug-
gestions on Practical Mill Control," by
W. Duker; "On the Principles of the
Crystallization of Sugar in Prac-
tice," by Robert S. Norris; "Clarifica-
tion," by J. Warren-Alston; and
"Lime Decomposition Products in Fur-
gar Factories," by Herbert S. Walker.

The paper bringing forth the most
lengthy discussion came from Mr. Nor-
ris. It was brought out that there are
three distinct methods of boiling sug-
ar involving the retaining or nonretaining
of waste molasses. In process of some
factories, it was instanced, never re-
built molasses, and one factory was
cited that never returns it to process.
At present some plantations boil four
times.

The banquet last evening was a great
success, the entertainment was clever
and showed the result of a good deal
of preparation.

Song of an Expert

Here is one of the songs, sung
around the "Pile Mill." An "expert"
from the experiment station has come
to the mill, and this is his refrain:

"I'm the Sherlock Holmes of the in-
dustry,
I'm the fault-finder in chief of the
factory—
I'm searching for undetermined losses,
And I find them in most unexpected
sources.

If your extraction is high, I make it
low,
Your molasses purity isn't just so,
You report no entrainment, I find a let-
Your method of figuring is all bally
rout."

The convention this year has been
the most successful in the history of
the organization, said several of the
chemists yesterday. The attendance was
larger, and as was the case with the
mill engineers who recently convened
here for their annual convention, the
interest and enthusiasm was more pro-
nounced than at any time heretofore.

Chemists' Valuable Adjunct

Like the engineers, the chemists
hold a remarkably important relation
to the industry now, and will be re-
quired to use all effort and talent to
increase the sugar extraction, and in
other ways, prepare the industry for
the time when free sugar is a reality.

The chemists did not discuss any
radical departures from the present
methods, but they did talk on propo-
sitions which may mean a good deal
to the technical work in connection
with the industry.

List of the Delegates

Among those present at the conven-
tion were: H. P. Agoe, G. Giacometti,
S. S. Peck, J. A. Verrell, W. P. Napiun,
C. H. Halden, J. E. Biela, A. Fries,
R. S. Norris, Robert Kay, A. Grand-
homme, W. P. von D. Duker, F. R.
Wentmeier, F. T. Dillingham, Wil-
liam McGeorge, E. C. Lane, George F.
Renton, J. C. E. Wilson, T. W. Alston,
H. T. Hadfield, A. Garley, John Na-
zier, J. E. Harriell, W. P. Napiun,
C. H. Halden, C. W. Watson, William
Schmidt, L. W. Howard, F. N.
Peterson, L. D. Larson, J. J. Muller,
A. Kraft, A. M. Smith, A. de Bretz-
ville, P. Meschaert, E. T. Westly, J.
H. Pratt, V. Marcellino, James Wak-
niny, James P. Iano, H. E. Starratt,
A. M. Schmidt, Y. Katsuan, D. F.
Nicholson, C. E. James, A. E. Jordan,
A. G. Warner, H. D. Boveridge, H. S.
Walker, R. Longlier and H. E. Savage.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—(Associat-
ed Press by Federal Wireless).—Briga-
dier General Weaver, chief of coast ar-
tillery, makes an urgent plea in his an-
nual report to the war department for
more men to garrison the coast defense
stations. He declares that his force is
under-armed and under-manned. At
the present time, to complete the garri-
sons at the various posts occupied by
the coast-artillery, it would take, he
says, five hundred and fifty-four more
officers and ten thousand, nine hundred
and eighty-eight more men.

DECREASE IS NOTED
IN WHITE 'PLAGUE'

Board of Health Report For Sep-
tember Shows Material Re-
duction in Tuberculosis.

A greatly reduced number of deaths
and a greatly increased efficiency in the
reporting system is noticed in the
monthly report of the anti-tuberculosis
bureau of the board of health for Sep-
tember. The first three months of this
period, it says, shows a great improve-
ment over the same period last year.
Results of the campaign are encourag-
ing, than those hoped for. The report
compares the deaths, in which it
refers to the "only certain index."

In 1913 there were thirty deaths in
September, and seventy-five in the
three months, of which thirty-one were
"unregistered deaths." This year
there were twenty-two deaths in Sep-
tember and fifty-four for the month,
of which only seventeen were "unregis-
tered deaths." By unregistered deaths
the bureau refers to cases of which it
had no previous knowledge during life.

The total "unregistered deaths" there-
fore, in consequence, the less tubercu-
losis cases there are unknown to the
bureau.

Death Rate Greatly Reduced

The figures to be deduced from this
portion of the report are that the death
rate so far this year is twenty-eight
per cent better than last year and that
the reporting machinery is getting for-
tified five per cent of the cases it would
have missed last year.

The number of cases for September
was fifty-two against forty-five for
the same month last year. The num-
ber of cases in Honolulu was twenty-two,
of which three were properly
chargeable to the country districts. The
Leahi Home successfully met all the
demands for accommodations in Sep-
tember, chiefly, however, because only
a small fraction of the new cases ac-
cepted beds there. A waiting list has
already been established since Sep-
tember 30.

The report, in part, says:

"The most evident fact about the
new (hospital) records is that the present
percentage of cases under supervision
represents nearly the limit of the Ter-
ritory's resources for caring for its
tubercular population; in other words,
with every facility strained, proper
attention can only be given to but
twenty-five per cent of the afflicted.

"The Punahoa Home, Hilo, became
so crowded during the month that it
became necessary to discharge one pa-
tient. A second nurse, working on
West Hawaii, is absolutely necessary
before this island can be properly cov-
ered."

The report states that an attempt to
secure a nurse for the country districts
of Oahu failed, in spite of the fact that
tuberculosis was apparently spreading
in the greatest vigor in the districts
noted on Hawaii, Kauai and in Honolu-
lu, in all of which districts the nurs-
ing system of the bureau is in active
operation. The report contains the fol-
lowing figures:

On Hawaii and Kauai fifty-three per
cent of the considered tuberculosis cases
are under supervision. On Maui, where
there is no nurse, but ten per cent are
under supervision. In the country dis-
tricts of Oahu none of the ninety-three
registered cases are under supervision
with the exception of an occasional
patient in a plantation hospital. In
the city of Honolulu thirty-two per
cent of the cases are supervised. In
the entire Territory twenty-five per
cent are supervised. These figures
have been checked up by an exhaustive
two months' "audit."

The report notes that Palama Settle-
ment nursing division, which is under
supervision from the tuberculosis funds of
the board of health, has been re-organi-
zed with an extra nurse and the city
redistricted.

STEAMER AHLERS
ARRIVES IN HILO

Word was received here yesterday by
German Consul Geo. Rohde that the
steamer O. J. D. Ahlers had arrived
safely in Hilo. Owing to the lack of
berthing facilities in this harbor it
was decided to send the Ahlers to the
"Pine City," where, in all probability,
she will be given a berth at the new
Kahului wharf.

The Ahlers slipped away quietly at
an early hour on Wednesday morning
with all her lights masked. Consider-
ing the fact that the Japanese bat-
tle-ship Hizen arrived off this port early
Wednesday morning, the escape of the
Ahlers from capture is looked upon in
shipping circles as a clever and daring
piece of seamanship on the part of
Captain Elbo.

Whether the battleship Hizen would
have seized the Ahlers is a point that
was raised on the waterfront yesterday
inasmuch as that when the Hizen li-
berated a Norwegian steamer, arrived here
early yesterday morning, no effort was
made on the part of the King to over-
haul the vessel and to determine
under what flag she was sailing.

This inaction on the part of the bat-
tle-ship has given rise to the report
that the Hizen's mission here is not
that of commerce destroyer and that
all of her time will be devoted to
watching the German cruiser Greier.

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GOVERNOR PINKHAM
ADVISED OF MAUI'S
IMPERATIVE NEEDS

Superintendent Reports Conclu-
sions of Recent Tour of In-
spection To Chief Executive

ROADS, HARBORS AND
WHARVES ADVOCATED

Charles R. Forbes Tells of Work
Under Way and Suggests
Improvements

With the consent of Governor Pink-
ham the report made to him by Charles
R. Forbes, superintendent of public
works, on his recent official tour of
Maui, has been released for publica-
tion. The portion of the report touch-
ing on the Hilo homestead roads has
been fully treated in The Advertiser.
Touching further on this question Mr.
Forbes says in his report:

"This year's product of the homo-
steads is estimated to be at least
15,000 tons of pineapples, besides other
valuable crops of onions, beans and
small garden truck.

There are about three and a half
miles of homestead roads. Liliouoale
is four miles long. I am thoroughly
satisfied that the Hilo cannery peo-
ple have no selfish designs through
the improvement, because the homestead-
ers are under contract to deliver their
produce at the cannery."

"Regarding the Hilo road, from
information gathered and observation
made on the road in the neighborhood
of 100,000, requiring about twelve
miles to get a six per cent grade. With
the exception of six miles this road
could be completed within three years
and I strongly recommend that the
Territory render all possible assistance
towards building the same."

Governor Pinkham is a strong advo-
cate of the proposed road to the sum-
mit of Haleakala.

"Haleakala crater can be made one
of Hawaii's main tourist assets. I
believe that the Territory should do
its share for the benefit not only of Maui
but of all the Islands," said Governor
Pinkham yesterday. He is of the
opinion that the next legislature will
take up the project seriously and prob-
ably see to it that it is put through
as expeditiously as possible.

Maui Harbors and Wharves

Mr. Forbes also goes deeply into the
question of Maui harbors and wharves,
especially in regard to the port of
Kahului. He says:

"On October 1 I inspected the Kihui
wharf and found the repairs and im-
provements progressing satisfactorily
and this work should be completed
November 1."

On the question of Kahului harbor
and wharves the report is as follows:

"The Territory owns no wharf or
mooring buoy at Kahului. The Kahulu
Railroad Company is desirous of
disposing of the wharf to the Terri-
tory, and Mr. Walsh and Mr. Baldwin
informed me that it is not the inten-
tion of the railroad company to build
another wharf at Kahului. With the
Territory purchases their present wharf,
The Territory should own and control
the wharves at Kahului; also the moor-
ing buoys, although from an economic
standpoint, I question whether this
present wharf would be a sound invest-
ment, as it is in need of extensive re-
pairs, and the advisability of its pur-
chase would depend on what the rail
road company proposes to ask for it."

West Breakwater Needed

"Kahului harbor should have a west
breakwater, as the harbor continues to
fill up, and within five or six years,
dredging will be necessary. I would
suggest that the Governor take up
with the federal authorities this im-
provement, not only to prevent the
filling up of the harbor, but to make
the harbor safe. With this breakwater,
the harbor would be absolutely safe
and vessels could at all times be there
in perfect safety."

Concrete Bulkhead Recommended

"I would recommend a concrete bulk-
head wharf parallel to the present
breakwater be considered as a future
project. This would require a reinforc-
ed concrete wall 1200 feet long filled
in the back with dredged material, over
which would be laid a concrete slab.
This 1200-foot bulkhead wharf would
accommodate two large vessels. The
depth of water at this proposed bulk-
head is thirty-seven and a half feet
and no dredging would be necessary."

The Kahului Railroad Company has
done much in developing Kahului and
a great deal of credit is due them for
their efforts.

Much Freight Handled

"There is received, inward and out-
going freight, at Kahului, about 400,
000 tons per annum, exclusive of inter-
island freight. This freight consists of
about 150,000 tons of sugar, 15,000 tons
of molasses, 7000 tons of pine; the bal-
ance in oil, food stuffs, gasoline, ferti-
lizer, lumber and other products.

"I invite your attention to the rules
and regulations governing wharves un-
der the control of the Territory, which
provide for a charge of two cents per
net registered ton of the vessel per
day as wharfage.

Kahului Shipping

"For the past three years there has
been an average of ninety vessels of
all classes calling on Kahului, aggregat-
ing an average of 235,544 net tons.
At the present time the Kahului Rail

M'CARN EVIDENCE
MAY BE CURTAILED

Defendant Wants Testimony of
Four Witnesses at First
Trial Accepted

City Attorney Cathcart will decide
today whether he will accept the propo-
sition advanced by J. Alfred Macoun
yesterday that the testimony given by
Mrs. Maria Freitas, Miss Florida Pra-
dels, Mrs. Minnie Peters and Willie
Silva for the defense during the first
trial be read and accepted as evidence
in the present trial of J. McCarn.

Since the departure of his chief coun-
sel Wednesday for San Francisco, Mc-
Carn has been handling his own case.
J. Alfred Macoun, McCarn's only at-
torney now, still follows City Attorney
Cathcart to the war map and otherwise
keeps busy taking various stenographic
notes of the proceedings. Mr. Macoun
has his own system of shorthand.

Mrs. McCarn, Mrs. Lightfoot and
Mrs. Chapin were in court yesterday,
as well as a sprinkling of other inter-
ested spectators.

In the steamer Wednesday morning
for San Francisco Wednesday morning
was August Pereira, who has been re-
ferred to in the McCarn case as "August
Perry." The young man, who was a
witness for the defense at the first trial
before leaving he said to The Adver-
tiser that he was going to San Fran-
cisco, where his wife and children were
ill, but that he would be back in nine
days. Since his leaving it has been
learned that Pereira was going as
far as Washington, with McCarn's
chief counsel.

The question of the reconstruction
of Piers 5, 9 and 10, Honolulu, was
brought up by the harbor commissioners
at a regular meeting called attention to
a resolution passed by the board two
years ago outlining the policy of the
commissioners. The resolution, which
is still in force, reads as follows:

"Resolved, That as the ultimate and
early destruction of any under-water
timber is so certain, and its protection
so uncertain, that it be the policy of
the board of harbor commissioners to
replace worn-out wharves on
wood-pile foundations with wharves
constructed on reinforced concrete pil-
ars with steel frame floor joists protected
by reinforced concrete, with a working
surface of the same permanent charac-
ter as ashia;

"To establish irrevocably a type
of wharf construction whose perma-
nency will secure a reduction of 'repair
cost' to a minimum, increased immunity
from loss by fire, and absolute compli-
ance with the most exacting modern
quarantine regulations."

Mr. Wakefield said that the commis-
sion should consider and outline a plan
to put the whole wharf system of the
Territory on a self-sustaining basis and
that once this was done that the next
legislature should be asked to appro-
priate the required capital to start the
thing going.

Honolulu Pier Construction

As to the reconstruction of Piers 5
and 9, Honolulu, Chairman Charles R.
Forbes said that his department would
have the plans ready in five or six
weeks, at which time an estimate cost
of the work, but he thought it possible
that he would be able to furnish work-
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Tuesday morning.

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crease of seven per cent to the govern-
ment for that company alone.

Throughout the whole meeting the
commissioners sang the same song of
lack of funds while pointing out that
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These present at the meeting were
Charles R. Forbes, chairman; James
Wakefield, T. M. Thresh, Col. Charles
J. McCarthy and E. K. Bodge.

Favors Wharf at Malua

"I beg to state that upon examina-
tion of the present site of the Lahaina
wharf and the proposed site at Malua,
that the latter will be most desirable.
I talked with a number of people re-
siding at Malua, and they seem to be
well satisfied that Malua will be the
best adapted place for it. With the
business derived from the Pioneer Mill
Company and other freight, this wharf
should be self-supporting. Seafaring
men who are acquainted with these
waters claim that a wharf built beyond
the reef, that vessels could, eight out
of ten times, land and he with safety
at this wharf. This wharf should be
a heavily reinforced concrete structure
1200 feet long. This department of
public works could design a wharf that
would withstand the elements. A dis-
tance of 1200 feet from the shore the
water is thirty feet deep.

Present Method Dangerous

"I recommend that this project be
developed at the earliest practicable
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from vessels, is indeed a most danger-
ous procedure, and every effort should
be made to protect the lives and prop-
erty of travelers.

"I hope that the Governor will see
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It has been a favorite with the
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Chamberlain's Cough Remedy can al-
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It not only cures colds and grip, but
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Henson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for
Hawaii.

HARBOR BOARD HAS
LONG CONFAB OVER
NEEDS OF ISLANDS

But Every Time Some Question
Is Settled Empty Treasury
Is Recalled

If the Commissioners Only Had
Money They Would Do
Many Things

While no definite action was taken at
the meeting of the harbor commission
last night, it was the consensus of
opinion that the flooring of Pier 1,
formerly called Kihui wharf, at Hilo,
should consist of four-inch planking
covered with one-quarter-inch asphalt
and screenings. The commissioners
agreed that block payments had prov-
en altogether unsatisfactory.

There was a general talk on the
whole wharf situation, the financial
outlook and the possibility of selling
bonds in order to obtain the money
necessary to carry out the urgent work
required. It was stated that in
view of the failure to float the bond
issue in the mainland, local interests,
which would be least subserved through
better wharfage facilities, would prob-
ably come to the rescue of the Terri-
tory and take up large blocks of the
bonds. The allotment for Honolulu
amounts to \$479,189, Hilo, \$134,000,
Kahului, \$24,000, and Malua, \$25,000.

To Adhere To Former Policy

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MARINE TIDINGS.
By Merchants' Exchange.

Tuesday, Oct. 20, 1914.
Newcastle—Sailed, Oct. 19, S. S.
Strathblane for Honolulu (not pre-
vious).
Yokohama—Sailed, October 17, S. S.
Korea for Honolulu.
San Francisco—Arrived, Oct. 19, bk.
R. P. Tibbet, hence Oct. 1.
Sailing—October 19, S. S. Fronto for
Makaha.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED.
St. Kilian, from Hawaii, 6:30 a.m.
Str. W. G. Hall, from Kauai, 5 a.m.
Str. Helene, from Hawaii, 6:50 a.m.
Japanese Warship Hizen, from Yoshi-
mura, Japan, 7 a.m.
Sch. E. B. Jackson, from Newcastle,
7:30 a.m.

DEPARTED.
Str. Kiana, for Kauai, 5:10 p.m.
Str. Mikahala, for Malakoa, 5:15 p.m.
Str. Claudine, for Maui, 5 p.m.
Str. Kilian, for Hilo, 10 a.m.
Str. Matsonia, for San Francisco, 10
a.m.

Str. Helene, for Hawaii, 12:20 p.m.
Str. Aaana Maru, for Portland, 3:30
p.m.
Sch. E. B. Jackson, for Aluhini,
3:30 p.m.

PASSENGERS.
Arrived.
Per steamer Kihui from Hilo and
way ports, Oct. 19, Mrs. H. H. H.
Hummel and wife, Miss M. Mitchell,
E. A. Clowes, John Fraser, C. W. Allen
and wife, W. H. Muthrope, E. T. West-
ly and wife, G. C. Hofgaard, Mrs. S.
Yowell and son, Mrs. W. Stone, E. N.
Holmes, Wm. Roth, J. C. Foss, Jr., A.
Grandhomme, G. Greenell, J. B. Fer-
nandes and wife, Mrs. L. Malino and
son, J. R. Zamwalt, F. W. Holland, Mrs.
W. Cahill, W. Thayer, J. J. Smailly,
Miss M. Mitchell, from Lahaina—M.
Jones, W. L. Barrus

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

RODERICK O. MATHESON Editor

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FRIDAY OCTOBER 23

THE STORY OF THE INCANDESCENT

Thirty-five years ago today, Thomas A. Edison produced the first successful incandescent lamp. To fully appreciate the importance of this wonderful invention one must go back to those days when household electric lighting was deemed impossible by the world's greatest scientists, when the only illuminants were candles, oil lamps and now and then a gas plant in the larger cities. Street lighting was not seriously attempted, stores and shops were not illuminated after closing hours and only a few small oil lamps and flickering candles served to illuminate the household after dark.

Those were strenuous days for Mr. Edison. Besides the enormous amount of work entailed by the operations of his manufacturing shops, he was elaborating the engineering plans for the first central station in New York City, covering carefully every detail; he was turning out several new inventions every day; and helping the Board of Fire Underwriters formulate rules for the new art of incandescent lighting. He was also working on the innumerable details relating to isolated electric lighting plants, for which there was beginning to be a demand; he was directing the engineering and construction work of his electric railway out at Menlo Park. He was working about twenty hours a day at this time. He seemed to be utterly oblivious of the every day things of life. When he seemed to need new clothes, his secretary would order them and have them delivered to Mrs. Edison. When they arrived she would wait until he had gone to bed and then change all his things over from the old suit into the pockets of the new ones and leave that in place of the old suit. He would put it on next morning and just as likely as not go down to the machine works or elsewhere and get the new clothes covered with oil or chemicals.

Previous to 1881, the general public did not know what an incandescent lamp was. An engine and dynamo had been placed in the basement of Edison's office in Fifth Avenue, and the house was wired and fitted up with lamps and fixtures for the purpose of educating the public.

It was a matter of years before the general public acquired even a rudimentary knowledge of the art of incandescent lighting. This ignorance gave rise to a long list of most ludicrous incidents. The lamp works shipped some lamps to a customer, forwarding therewith the usual memorandum of shipment, which in this case read: "100 lamps, 110 volts." The customer returned the memorandum with this note written at the foot: "Lamps received but cannot find the volts in the package."

Developments in the new art of incandescent lighting came thick and fast from Mr. Edison in the early eighties. Improvement followed improvement with dazzling rapidity. The manufacturing shops were buzzing hives of industry. Real money, however, was a scarce commodity. Mr. Edison had been obliged to finance the organization of the shops himself, and in doing so had to a large extent mortgaged his future. There was some fearful and wonderful financing done when the payrolls of the four shops were made up at the week ends.

Late one summer afternoon in 1881, Mr. Edison was sitting in Major Eaton's office talking with him. The door opened and in came Mr. F. R. Upton, the manager of the lamp factory, which was then a small wooden building at Menlo Park. Mr. Upton was the one who, about a year previous to this time, had gone from Menlo Park to New York having on his arm a market basket containing all the incandescent lamps in the world.

"Hello Upton," said Mr. Edison, "how are you making out?" "Fine," replied Mr. Upton exultantly. "We finished a thousand lamps today." Mr. Edison said nothing but seized a pad of paper and figured for a few minutes. Then looking up, he said "In fifteen years you'll be making forty thousand a day."

As a matter of fact, the lamp factory was actually turning out about 45,000 lamps a day in 1896, and this number per hour is not unusual today.

MORE LIGHT ON WAR CAUSES

An important addition to the correspondence between the governments and the various foreign offices and ambassadors leading up to the outbreak of the War of Europe, which The Advertiser has been republishing during the past two weeks, has come in the form of the Russian Orange Paper, from which the part played by the Russians preliminary to the declarations of war is outlined. The Advertiser will include this Orange Paper in its reproductions.

A proper understanding of the political situation in Europe on the eve of the war cannot be had by the average man without a reading of this correspondence, which is official and authentic. By publishing the correspondence chronologically, with the British, German and Russian notes and exchanges as they come, a thoroughly impartial review of the ante bellum situation is given.

This correspondence, leading up to the greatest events of five hundred years, is extremely valuable to one who would have some clear idea of the immediate cause of the war, and in republishing it The Advertiser believes that it is serving its readers well.

TIME TO WAKE UP

The fact that the Republican ticket includes the names of one or two blacklegs hardly justifies the apathy with which the average Republican is viewing the election, coming within a few days. The average voter knows very well who upon that ticket is unworthy of support, just as he should know that the ticket, as a whole, shows an average decidedly higher than the ticket offered by the Democrats. The fourth district Republicans can very well afford to vote the Republican ticket for the county offices and for the house of representatives straight, and be glad of the opportunity of placing in office the men named. The average fourth district Republican can, also, very well afford to do a bit of public boosting for the county ticket and the house ticket. It will help a lot towards getting better government for Honolulu and for Hawaii.

The delegates to the Mexican constitutional convention must be having a real jolly time. They have been warned by Carranza that he will take repressive measures if they step on his toes, while Villa has eighteen thousand armed men in the near neighborhood looking after his interests. Everybody is watching and waiting, especially the former.

BEYOND THE EXCUSE OF IGNORANCE

Democratic ignorance of generally known facts may be advanced in excuse for a great many of the statements made and things done by the members of that party in Hawaii, but even Democratic ignorance cannot be brought forward to justify the misrepresentations being made by the writers and speakers of that party regarding the territorial immigration law and the presence in the Islands of Filipino laborers. The fact that the immigration of Filipinos into Hawaii is something with which the laws of the Territory cannot deal has been explained and explained over and over again, having been one of the issues of the campaign two years ago, and the truth of it cannot have failed to seep into the heads of even the local Democratic leaders.

Their present "literature," therefore, which continually and consistently informs the voters that the Republican immigration legislation is responsible for the presence in Hawaii of the Filipinos, can be explained only on the theory that the Bourbons believe that plain lying serves their purpose better than the truth. That there has been steady and studied lying over this question since the primaries cannot be denied.

Political events within the Republican party may have led the Democrats to the conclusion that truth unadorned with liberal fiction is unpopular with the average voter in Hawaii. But, whatever the reason for it, the Great Unwashed are giving the voters the finest selection of unadulterated lies this Territory has yet experienced.

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR

Interest has been aroused in the rules of warfare governing the care and treatment of prisoners, Hawaii's keen interest having been aroused by the recent wireless despatches to this paper that the Germans are having some portions of their sugar beet crop harvested by British and French prisoners of war, in lieu of other men for the fields. This paper has also reproduced photographs of prisoners at work under guards, and the right of a nation to so employ prisoners of war has been questioned.

The law of the nations respecting war have been drawn up very carefully to cover these points. At The Hague Convention of 1907, the delegates agreed to seventeen rules respecting the treatment of prisoners of war, the articles being subsequently ratified by the various governments. The first six articles are:

- Prisoners of war are in the power of the hostile government, but not of the individuals or corps who capture them. They must be humanely treated. All their personal belongings, except arms, horses, and military papers remain their property.

Prisoners of war may be interned in a town, fortress, camp, or other place, and bound not to go beyond certain fixed limits; but they cannot be confined except as an indispensable measure of safety and only while the circumstances which necessitate the measure continue to exist.

The state may utilize the labor of prisoners of war according to their rank and aptitude, officers excepted. The tasks shall not be excessive and shall have no connection with the operations of the war. Prisoners may be authorized to work for the public service, for private persons, or on their own account.

Work done for the state is paid at the rates in force for work of a similar kind done by soldiers of the national army, or, if there are none in force, at a rate according to the work executed.

When the work is for other branches of the public service or for private persons the conditions are settled in agreement with the military authorities.

The wages of the prisoners shall go towards improving their position and the balance shall be paid them on their release, after deducting the cost of their maintenance.

The government into whose hands prisoners of war have fallen is charged with their maintenance.

In the absence of a special agreement between the belligerents, prisoners of war shall be treated as regards board, lodging, and clothing on the same footing as the troops of the government who captured them.

Prisoners of war shall be subject to the laws, regulations, and orders in force in the army of the state in whose power they are. Any act of insubordination justifies the adoption towards them of such measures of severity as may be considered necessary.

Escaped prisoners who are retaken before being able to rejoin their own army or before leaving the territory occupied by the army which captured them are liable to disciplinary punishment.

Prisoners who, after succeeding in escaping, are again taken prisoners, are not liable to any punishment on account of the previous flight.

Every prisoner of war is bound to give, if he is questioned on the subject, his true name and rank, and if he infringes this rule, he is liable to have the advantages given to prisoners of his class curtailed.

THE PASSING HOUR

They are frank about it in Kohala, anyhow. A delegation of voters recently waited on a candidate for supervisor there and agreed to pledge him their votes if he, in turn, would pledge himself not to have any macadam roads built in the district. The reason advanced was that the fewer macadam roads the more work there would be for the citizen laborers in building the dirt ones over and over again.

Link McCandless, having been turned down by President Wilson in his candidacy for the governorship, now proposes to go to Washington as Delegate to tell the President who to put in Governor Pinkham's place. As yet there has been no explanation as to how the man who couldn't get himself a job is going to get one for someone else.

Considering the fact that Kuhio is running at the head of the ticket which is being supported by the sugar interests it is rather surprising to know that he is devoting the greater part of his time in hammering the planters and in slamming Judge Ballou, the planters' agent at Washington, while in no public speech has he agreed to help preserve the duty on sugar or outlined a constructive plan for procedure at Washington to save the one big industry of the Islands. Kuhio is certain of reelection. Why, then, is he not at Washington trying to do something to help through the bill regarding the sale of the Mahuka site, to help through the Rapid Transit Franchise Bill, to lay the groundwork of the campaign for the retention of the present duty on sugar, or to do any one of a hundred things needed to be done at Washington for Hawaii?

Six weeks or so ago The Advertiser warned the Delegate, the chamber of commerce and all others interested, of the danger pending of the loss of the lighthouse tender Kukui to this Territory and the immediate possibility of her replacement by one of the worn-out tubs which a mainland district has got tired of. The Kukui was built especially for Hawaii, but is too good a ship to be left here when some other place with a real representative in congress wants her. Our warning fell upon deaf ears. Nobody bothered himself to look after Hawaii's interest, and in consequence a recent mail has brought orders to the Kukui skipper to get ready to leave Hawaiian waters for good, while notification has come of the sailing from the Coast of an inspector authorized to charter a local steamer to take up the lighthouse service work until the successor of the Kukui reaches here. There may be time yet to save the day, but we doubt it. The time to act was some weeks ago.

VON MOLTKE DYING

LONDON, October 23.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—Field Marshal von Moltke, chief of the German staff, is dying from an affection of the liver, according to the correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph at Amsterdam. The fact of the fatal illness of the great strategist is known only to a few, says the correspondent, every effort to preserve secrecy being made. General von Moltke has left the Kaiser's headquarters, his place at the head of the general staff being taken by General von Falkenhayn.

FORTS AND GUNS IN THE WAR

The lessons for military men to learn from the bombardment and capture of the forts of Liege, Namur and Antwerp, and of the persistent holding out of the fortresses of the Verdun-Nancy line, are pointed out by the military critic of the Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant, who also gives a description of the German fortifications near Metz and Strassburg.

"The new German fortifications near Metz and Strassburg," he writes, "consist of small works surrounded by the usual obstacles (such as redoubts, trenches, moats and barbed wire entanglements). These forts are grouped and form units, each of which has its armored batteries (long range guns), and also sunken batteries of high-trajectory mortars. The intervening infantry positions are supported by small caliber field pieces.

"These forts are a few hundred meters apart and are connected with subterranean passages which lead also to the barracks beyond the range of artillery fire (making it possible to move troops into the positions without exposing them to the hostile artillery fire. In this case the arrangement is such that the enemy would have to take one small work after another, an operation which would cost many lives.)

"The speedy reduction of the fortresses Liege and Namur does not of necessity demonstrate that forts of their order have entirely lost their value, but it is certain that the 42-centimetre pieces are just the thing for them." But against small forts with permanent "tuschen-linien" (intervening military works), the fire from these guns, while terrible in effect, would not so quickly accomplish the results wanted. An additional factor in this is that the transportation of these heavy pieces is a difficult undertaking, which is also true of the necessary ammunition supply. To move these along an extended line of small forts is a heavy task.

From other sources it has been learned that fortifications of the type favored by General Brialmont would have served their purpose well had the Germans failed to provide themselves with the 42-centimetre pieces. It has been shown at Givet that the Austrian 35-centimetre mortar batteries, though smaller in caliber and of lesser force of penetration, suffice amply to reduce a unit fort in a little time. General Brialmont and the French military engineers, it is said, made the mistake of taking it for granted that the 21-centimetre gun of the Germans, and their own armies, were the last work in armament, having accepted that the steel they were familiar with could not stand a greater chamber-pressure. That a heavier piece would give more penetration than they calculated in their plans, they are said to have known, but they accepted that it would be impossible to transport such giants. In view of the fact that even thirty-six horses have difficulty in moving one of the German 42's, this conclusion was reasonable enough, explained a Dutch artillery officer, but neither General Brialmont nor the French engineers could foresee that motor traction would make such tremendous progress since the forts they built were planned.

That the Germans and Austrians have moved their 42's and 35's, respectively, by horses is a fact. But this seems to have been done in terrain where the roads permitted of no other course. Invariably they are moved by powerful traction engines, which in addition to the piece itself pull from three to four caissons. Recently a type of traction engine, known as the "caterpillar" has been observed, for use on bad roads and across plowed fields. In addition both the German and Austrian heavy pieces are mounted on a carriage, the wheels of which are fitted with flanges for use on the railroads. Whether or not this latter device has been suggested by the war cannot be said, but a few days ago several heavy German batteries were taken in this manner over the Belgian railroads, the road tractor running on the rails also. Ordinary railroad cars trailing behind the caissons carried the personnel of the batteries.

What sort of explosives the Germans use in the 42-centimetre shells is still a mystery. French officers of forts bombarded by the Germans maintain that the charge of the projectile is melinite, but others have expressed the opinion that the explosive is something entirely new and that the gases formed by it have even greater expansion than those of nitro-glycerine; the strongest high explosive known. There is no doubt that the vapors of the explosive have a violent toxic effect and nothing but a strong application of oxygen will revive those succumbing to them.

The German 42 is made with two barrels—a long one for flat range fire, and a short one for high-angle fire. In the former the ballistic charge is necessarily much stronger, and with a projectile weighing from 1600 to 1800 pounds the pressure exerted by the explosion upon the chamber walls cannot be less than 180 tons to the square inch, it is said. The high-angle mortar, 42, requires a slightly smaller propelling charge. The long-barrelled gun is used against the faces offered by fortifications, while the mortar drops its shells from a high elevation into the fort or redoubt. Their sight ranges are said to be, respectively, eight and five kilometres, while according to the Koelnische Zeitung the flight of the shell exceeds twelve and ten kilometres. The flight of both shells is attended by a number of interesting aerial phenomena, which so far have been merely hinted at by German experts. One of them, however, is that the gases of the chamber explosion travel ahead of the projectile for a long distance, but that in the end they are left behind by the shell, first the one and then the other having the greater speed, an indication, it is seriously maintained, that the vacuum created by the gases tend to not only support the flight of the huge mass of steel charge, but that they actually accelerate it. At about 2000 meters the shell leaves the company of the gases. Odd as it must seem the photographic experiments demonstrating this were made by a German ordnance expert during the bombardment of Namur. Such at least is the claim of the German press, which treats the results obtained very guardedly.

It is of interest to learn that the German 42 and the Austrian 35 are sighted or trained by means of what is known as the Morris tube, an American invention used in instruction practice in the United States navy. The tube in question lies along the barrel and fires a one-pound shell—weight and charge being in exact proportions to the weight of the projectile and capacity of charge of the main barrel. A trail of smoke shows the path of the one-pound shell and so establishes more or less accurately what the trajectory course of the 1600-pound projectile will be. When the piece has been "shot in" by means of the tube the actual charge is fired, with what results Liege, Namur, Givet, Manonvillers, Longwy and Montmedy will attest.

PRACTICAL STUDIES ARE POPULAR

Vocational Training Classes Are Crowded With Ambitious Boys and Girls

The vocational training idea is meeting with favor in all parts of the Territory. H. W. Kinney, superintendent of public instruction, said yesterday that where these courses have been started the classes are overwhelmingly large.

Extra Work Popular R. C. Bowman, vocational instructor for Maui, reporting recently on the progress of the work since the adoption of the rule that this course should be given outside of school hours, stated: "We talked with the principals of the schools and to the boys and what at first seemed an impossibility developed into a possibility and so looks as if it would be better than the old arrangement of classes in the regular school time."

"More boys expressed their desire to take the work outside of regular school hours than I really think I can handle. Some of them had not yet seen their parents. Others were not sure they could stay on account of Japanese school. In some cases so far the Japanese teachers have expressed willingness to let the boys from their school one morning or afternoon a week."

Mr. Kinney said there are over 100 enrollments for the sewing class to be opened at the Central Grammar School next Monday. The teachers thought that a dozen or so might take the work.

Courses Extended Last year a vocational training course was given at the Kaulauni School in Honolulu and at the Hilo High School. The work has been extended this year to Liliuokalani, Kaunani, Kalihewa and Central Grammar schools here, to the Ola, Paipaku and Hanomani schools on Hawaii and to the Lahoe High School, The Royal School is not included because there is no building available.

Prof. Edgar Wood has opened an evening class for vocational training work at the Normal School and has interested quite a handful of boys, fifteen years old and above in making better use of their time than spending it on the streets.

REGISTRATION BIG ON ALL ISLANDS

A. L. Case, supervising principal of the Maui schools, reports the enrollment for that island, as follows:

Lahaina District School, Date Reported, Enrollment. Olowalu, Sept. 30, 95; Kaneohe, Sept. 20, 400; Paunohi, Sept. 25, 82; Lanai, Oct. 3, 21; Hanalei, Oct. 1, 22; Hanalei, Sept. 30, 25; Total, 650.

Waialua District Kahuku, Sept. 30, 25; Waihee, Oct. 17, 149; Waialua, Oct. 12, 280; Waikapu, Sept. 30, 76; Kihai, Sept. 30, 74; Kihai, Oct. 5, 76; Spreckelsville, Sept. 30, 195; Punui, Sept. 25, 263; Keolu, Sept. 30, 101; Total, 1288.

Makawao District Kealahou, Sept. 29, 159; Keolu, Oct. 4, 140; Ulupalakua, Sept. 24, 28; Makana, Oct. 2, 24; Makawao, Sept. 26, 157; Kaupakua, Oct. 1, 87; Halehale, Sept. 30, 29; Huelo, Sept. 25, 39; Kula, Oct. 1, 37; Haiku, Sept. 29, 174; Hamakua, Oct. 5, 224; Paila, Sept. 29, 223; Total, 1381.

Hana District Eight schools totaled 527. Molokai District Five schools totaled 369.

Total registration for Maui 3497. On October 16 the enrollment of the Hilo Union School group was as follows: Waialua-Uka, 31; Waialua-Kai, 256; Hanalei, 117; Hilo Union, 822; Total, 1226.

HEALTH CONTROL IS EDUCATION

Public opinion appears to have accepted health supervision as a part of the sound basis of the social purpose of education. Health is, above all, the educational system, presumably on socializing in its influence, since in respect to it the welfare of each individual is in a literal sense the welfare of all. Easy as this realization seems, in practice it has come very slowly, only under stress of public necessity, and even now the belief in school hygiene as a practical function of school work is by no means as well accepted in practice as in theory.

George S. Raymond, school inspector, is visiting Hilo and the schools on the Big Island. He is scheduled to deliver a lecture on school hygiene at a meeting of the Teachers' Union tonight. He will also devote some time to explaining the new courses to the teachers in the Hawaii county schools.

MEMBERS OF HAWAIIAN ENGINEERING ASSOCIATION, WHICH IS HOLDING ITS ANNUAL CONVENTION IN HONOLULU



MILL ENGINEERS STUDY PROBLEMS

First Business Session of Their Convention Arouses Interest

(From Tuesday Advertiser.)
Welcomed and made welcome during their Saturday and Sunday convivial gatherings and lunquets, almost a hundred mill engineers assembled in the Library of Hawaii building yesterday morning for the opening of their business sessions, which will last until this evening.
With a few words of welcome from R. Renton Hind, chairman of the Hawaiian Engineering Association, under whose auspices the convention is being held, accompanied by a forecast of the problems confronting the engineers, the business of the session was reached, H. S. Truscott reading a paper on field machinery. Two other papers were read in the morning session.
Only one paper was read in the afternoon, that on milling, though three were scheduled. The discussion following the reading of this paper was so lengthy that it was time for adjournment before it ended. Consequently, the other two papers will be taken up this morning.
The delegates went in session at eight-thirty o'clock in the morning, took a recess of two hours for luncheon, met again at two o'clock, and did not adjourn for the day until after five. At the Bijou theater last evening, it was "engineers' night." A session was, especially reserved for the engineers.
Again this morning the delegates will meet at the Library of Hawaii building for the final day of the convention. After the papers have been read, the engineers are to be taken to the gas works and the Hawaiian Pineapple Company's plant for an inspection. In the evening there will be an election of officers for the coming year, and reports of the outgoing officers. A banquet at eight o'clock in the Young Hotel will mark the close of the convention.
Possibly the lengthiest and one of the most interesting papers read so far was on milling, which was prepared by James Ong. Its length makes it impossible to quote here. It is illustrated with numerous designs and drawings. The article deals separately with many of the problems incident to milling, treating them in their technical aspect.
Filter Presses Interesting Topic
The following is taken from George Dunstan's paper on filter presses:
"The simplest and earliest form of juice filter consisted of a cloth bag, into which the juice was poured, the clear juice passing through, the impurities being left behind. The results, however, were far from satisfactory, the filtration being from the inside, the finer impurities were driven through the cloth. The bag in a short time became filled with scum. The next type to be tried was that in which the filtration took place from the outside to the inside.
"In this type the filter consisted of square or round iron vessels with an iron cover bolted on. The vessel was divided into a certain number of chambers lined with cloth and kept apart by perforated plates, and so constructed that the juice could not enter those chambers without passing through the cloth. The impurities sank to the bottom of the filter and the clear juice was drawn from the different chambers through a suitable drain pipe. However, the cloth would not retain all the fine floating impurities and in next cases the use of juice filters have been abandoned, the juice being evaporated and filtered.

ENGINEERS CLOSE ANNUAL MEETING

(From Wednesday Advertiser.)

With music, laughter and good fellowship the members of the Hawaiian Engineering Association and their guests last night celebrated the twelfth annual gathering of the association in a splendidly arranged banquet at the Young Hotel, toasting the selected officers, applauding the entertainers, amateur and professional, and enjoying all the strange courses of a banquet which began with "Exciting Current in 11,100 Volts" and ran through Nuts, Bolts and Washers, Steam and Smoke.
Officers Are Re-elected
The banquet was the sequel to the twelfth annual gathering of the engineers of the Territory, whose main business was the election of officers for the coming term. The association demonstrated the appreciation the members feel in the good work of the officers of this year by electing them unanimously for a second term, these being R. Renton Hind, president; W. G. Hall, vice president; Frank O. Boyer, secretary; and Irwin Spalding, treasurer.
Work of Year Explored
It was the clearly expressed opinion of the members of the association that the work of the year had been in excellent hands and that the signal success of the convention of the mill engineers and of the annual meeting of the general body, as well as of the banquet that brought everything to an end, was due in very large part to President Hind and his loyal and hard-working officers.
Among the special guests of honor at the banquet was Governor Pinkham, who occupied a seat at the head table, with President Hind on his left and A. G. Bartley on his right. The others at this table were E. M. Swamy, C. Meisemann, J. E. Sheehy, W. G. Hall, Wallace R. Farrington and R. O. Matheson, Clever Vaudeville
Following the banquet a very clever vaudeville program was rendered, the first numbers by some of Honolulu's amateurs and the concluding numbers by some of the principals of the Clarence Vaudeville Company, now appearing at the Bijou.
Mill Engineers Conclude Work
The final session of the mill engineers was held yesterday afternoon, when some excellent papers were read and discussed. The results of these sessions since Monday morning are certain to be for the good of the Territory, the various millmen taking an intense interest in all that was brought out in the debates and papers.
Seven Papers Are Read
The last day—yesterday—was the busiest of the session. In addition to the regular program, there were seven papers heard in the morning—one on "Clarification," by Fred T. Williams, and the second on "Filter Presses," by George Dunstan. This made seven papers for the day, the others being "Disposition of Products," by F. F. Bechert; "Electricity," by J. E. Kennedy; "Sugar Room Machinery," by Joseph Meisner; "Evaporation," by Ernest W. Kopke, and "Vacuum Pans," by H. K. Scholefeld.
Not only did they hear and discuss these papers, but they inspected the gas works and the Hawaiian Pineapple Company's plant, and saw the new motor-driven devices put in action. At seven o'clock last night they elected—or re-elected, as proved the case—officers for the coming year, and an hour later sat down to a banquet at the Young Hotel.
Mr. Kopke on Evaporation
The following is a portion of Ernest W. Kopke's article on "Evaporation":
"There are several excellent works on evaporation or the concentration of

RAILWAYS DESIRE TO RAISE RATES

Interstate Commerce Commission Denies Managers Petition Based on Loss Business

WASHINGTON, October 20.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)—The management of the Eastern railroad systems, claiming that their revenues during the past three months have shown a shrinking of \$78,000,000, as a result of the general depression to business from the war, have asked the interstate commerce commission for the privilege of raising freight rates five per cent. The railroads were represented by a number of the managers, who presented their request to the commission yesterday.
Louis Brandeis, counsel for the commission, declared that nothing had been presented to the commission in the arguments of the railroad men which dealt with circumstances arising since the commission refused to allow the five per cent. increase previously requested.
As a result of attempting to stop a runaway steam roller yesterday morning, William Davis, a municipal employee, is at the Queen's Hospital with a broken leg. The accident occurred in Nuuanu avenue, where road work is under way. In some unaccounted manner the ten-ton roller got away, headed downhill. Davis dashed for the machine and mounted to the controlling gear. The gear was out of order and Davis was unable to keep the roller on the roadway. The machine struck a telephone pole, which it wrecked. In the mixup Davis was thrown to the ground.
sense of a mud press room, it will have accomplished its object. The expense of running a mud press room amounts to something when process, labor, wash water and steam are included, to say nothing of cloths used and the serious item of repairs."
Some of the Delegates
Among the delegates present were: H. S. Truscott, A. M. Simpson, Thomas Forbes, B. G. McKenzie, H. McCubbin, O. R. Olson, Thomas Murray, William Filler, James Ong, John Greive, W. W. Westcott, H. G. Simpson, George W. Graft, Charles Bosse, Geo. F. Winter, W. T. Greig, J. H. W. Garfield, Fred T. Williams, William Searly, J. W. Willie, Warren Alston, Claude White, Ernest W. Kopke, Chas. Cowan, W. W. Willie, William Napier, H. K. Scholefeld, A. W. Dunn, H. Anderson Jr., Paul A. G. Messchaert, A. Cabral, George Dunstan, John C. Bruns, V. M. Jaussen, F. Loehr, J. Nicoll, Joseph Meisner, C. M. Semple, George de la Nux, H. B. Bothe, Frank Bechert, Joseph Chalmers, J. H. K. Cunningham, Lewis Renton, E. O. Wilson, J. Verret, Kennedy, James Russell, F. J. Dones, E. Daniels, R. Renton Hind, Frank O. Boyer, A. C. Warner, Frank F. Crawford, S. T. Carr, Horace Johnson, W. A. Kinney, A. G. Bartley, A. Kraft, James Ong, Claudy White, J. H. Pratt, John Muller, E. Haneberg, R. W. Andrews, H. P. Ames, E. S. Norris, J. Williams, George R. Ewart, Fred T. Williams, J. Milne, A. P. Mustard, C. Z. Schmidt, James F. Lino, Robert Kay, A. R. Keller, J. C. Plankinton, L. D. Lassen, S. S. Paek, William G. Hall, A. L. D. Temple, George F. Renton Jr., F. Marshall, A. A. Scott, W. J. Lyon, A. M. Schmitt, J. Murray, J. K. Lougher, R. E. Hooper, H. S. Orry, H. D. Beveridge and R. Lougher.

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E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.
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GERMANY BEGINS NAVAL OPERATIONS ON A HUGE SCALE WITH SMALL CRAFT

LONDON, October 21.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—According to advices received by the Daily Mail, five German submarines were sent on Monday to attack the British fleet in the channel, now operating with the Allies on the Belgian coast.

The report says that the submarines were detected, and the British scout division of light cruisers, supported by torpedo boat destroyers, made an attack, firing twelve torpedoes at the submarines without result.

GERMAN SUBMARINES LEAVE ANTWERP

Rotterdam reports that the German submarines are leaving Antwerp to rejoin the German fleet, which is provisioning extensively at Kiel.

From Berlin the German admiralty announces that German warships have sunk the new British submarine E 3 in the North Sea, the engagement taking place last Sunday.

BALTIC SCENE OF SMALL CRAFT FIGHTING

A late report by the Central News Agency says that German torpedo boats engaged hostile submarines on the Prussian Baltic coast. The details of the fight are not known. This tends to confirm the reports that the German fleet is about to enter upon operations in the Baltic.

Advices reaching Harwich yesterday say that the Holland-American steamship Potsdam has been damaged by striking a mine.

SWEDISH MERCHANT SHIPS RELEASED

Despatches from Stockholm to the Post say that the Germans have released nine Swedish merchant ships which have been held captive. Fresh seizures, however, still continue, threatening the Swedish lumber industry. Sweden is planning to send out naval convoys for its merchantmen.

FETE ON TRAFALGAR DAY

LONDON, October 21.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—The chief constable of the seacoast city of Brighton yesterday ordered all German and Austrian subjects to leave town.

Today being the one hundred and ninth anniversary of Lord Nelson's great naval victory at Trafalgar, the celebration will be made the occasion for a great effort to recruit the new army up to full strength.

The Daily Chronicle prints an appeal to America to prevent fresh supplies of petroleum reaching Germany, terming it as an "instrument of barbarism."

Advices from The Hague yesterday say that thousands of Belgians have returned from Holland to their homes in Antwerp and Ghent. They have sent Queen Wilhelmina a vote of thanks for the shelter afforded them in Holland.

MANY PRISONERS TAKEN

PETROGRAD, October 21.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—An official announcement yesterday says that in the fighting south of Promeysd the Russians are taking many prisoners and that one entire Austrian battalion surrendered, with its machine guns.

The Czar announces that the Russian government will never again manufacture or sell liquor, referring to vodka, which was a government monopoly, and the use of which was prohibited at the outbreak of the war.

MORE VESSELS REGISTER

WASHINGTON, October 20.—It is announced by Washington officials that up to date seventy four foreign vessels have taken advantage of the new shipping law to come under the American flag. They have all changed to American registry, making a new aggregate tonnage of 266,373 in the American merchant marine.

Twenty of these ships are passenger carriers, forty-nine are freighters, and the character of five are not designated. The majority of those changing registry are British, sixty-two of the seventy-four having been under British registry formerly. Seven were German and five Belgian.

JAPANESE CRUISER WAS ANNIHILATED

SASEBO, October 21.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—The survivors of the cruiser Takachiho, which was destroyed by a mine off Tsingtau on Monday, arrived here yesterday. They report that after the cruiser struck the mine there were six terrible ammunition explosions on board, which completely destroyed the ship.

The majority of the crew were asleep at the time, and perished in their hammocks. Thirty-two members of the crew who were on deck at the time of the explosion were hurled into the sea insensible and were drowned.

Captain Lost With His Ship

TOKIO, October 20.—(Special by Cable to Hawaii Shippo and Chronicle)—Captain Ito, commander of the cruiser Takachiho, perished with his ship when she struck a mine.

Germans Lose Torpedo Boat

TOKIO, October 20.—(Special by Cable to the Nippu Jiji)—The German torpedo boat S 90, which broke through the Japanese blockade, went aground sixty miles south of Tsingtau. She is a total wreck.

Jane's Fighting Ships, for 1914, the latest authoritative naval publication, does not list any such German torpedo boat as the S 90. It does, however, list the German torpedo boat destroyer S 90, carrying three torpedo tubes and three four-pounder rapid-fire guns.

Japanese Active Among Islands

The following announcement, given out on Tuesday afternoon by the Imperial General Naval Staff at Tokio, was furnished The Advertiser by the Imperial Japanese consul general in Honolulu: "A part of our squadron, which had been operating near Jaluit Island, has made a military occupation of several islands of strategic importance among the Mariennes, the Marshalls, the East and the West Carolines, by the fourteenth instant.

"During these operations two German surveying ships were found lurking, one of which was sunk by her crew, while the other was captured with all her crew. "Na damage was sustained on our part."

VON MOLTKE'S SON BURIED AT FRONT

LONDON, October 21.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—According to a dispatch received yesterday from Paris by the Daily News, another great misfortune has befallen Field Marshal Count von Moltke, the German chief of staff.

Chief Surgeon Klein, of the third French army, reports that his men engaged in caring for the wounded and burying the dead at the battle-front, have buried the son of Field Marshal von Moltke.

Should this report be correct it will prove a great blow to the great German strategist, whose plans have distinguished the operations of the Germans during the war.

No confirmation has been received of the reports received a few weeks ago that the Kaiser had relieved Count von Moltke as chief of the general staff, but in the event of a break between the Emperor and his chief of staff, the relief of von Moltke from his position naturally would have followed, and is considered not unlikely.

The report of the death of his son in battle means that the old warrior has given his all to the Fatherland, and that he has met with misfortune at the very crisis of his career.

CITY BLOCK WRECKED BY BOMB EXPLOSION

MONTREAL, October 21.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—An entire city block was wrecked here yesterday by an explosion supposed to have been caused by a bomb.

The block was inhabited principally by Russians. Two persons were killed and dozens were wounded by falling walls and flying debris.

United Mine Workers Charge Guardsmen Have Violated Order of President

DENVER, October 21.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—A message sent to President Wilson yesterday reports that fourteen Colorado national guardsmen, fully armed, entered the strike zone in the coalfields, from which they were debarred by an executive order.

In his message, the officials of the United Mine Workers express their belief that the purpose of the militiamen was to incite further trouble. The adjutant general of the state confirms the report that the guardsmen entered the strike zone, but explains that they were merely returning home after their regular rifle practice on the target range.

The miners, however, persist that the action of the state soldiers was a violation of the order issued by the President.

ERIE, Pennsylvania, October 21.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—Colonel Roosevelt has endorsed the amalgamation of the Democratic party and the Washington party, as the Progressive party is known in Pennsylvania, for the support of Vance McCordick for Democratic candidate for Governor of the State.

Opportunities for Great Service

Secretary McAdoo's opportunities for great public service in this connection are very large. If he succeeds in carrying the money situation through successfully, he will acquire large fame as a member of President Wilson's cabinet. It is to be said that he appears to be succeeding well. There is little criticism of his policies, except from the bankers who are stacking up their reserves and refusing loans to business men in their communities.

Tumbles for Politicians
The troubles of District of Columbia politicians have multiplied lately by the appointment of a negro deputy marshal from Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. He of feates in the police court, having received his nomination from the United States marshal for the District of Columbia. It is a long and sorrowful tale that the office seeking residents at the city of Washington. But the local folk battle so steadily for all the plums that the appointing powers grow weary and often take some outsider.

Another Colored Official
From custom of a generation and more the registrar of deeds for the District of Columbia has been a colored

SECRETARY M'ADOO HAS BITTER FIGHT WITH BIG BANKERS

They Have Been Piling Up Reserves in Defiance of Federal Laws

FINANCIERS INCENSED BECAUSE OF PUBLICITY

Appointments of Negroes To Important Positions Annoy District of Columbia Politicians

Secretary McAdoo is in a big tangle with the bankers. The latter have been piling up reserves, beyond the fifteen per cent requirement of law. This means, of course, that the banks are taking the money of their depositors but not loaning it out freely to people in business enterprises. That helps to make hard times. Evidence has multiplied that some banks have also been charging excessive rates of interest, with the tightening of the money market. Secretary McAdoo has been proceeding sternly. He has been writing banking authorities, setting forth the situation and exhorting to visit retribution upon them. Many of the National Banks have government deposits at a low rate of interest. These deposits are much desired by banks and if the government calls such deposits in the banks suffer. The secretary is moving toward such a call unless the offending banks relent.

Bankers Become Incensed

Many bankers were incensed a few days ago when the secretary made public a list of banking associations that had acquired excessive reserves. There were scores of them, but practically all were in the smaller cities—what is known as the treasury department as country banks. The big city banks, as in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Chicago and San Francisco, seem to be acting in good faith to carry the country through the present trying time. They wanted out. They were charging high rates of interest, but this is said to be due in some part to the high rates that country banks are charging on their deposits with the big city banks. The Federal Reserve Board is trying very hard to complete the organization of the reserve banks but it will still be two or three weeks and perhaps longer before those banks can be in actual operation. The board has not yet selected all the government directors of those reserve banks. These directors are to be very important officials in the twelve reserve banks and there must be great care in getting the right men.

Gold Reserve a Problem

The general anxiety will not cease till the reserve banks are actually working. There is a question of gold reserve. They wanted out. The various National Banks now have their own quota of gold. The Federal Reserve Law provided for the gradual concentration of this gold or a good portion of it, but it was to be worked out in the course of about three years. Congress is attempting an amendment which would permit the concentration to be brought about almost as a whole. It is claimed this would help much. While there is an abundance of gold in the United States for currency purposes, it can not do the work required of gold in a currency consideration at all efficiently.

Burden Falls Upon Board

So it is that great burdens are upon the Federal Reserve Board and at the very outset problems which had not been anticipated are facing them. Obligations in Europe are pressing for payment and to meet them a gold pool has been formed of several big banks. This is only a makeshift, but it is expected to afford some relief. As soon as trade conditions with Europe are restored a little, gold will be coming from Europe in payment of large orders of goods and foodstuffs which have been in a word, when gold is the only acceptable medium of exchange, there must be a certain supply of it available for doing business. If the gold in the banks could be gotten where it could be used, the supply of the only acceptable money for the present in international transactions would be much increased.

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LONDON EXPECTS ZEPPELIN RAIDS

LONDON, October 21.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—According to despatches from Rotterdam to the Daily Mail, which were received yesterday, the Germans are preparing for an active campaign against England, to be conducted with the aid of Zeppelin dirigibles. They are building three Zeppelin sheds in Brussels, and four in Antwerp.

The first fear of the people at the possibility of an aerial invasion has entirely passed away. The government has announced that measures have been devised to meet this mode of attack, and the public is placing complete faith in the official announcements from the war office.

In order to minimize as much as possible the damage from bombs dropped from these airships, the government has ordered that at night all lights in the city shall be screened or covered, to avoid offering a mark for the hostile aviators. This order is strictly observed, even the blinds on trains being drawn after the lamps are lighted.

British aeroplanes are very busy, and are frequently seen in the air. The flights are generally announced beforehand by the war office in order to allay apprehension, but nothing is given out about what they are doing.

It is generally believed that they will form a part of the plan to repel the attacks of the German dirigibles.

BIDS AWARDED FOR THREE BATTLESHIPS

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 6.—The Newport News, Virginia, Ship building company, at \$7,115,000, and the New York Shipbuilding company at \$7,175,000, were the two lowest bidders today for the construction of the three 32,000-ton battleships to be built for the navy this year. Each will receive a contract. The other bidders were the Fore River Shipbuilding company of Quincy, Mass., at \$7,440,000, and the Cramp Shipbuilding company of Philadelphia, at \$7,625,000.

The Brooklyn navy yard, already charged with the construction of one of the three battleships authorized by the last appropriation bill, considerably underbid the lowest of the private bidders today, one of its estimates being \$6,992,850. This was, however, on the basis of a ship propelled by electrical machinery like that installed in the collier Jupiter, constructed at the Mare Island navy yard, and with that exception a novelty in marine construction. For a ship constructed strictly in accordance with the department's plans as to hull and machinery the Brooklyn yard's estimate was \$7,155,300.

The lowest private bid today was about \$100,000 less than the contract price of the dreadnought Pennsylvania, the largest battleship now under construction, though the new vessels will exceed her dimensions by from 500 to 600 tons.

ANOTHER GUNBOAT MEETS DEFEAT; LANGFORD WINNER

BOSTON, October 21.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—Sam Langford knocked out the third round of their fight here.

The big negro found in difficulty in disposing of the latest "White Hope." Although the fight was expected to result in Langford's favor the end was not expected as soon as it came.

Largest Negro Population

Washington has long been known as the city with the largest colored population in the country. There are approximately 94,000 colored people here. It is understood that New York is rapidly robbing Washington of that distinction. In New York there are about 91,000, or were by the last authoritative count. Some of the best informed men of the race say that the colored people in New York city are now nearly 100,000, probably more than in Washington. The negro colony there is popular and is being recruited much from various sections of the country.

At President's Inauguration

There was a colored battalion in the civilian parade at the time of President Wilson's inauguration. Tammany Hall, as always happens when any race begins to reside at all numerously within its jurisdiction, is paying attention to these colored brethren and doing much to encourage them to be Democrats. The effort is said to be meeting with success and is regarded as praiseworthy by those who believe it would be far better for the negroes to be identified with both political parties.

FRENCH DESTROY THREE TEUTON BATTALIONS AND ALLIES SWEEP FORWARD

LONDON, October 21.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—Reports from France last night indicate that the heaviest fighting took place yesterday near the elbow-bend in the French western line near Albert, and on the Belgian coast. Advices from the battlefield say that the French troops were greatly harassed at a point near Albert, and that terrific fighting marked the determination of the opposing commanders to capture and hold this ground.

The same position was taken and retaken twelve times during the combat.

THREE GERMAN BATTALIONS ANNIHILATED

While the French were making their last stand on this position they planted a number of mines, and allowed the Germans to drive them back again.

After the Germans had once more occupied the ground, the mines were exploded, annihilating three battalions of the enemy.

ALLIES DEFEAT RIGHT FORWARD MOVEMENT

The Allies are defeating the attempts at a forward movement made by the German right, which has been re-inforced. The Allies' line extends from Ypres to the sea, and is supported by the British fleet.

A great big gun duel took place during the day, the British warships bombarding the Germans advancing on Neuport.

GERMANS RETREAT AT DUNKIRK

At Dunkirk the Allies made a general advance after the German artillery had been silenced, and the Germans retreated. The Allies recaptured a considerable number of prisoners from the Germans.

Advices from Dunkirk quote the newspaper Nord Maritime as saying that the Allies have driven 500 Germans out of Bruges and have taken possession of the town.

ADVANCE EVERYWHERE REPULSED

Paris reported officially last night that the German attacks along the entire front were everywhere repulsed.

Advices from Amsterdam say that the Germans have erected bridges over the Meuse river between Liège and Vise to facilitate the retreat of the German army should the Allies be able to force it back.

LOSSES OF ALLIES HEAVY

BERLIN, October 21.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—An official announcement yesterday says:

"German troops advancing from Ostend encountered hostile troops along the River Yser near Neuport.

"The enemy's attacks west of Lille have been repulsed. The losses of the enemy were heavy.

"No material changes have taken place in the eastern area."

American Ambassador Gerard has obtained the consent of the government for the return home of all Englishmen over fifty-five years of age. Frenchmen under seventeen and more than sixty years of age will be permitted to return home by way of Switzerland.

BRITISH STEAMER IS SUNK

LONDON, October 21.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—Despatches by Reuter's Agency from Stavanger, Norway, report the sinking of the British steamship Glitira twelve miles off the Norwegian coast on Wednesday, by a German submarine. There is no vessel by that name listed in the British navy or merchant marine.

RELIEF MONEY RECEIVED

LONDON, England, October 21.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—The first American consignment of relief funds and supplies for Belgium is ready to be sent from London, addressed to Grand Whitlock, the minister to Belgium, at Brussels.

The cities of Malines, Louvain, Liège, Brussels, Antwerp and many smaller towns are stricken by famine, the people being destitute and literally starving.

It is conservatively estimated that 1,500,000 Belgians, or nearly a quarter of the entire nation, is now expatriated, the numbers of those who have fled from their country being impossible to tell accurately. London alone has \$3,000 of these refugees.

HOSPITALS ARE CROWDED

BUDAPEST, October 21.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—Wounded soldiers are being sent into this city in such numbers that the hospitals are now flooded.

GERMANY EXPORTS SUGAR

MADEBURG, Prussian Saxony, October 22.—The American consul here has been notified that Germany permits the exportation of raw sugar. Two hundred thousand metric tons are ready and 500,000 will be ready later on, it is stated.

VIENNA CLAIMS SUCCESS

VIENNA, Austria, October 20.—A long official statement has been issued here declaring that Austria is everywhere victorious in her battles against the Russians, the Serbians and the Montenegrans.

CHRONIC DIARRHOEA. SENATE RATIFIES TWO MORE PEACE TREATIES

WASHINGTON, October 21.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—The Bryan peace commission treaties between the United States and Greece, and the United States and Ecuador, were ratified yesterday by the senate.

TERRITORY PLANS TO PAY FOR HARBOR PROJECTS IN BONDS

Governor Pinkham and His Co-Workers Devise Scheme To Rush Improvements

SECURITIES INSTEAD MONEY FOR ALL WORK

Contractors Are Said To Be Favorable If Law Can Be Circumvented

(From Wednesday Advertiser.) A way out of the present territorial financial drawback to going ahead with the much-needed harbor improvements throughout Hawaii seems to have been discovered by Governor Pinkham, the harbor commissioners and others interested.

Since the recent failure to float in the eastern money markets the latest territorial bond issue, it appeared that all further improvements would have to wait a long time before money would be available for work to begin.

The proposition now advanced is to offer the contractors doing the work payment in bonds of the present issue in lieu of the real coin. It is said that contractors generally would carry out the work on this basis and take chances themselves of obtaining the money by disposing of the bonds.

Law May Be Circumvented

There is a territorial law which requires that bonds shall be sold only for ready cash, but it would appear that this law could be circumvented in the manner indicated above, as those in a position to know claim that it would be the same thing if the bonds were sold for cash and this coin paid over to the contractors, as if the bonds were turned over in lieu of cash to those doing the work.

There is a point to be settled in this regard, however, and the question is said to have been passed up by the Governor to Attorney General Staiback. A decision is expected shortly and if the scheme receives the sanction of the chief legal representative of the Territory it is believed that the financial stringency will have disappeared, at least in regard to the much needed harbor improvements.

Long Conference Held

Following the regular meeting held by the harbor commissioners yesterday morning the Governor and the commissioners were in long and earnest consultation during afternoon. While nothing was made public it is believed that the question of paying for work done in bonds, as explained above, was discussed. That the proposition appears to meet with general official favor was evidenced yesterday by the cheerful looks of the commissioners.

PLANTATION CLERK HURT IN AN AUTO ACCIDENT

Stanley Beardmore and A. Grounds of the clerical force of Waiulani Plantation, narrowly escaped serious injuries at Waiulani last Sunday morning, when an automobile, in which they were riding, was hit by a special train of the O. & M. at a point where the government road crosses the railroad track.

The train was carrying a delegation of mill engineers who were en route to the Maunaloa wireless plant in Kahuku. The engine struck the rear wheels of the auto and overturned the car. Grounds suffered several painful, but not serious, injuries. The car was badly wrecked.

LLOYDS INSURING AGAINST ZEPPELINS LONDON, October 8.—London is insuring against a visit from Zeppelins. Just why the people should suddenly decide there is a danger is not clear, but the fact remains that Lloyd's have had a number of orders for insurance of private property in the city and immediate neighborhood. The underwriters are willing to accept much lower premiums than in the early days of the war and a large number of private dwellings are being covered at three shillings six pence per cent, the policy insuring against damage of all descriptions due to hostilities.

Honolulu Proof

Should Convince Every Honolulu Reader.

The frank statement of a neighbor, telling the merits of a remedy, bids you pause and believe.

Here's a Honolulu case. A Honolulu citizen tells how he was cured of his kidney trouble.

Read and be convinced.

James C. L. Armstrong, Nuuanu Valley, Honolulu, Hawaii, says: "I was a sufferer from kidney trouble for three years, and Doan's Backache Kidney Pills completely cured me. I have had no return attack of the complaint during the past year. I cannot recommend this remedy too highly."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and stockholders at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50), or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.



WILFETT & GRAY'S FORECAST COMPLEX

FIVE CENTS WILL BE MINIMUM PRICE DOMESTIC RAW SUGAR WHILE PROTECTION IS MAINTAINED BY THE GOVERNMENT

For the week ending October 1, Wilfett & Gray report that stocks in the United States and Cuba are even with those of last year. For a variety of causes they place 4 cents, c. & f., as a minimum valuation below which raw sugar will probably not decline. Shortage of sugar bags may retard Java deliveries to United Kingdom thus increasing demand for refined with reaction favorable to increasing values for Hawaiian and Cuban raws.

In part the report follows: The month of October has come and finds the sugar market in somewhat different condition from what had been anticipated by holders of sugar generally. The critical period for scarcity of supplies between the Cuba crop and the United States domestic crops has passed, and on September 30 the stock of sugar in the Atlantic Ports of the United States is 319,281 tons (246,283 tons of which belongs to refiners and 72,998 tons to importers). The stock in New Orleans on September 26 is 12,175 tons, and the stock in the Island of Cuba is 120,000 tons. Altogether a supply stock of 453,556 tons, against 314,334 tons October 1, 1913.

About 39,000 tons of the remaining Cuba, which came into sight through the publication of the final contents of the Cuba crop, has been shipped or is expected to be shipped to the United Kingdom.

We note that the Atlantic Ports meetings of Cane sugar last year in the United States were 246,000 tons for October-November, or virtually the same amount as is now held by refiners, indicating that not only the melting for the month of December must be secured, but also a sufficient working stock on January 1, 1915.

The domestic heat crop of practically 580,000 tons is now coming on the market, and in view of its present and prospective value it will no doubt be pressed for sale as rapidly as possible, which of course will limit our melting, but they should reach last year's figures as a minimum.

The Louisiana crop of about 200,000 tons will become available in quantity as usual during November and December. It is a recognized fact now that the impetus given to the buying of

sugar in August by the orders from Great Britain for refined sugars here estimated also very heavy buying of refined by every department of the sugar trade here, wholesalers, retailers and consumers. Hence the dullness of the present market for refiners' products at home, which has lasted over a month and should soon show some increase. Extra dependence is also being placed on the sustaining of prices by an increase of the demand for exportation. The expectation of such export demand for refined is well based, as we have pointed out before, to an extent of say 20,000 to 25,000 tons per month for the United Kingdom to offset the amount of refined required for consumption over and above the capacity of the United Kingdom refineries, which capacity is about 80,000 tons per month. Taking into consideration the above conditions we see no reason to expect any material decline in raws from c. & f. War losses affect Cuba.

We rather expect that the export business in refined will increase from certain facts coming to us during the week, such as that of eight to ten British merchantmen having been sunk in the Indian Ocean by German cruisers, some of which were bringing sugar bags from India for use in Cuba. If German cruisers retain control of the Indian Ocean, there is extreme doubt as to Great Britain's eventual receipt of the 400,000 to 500,000 tons Java sugars already bought. Without this supply Great Britain must create a large surplus, although not in the immediate future, as without Java it has bought sufficient supplies from other directions to supply her demand until December.

The local business of the week has been small, and with exception of a forced sale on Friday, to the Warner refinery, of 10,000 bags Cuban, in port at basis of 4.85c per lb., duty paid, followed immediately by a purchase by same refinery of 250 tons of San Domingas at basis of 6.01c per lb. The quotation for 96 deg. test centrifugals has remained unchanged, and the only other business was a purchase by speculator of 10,000 bags second-hand October shipment at 4.06c c. & f. (5.02c).

First preliminary estimate of 1915 sugar crop and total 1914 crop for 27 plantations, as of October 20, 1914.

Preliminary estimates of the 1915 sugar crop based on outside figures compiled for shipping purposes only are given herewith. Many of the windward Hawaii plantations are omitted because the weather conditions have been so exceptional that managers cannot make preliminary estimate until the cane shows indications of ripening. Hence a complete estimate will not appear before November 15 and this will again be subject to revision January first. These first preliminary estimates are official.

Table with columns: Name of Plantation, Tons (1914), Tons (1915). Lists various plantations like Apokana Sugar Co., Kona Plantation Co., etc.

1915 OLAH CROP WILL MAKE PLANTATION LEADER

Fine weather is reported from all the plantations. George H. Robertson said yesterday that in Hilo and Hamakua "everybody is happy and hoeing weeds."

Olah will begin harvesting the 1915 crop Monday, November 23. The wet weather is letting up and there are lots of bright, warm days. The early start this year is necessary to take care of the enormous increase in crop to be handled. It is anticipated that Olah will assume third place among the Hawaiian plantations in point of total crop if the yields are up to the estimate.

The Alexander & Baldwin plantations on Maui will all begin grinding about November 15. Weather conditions throughout the island are ideal.

The Kahuku Plantation Company commenced harvesting the 1915 crop last Monday. With a change to fine weather planters are jubilant over the prospects for a crop next year fully up to the one now being marketed.

KOHALA HARVEST AGAIN CONTINUES

The Kohala Sugar Company again commenced grinding their 1914 crop, October 5. The mill was compelled to shut down about the first of September because of excessive rains. The weather is now clearing and good progress is reported with the harvest as well as with all field operations.

RHEUMATISM

Have you ever tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism? If not, you are wasting time, as the longer this disease runs on the harder it is to cure. Get a bottle today, apply it with a vigorous massage to the afflicted parts and you will be surprised and delighted at the relief obtained. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

HAWAII'S COLLEGE NEW SUGAR COURSE

COLLEGE OFFERS THOROUGH TRAINING IN PRINCIPLES SUGAR PRODUCTION TO FIT YOUNG MEN FOR LIFE WORK

The courses of instruction offered at the College of Hawaii in the past have been limited to agriculture, engineering, household economics and science, each leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science. Two years ago, owing to the growing demand for trained men to take positions on the sugar plantations of the Territory, it was decided to pay special attention to work in sugar technology, and since that time elective have been offered in sugar chemistry and sugar manufacture, available to third and fourth year students in the regular courses or to special students.

The general interest shown in this line of work has been so great that the College now offers a four-year course in sugar technology, also leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science, which is planned to meet the special needs of those young men who intend after leaving College, to enter the field of sugar manufacture, either here in the islands or elsewhere.

In accordance with the established policy of the College, this course has been designed primarily to give the student a broad training in the scientific principles underlying the industry, so that he may have a firm foundation on which to base his work in later life, rather than to attempt to turn out highly trained specialists in any one particular line.

It is becoming more and more recognized that over specialization in college is largely a waste of time. If a young man wishes merely to acquire technical, manipulative skill as a sugar analyst, an engineer, a sugar boiler or a field foreman, he would much better serve an apprenticeship for a few years on a plantation than spend the same time in college. His immediate value to the plantation would be much greater. On the other hand, he has an ambition to progress in the industry, the fundamental training derived from a college course, and constant use of the scientific principles, the necessary technical training, place him far in advance of one who has learned by rote of thumb only.

The first two years of the course in sugar technology, outlined below, follow closely along the lines set by the other course at the college, comprising a thorough training in general mathematics, chemistry, physics, English and French, or German. During the second year elementary botany and entomology are offered in the first semester, the second semester of these subjects being devoted more particularly to economic entomology and botany in relation to the sugar cane.

Chemistry is continued in the third year, special attention being paid to applied mechanics and practical work in soils and soil management with special reference to local conditions is given. During this year the student devotes three afternoons a week to practice in the analysis of sugar and sugar house products, with special consideration of the various instruments with which he has to deal, calibration of laboratory apparatus, and the calculation and tabulation of such sugar factory reports as are customary in Hawaii.

During the vacation period between the third and fourth years it is intended that the student shall spend at least eight weeks on one of the plantations, either in the field or the factory, so that he may make a start towards getting an insight into the practical application of the principles he has thus far studied only in theory.

The first semester of the fourth year is devoted largely to continued instruction in engineering and scientific subjects as applied to sugar production. As a preparation for the practical work of the second semester, a series of lectures and recitations on the manufacture of sugar is offered, taking up in detail a discussion of the various types of machinery and apparatus employed in the best modern factories and the principles involved in their use, embodying such topics as multiple milling, the effect of various types of roller, grooving, pressure and maceration on extraction, clarification of juices, multiple effect evaporation, the economical use of steam, sugar boiling, crystallization in motion and the curing, drying and preparation of sugar for the market.

Though this is primarily a course for cane sugar men, a brief description of the methods employed in beet sugar manufacture and refinery practice is also given, together with a discussion of the various processes for making white sugar direct from cane juice.

The second semester of the fourth year is to be devoted almost entirely to practical work. Arrangements are being made whereby students may be permitted to serve a sort of special apprenticeship on one or more of the plantations near Honolulu, and, under the direction of the men there in charge, actually perform the manual labor required at the various stations of the mill and boiling house, spending several weeks or more if necessary in each department, so as to perfect themselves in the studies there required.

First-hand knowledge of the quantity and quality of labor required for each operation in sugar manufacture is thus obtained, which should prove of great advantage to the student when, later in life, he is called upon to fill an executive position.

Students will be required during this apprentice period to take careful notes of the equipment necessary, time required and labor involved in each operation, and will meet at stated times for discussion and comparison of notes, with a view toward fixing the relationship between the theoretical principles previously studied and their practical application.

Students enrolling for the course in sugar technology will be under the personal direction of Prof. Herbert S. Walker, a man who has had extended practical experience in cane sugar manufacture in Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines.

Will Attract Students to Hawaii It is expected that eventually many students from the mainland as well as island men will be attracted to the College of Hawaii by this course.

Honolulu is unique in being probably the only city in the world where those accustomed to a temperate climate may live comfortably the year round, enjoy exceptional educational advantages and at the same time have the opportunity of observing the best modern practice in sugar manufacture, which is carried on here in these islands during practically twelve months in the year.

The demand for trained men on the sugar plantations of Hawaii has always been considerably in excess of the supply, and a student who completes satisfactorily the course in sugar technology at the College of Hawaii should experience no difficulty in securing a position as soon as he leaves college. During the past year the college has received inquiries for a number of men to fill important positions in connection with the sugar industry, which at the time it was unable to supply.

KAIWIKI SUGAR CO. REPORTS INCREASE

It only requires another thirty-eight tons to bring the estimated total of the 1914 crop up to 620,000 tons. The Kaiwiki Sugar Company, which finished grinding October 14 reports a total of 7000 tons instead of 7000 tons as of one week ago.

CONTRACT IS AWARDED FOR HOMESTEAD ROAD

Charles R. Forbes, superintendent of public works, awarded yesterday to A. A. Wilson the contract to build the Kula-Hamakuai homestead road in the district of South Hilo, Hawaii, the work to be completed within 120 days after the signing of the papers. This homestead road will be about 3000 feet in length.

Five bidders made offers to do the work the bid being as follows: A. A. Wilson, \$4700; William Cullen, \$5180; I. Erickson, \$5428.20; Jose Francisco Ferreira, \$5500; and J. C. Foss, Jr., \$6108.

The time given by each bidder for the completion of the work was 123 days.

INSULAR BUREAU'S REPORT FOR YEAR

WASHINGTON, October 10. (By Associated Press).—Another year of American guardianship in the Philippines, Porto Rico and the Dominican Republic was summarized today in the annual report of the Bureau of Insular Affairs. Columns of figures tell the story of civilization's march in the tropics of the Far East and the West Indies.

Civil government succeeding the military in the remote Philippine districts, internal prosperity in commerce and finance in the islands, extension of railroads in Luzon and more than a half million children in public schools tell of the progress on the borders of Asia. Porto Rico's exports continued at high water mark with the exception of sugar, which dropped from \$26,618,158 in 1913, to \$20,240,325 in 1914. Irrigation work and waterway improvements continue.

In the Dominican Republic, where the United States is charged with guardianship of customs receipts, notwithstanding the continued political unrest and revolutionary upheavals, the customs receipts exceeded those of the previous year.

FRONT STREET HILD WILL BE IMPROVED

Secretary Thayer Closes Deal of Most Importance To Big Island Port

"I brought home the bacon," reported Secretary W. W. Thayer's terse report on the success of his recent mission in Hilo. Mr. Thayer returned yesterday from the Big Island, after having successfully carried to a close the negotiations for the widening of Front street, a scheme which did not in the second city reminder to have heard about when they were children.

Through the deal which was put through the county will pay T. K. Lakala \$3500 and Mrs. W. H. Smith \$2400 for the work of land necessary for the widening. The county will move back the buildings to the new street line and construct the sidewalks at its expense. While the county treasury is depleted at this time, the money will be advanced by others interested in Hilo, and it will be refunded by the county in January.

"The Volcano is magnificent just now," said Mr. Thayer. "I was up there Saturday night and Sunday. The lake is fully to the top of the forest, and the water is so clear, although it did not look quite that far down. Innumerable fire fountains were playing and the scene was one of wonderful grandeur.

"The pit was clear of smoke and the gases did not bother us, who stood on the brink. I have seen Kilauea in various moods and stages of activity, but I do not think that I have ever looked on the fiery furnace when it appeared to us as great advantage as it does now."

Supervisor Williams Announced Chief Executive Will Try To Influence Congress

Governor Pinkham may urge congress to pass the bill for the extension of the Rapid Transit and Land Company's franchise. He was shown to be probable at a meeting of the public utility commission yesterday, when acting chairman J. N. S. Williams reported for the records of the commission, that a conference had been held with the Governor by the commissioners on the subject of the franchise measure, which is now on the floor of a congressional committee.

The Governor, said Mr. Williams in the report, showed a willingness to be of what assistance he could in important congress to pass the bill. It has been known for some time that Governor Pinkham desires the franchise measure to be passed, and is willing to do his part toward that end.

Joseph Huik, Joseph Luis, Albert Munnors, Yoshi Domi and Eunice Wong, youths ranging in age from seventeen to nineteen years and charged with burglary in several degrees, were again before Judge Ashford yesterday. Albert Munnors and Eunice Wong were each sentenced to two years on two separate counts, the sentences to run concurrently. In the case of Joseph Luis, Judge Ashford will look up the juvenile court laws before passing sentence. Sentence on the other defendants will be imposed Saturday.

PITIFUL CASE OF SKIN DISEASE

When Two Months Old, Baby had Pimples Spread All Over Body - Broke and Left Skin Like a Scald - An Awful Sight - Doctor Afraid to Put His Hands on the Child.

CURED AT SLIGHT COST BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

"Our baby when two months old was suffering with terrible eruptions from head to foot; all over his body. The baby looked just like a scalded rabbit. We were unable to put clothes on her. At last we tried Cuticura Remedies. They would break the skin and peel off leaving the underneath skin red as a raw burn. Then a few more pimples would appear and spread all over the body leaving the baby all raw without skin from head to foot. On top of her head there appeared a heavy scab a quarter of an inch thick. It was awful to see so small a baby look as she did. I imagined the doctor was afraid to put his hands on the child. I tried several doctors' medicines, but all failed. Several doctors' medicines, but all failed. Several doctors' medicines, but all failed.

"Then we decided to try Cuticura. By using the Cuticura Ointment we scalded the scabs and it came off. Under this, where the red matter was, by washing with the Cuticura Soap and applying the Cuticura Ointment, a new skin appeared. We also gave baby four drops of the Cuticura Remedies three times daily. After three days you could see the body gaining a little skin which would peel off and heal underneath. Now the baby is four months old. She is a fine picture of a fat little baby and all is well. We only used one box of Cuticura Soap, two boxes of Cuticura Ointment and one bottle of Cuticura Remedies. If people would know what Cuticura is there would be few suffering with eczema. Mrs. Joseph Kessmann, 7 St. John's Place, Hildesheim Heights, L. L. N. Y., Age 30 and May 4, 1900."

Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, Cuticura Remedies, are sold by all druggists. Price per box of Cuticura Soap, 10c; per box of Cuticura Ointment, 10c; per bottle of Cuticura Remedies, 10c. Total, 30c. Sold by mail on receipt of price by the Cuticura Remedies Co., Boston, Mass. Send for the Free Booklet, "How to Cure Eczema," on the Treatment of the Skin and Hair.

RELIEF ACTIVITY NETS COMMITTEE A SPLENDID SUM

More Than \$7600 Has Been Subscribed and Pledged To War Sufferers

FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS TO BE SENT BY MATSONIA

This Sum Will Be Divided Between Belgium, France, Serbia and Austria

(From Wednesday Advertiser.) In the comparatively short time the war relief activity has been under way in Honolulu, a total of \$7621.05 has been subscribed and pledged, not counting a small sum believed to have been in the contribution box in Kalihii which was stolen by some miscreant.

Of the money in hand, \$1000 will be sent forward by the steamer Matsonia today, to be distributed in the Belgian, French, Serbian and Austrian relief funds in equal sums of \$1000.

The Belgian money goes to J. P. Morgan & Co., the New York banking firm which is handling this fund, while the other contributions will go to Secretary of State Bryan to be turned over to responsible parties engaged in the relief work.

Britain and Germany Excluded When the committee went to work in Honolulu to secure these funds for the sufferers and refugees in Europe, it was learned that large sums of money, aggregating in each case more than the total collected by this committee to date, had been contributed specifically for the British and for the German relief funds.

In view of this fact no money from the general relief fund was forwarded for either England or Germany with this contribution, it being deemed unnecessary to go over the same ground again so soon.

The proportionate distribution of the general relief fund to these two countries will be taken up later, when sufficient funds have accumulated to warrant the forwarding of another contribution.

The same action will be taken in the case of Japan.

Chinese Give Money Freely The committee in charge announced that its efforts have met with a ready response, and the work among the Chinese was especially gratifying. A special committee of Chinese, of which Chu Gem is chairman and Ching Shai treasurer, has turned in to date \$1250.

In addition to this, the Chinese women are reported to be raising funds for the relief of women and children of the stricken countries.

The Chinese contribution includes a very large number of small donations from persons of limited means, many of which came separately through the mail.

Chairman Castle's Report Following is Chairman Castle's report:

"In order to keep the public fully informed, the war relief committee takes very great pleasure in reporting progress to date as follows:

"Total amount received, together with a small number of pledges amounting to \$175, \$7621.05.

"Of this, \$1261.50 was specifically handed in for the relief of Belgian widows and orphans.

"The committee takes very great pleasure in reporting the work by the Chinese, who especially gratifying. A special committee and have been about the town and in the country soliciting such accounts as people choose to give for this great purpose, and, in our opinion, the response has been magnificent. They have paid in \$1250. Much of this comes in very small sums from Chinese who are earning day's wages only.

Japan To Receive Attention "Up to date we have not heard from the Japanese, but it is believed that when they once get to work they will respond in a most gratifying manner. It may be that Japanese have already paid something into the relief boxes placed about the streets, for the notices on those boxes are in English, Hawaiian, Chinese and Japanese, and as soon as the committee feels that there is an urgent call for relief in Japan that country will receive our attention.

"We regret to have to say that yesterday the box in Kalihii was carried off and has not yet appeared. This was not very long after it had been hung, and it is possible that very little was inside. The committee hopes that, instead of being a piece of rascality, it was a mischievous trick on the part of some boy, and that the box will be restored.

Matsonia Takes \$4000 "By the Matsonia, which goes today, the committee are forwarding \$4000, as follows:

"For Belgian relief, \$1000; French, \$1000; Serbian, \$1000; and Austrian, \$1000.

"We have yet to hear from quite a large number of localities to which letters have been sent, and the committee hopes that the response will be as generous as it has been up to date.

"In view of the fact that the community has already been canvassed for aid specifically to the Germans and specifically to the English, and that a considerable number of others than those nationalities have paid in money, it is quite likely that the committee may not immediately extend relief to those two nations, as we understand that the amount sent forward to each is far in excess of our entire collections to date."

SUGAR CHEMISTS OF ALL ISLANDS OPEN CONVENTION

Experts Who Are Responsible For Yield of Cane Discuss Vital Problems

MILL WORK TREATED FROM EVERY ANGLE

Prof. Dillingham Reviews Volcanic Gases and Commands Profound Attention of Delegates

(From Thursday Advertiser.)

The Hawaiian Sugar Chemists' Association met in convention yesterday morning at the Library of Hawaii. After reports of officers and other routine business the delegates listened to the following papers:

J. E. Biela, factory control; J. A. Verret, glucose; C. C. James, phosphoric acid determination; F. T. Dillingham, water and volcanic activity; H. E. Savage, boiling house recovery; E. T. Westly, electric drying ovens.

The subject of "boiling house recovery" led to an extended discussion on the co-ordination of scientific cultivation and fertilizer experiment to chemical mill tests.

Mill Work Highly Scientific

Alonso Garvey said that the mill work is on a highly scientific basis and that it is always possible to determine definitely any results due to improvements in methods. Tangible results from experiments with fertilizers and their effect on sucrose quantity are more difficult to determine he said.

The chemists discussed all phases of this question and some method may be worked out for checking up results as a result of their attention having been drawn to this subject.

Volcanic Gases Discussed

Prof. P. T. Dillingham's review of the work of Day and Shepherd, the chemists who analyzed the gases collected from beneath the surface of the molten lava in Halemauaua, was received with marked attention. As has been previously noted these chemists discovered that the volcanic gases contain an enormous volume of water. Their work seems to prove that the water now covering so large a portion of the earth's surface was originally in combination with the mineral elements in the interior of the globe, and that the oceans are an effect and not the cause of volcanic activity.

Nitrogen Also Present

The analyses also demonstrated the presence of nitrogen in the bases, as well as compounds of Potassium, Sodium, Calcium, Titanium, iron and sulphur. The rare element molybdenum was discovered in the molten lava of the center. There were no rare gases discovered.

This paper will be published in full in next Sunday's Advertiser.

The chemists will conclude their program today. The first two papers will be of general interest to those engaged in all branches of the sugar industry and a large attendance is anticipated.

Papers to Be Read

The program will include the following papers:

"Reports on boiling house balances based on True sucrose and gravity mill," by M. Johnson.

"A few suggestions on practical mill control," by W. Duker.

"Some principles of the crystallization of sugar in practice," by Dr. Robert S. Norris.

"Clarification," by J. Warren-Alston.

"Lime decomposition products in sugar factories," by Herbert S. Walker.

"Dinner Follows Adjournment

This closes the formal program. Dinner will be served for the members of the association at the Country Club at seven o'clock, to be followed by a vaudeville sketch entitled "The Piffle Mill."

The Hilo Tribune opens the door for trouble by publishing the following:

"WANTED: Judges for a Baby Show. No experience required, but applicants must be of highly judicial disposition and extraordinary courage and independence; bachelors under thirty will not be considered, as it is expected that there will be some pretty mothers at the show; and married men of five years' experience who can prove that he is the boss at home will be accepted at once, though the committee in charge, not expecting to find such a man, and realizing wide prevalence of a delusion on the subject among men, will examine claims with great care; preference will be given to childless applicants, experience having shown that mothers and fathers invariably judge all competitors according to how closely they resemble the prodigy at home. Note: It is desirable that applicants be persons of considerable means, able to go abroad for a year or so after the show is over. Apply (by letter only) to P. A. Clowes, superintendent oceanward station and secretary Hawaii County Fair."

Others selling for Honolulu yesterday were Dan Hanna, son of the late Mark Hanna of Cincinnati; a prominent Progressive; R. C. Lydecker, architect of the Territory; and Senator Diekey.



Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

An Old and Well Tried Remedy

FOR CHILDREN'S COLIC, BRUISES, SCALDS, AND ALL THE PAINFUL AFFECTIONS OF INFANTS.

It is the best remedy for all the ailments of children, and is the only one that is safe and sure.

Prepared by J. C. Winslow, Lowell, Mass.

Delegates To Convention of Sugar Chemists' Association, In Session Here



EARLY-DAY SCHEME INTERESTS ADMIRAL

Commandant Moore of Naval Station Discusses Proposition To Advance Clock

What will happen "when the hands of the clock are set up" was predicted in different ways and by different persons yesterday at a meeting of the chamber of commerce, when Rear-Admiral C. D. T. Moore appeared before that body and argued against advancing the clock an hour and a half, as he said he had been informed was the plan on foot.

Before the discussion ended, a half dozen members of the chamber had taken a hand in it. Admiral Moore was informed by George A. Brown, a member of the time committee, that it was practically settled that the committee would recommend a half-hour in place of an hour, and that the hour and a half plan was never under consideration.

W. O. Smith suggested that "those who have to get the breakfast" should be heard on the early-day plan, as they were the ones, he said, who have to pay for it.

Replying to this and the suggestion from J. A. Kennedy, who said the hours of the working men should be let alone, Mr. Brown stated that the committee was going into the question very thoroughly and would make no recommendations until it was convinced of the correctness of its position.

This subject of early-day was not scheduled to come before the meeting yesterday. But when Admiral Moore appeared and evinced his interest in the subject, he was asked to give his view on the plan, and in that way it came before the chamber.

FUNERAL SERVICES FOR MR. FAGERROOS

Services for the late Victor J. Fagerroos were held at three o'clock yesterday afternoon at undertaking parlors in Fort street, Rev. Horace W. Chamberlain, pastor of the Kulihi United Church, presiding both at the parlor and at the grave. The interment took place at the Nuuanu Cemetery.

The funeral was conducted under the auspices of Hawaiian Tribe No. 1, Improved Order of Red Men, of which the deceased was a member. The pallbearers were Judge W. J. Robinson, Eugene V. Toth, Peter Higgins, Harry A. Franston, J. D. Castro and E. Klump-schmidt.

Mr. Fagerroos died at two o'clock Tuesday afternoon, after a short illness, at his home 2423 Rose street, Kulihi. He was born in Finland, March 27, 1860, and was fifty-four years of age. He came to Hawaii more than thirty years ago. Among the children who survive him are Sanford B. Fagerroos, of H. Harkfeld & Co., and Mrs. George R. Clark.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 22.—(Special to the Advertiser by Federal Wireless)—In order that David T. Fullaway, entomologist of the Hawaii Experiment Station, who has been in Africa on a search for parasites of the Mediterranean fruit fly, might not have to stay in San Francisco for some days, the steamer Wilhelmina was held here for four hours past her sailing time yesterday.

Mr. Fullaway has been successful in the search for the parasites, in which he has been assisted for some months under a commission from the Hawaiian bureau of agriculture and forestry, with leave of absence from the experiment station. He notified the Matson Navigation Company by telegraph of his approach to San Francisco and of his great desire to catch the Wilhelmina, in order that he might not have to stay on the coast with his previous insects. The Matson management, appreciating the importance of landing the parasites in Hawaii safely and relieving the difficulties that each day brought to the entomologist, therefore held the boat until the arrival of Fullaway.

Others selling for Honolulu yesterday were Dan Hanna, son of the late Mark Hanna of Cincinnati; a prominent Progressive; R. C. Lydecker, architect of the Territory; and Senator Diekey.

M'CARN'S CHIEF COUNSEL IS GONE

Lightfoot Drops Client In Midst of Trial and Sails For Mainland

(From Thursday Advertiser.)

According to a statement made last night by City Attorney Cathcart the prosecution will not close its side of the J. McCarn case before next Tuesday. McCarn's former, full-time array of legal talent has dwindled to one lawyer on the stand yesterday morning, those being the J. McCarn case before next Tuesday. McCarn's former, full-time array of legal talent has dwindled to one lawyer on the stand yesterday morning, those being the J. McCarn case before next Tuesday.

Mr. Magoon is not taking a very active part in the trial of the case, however. McCarn since yesterday has become his own chief counsel. All that Mr. Magoon does is to follow City Attorney Cathcart every time the latter gets up and wanders to the stand where the war map is.

The prosecution placed five witnesses on the stand yesterday morning, these being Antoine Ogen, otherwise referred to as "Ponsus"; Sydney Smith, hallif of the federal court; Oliver Pedro Soares, official stenographic reporter of the federal court; Lau Wan, messenger of the same court; and Mrs. Rosa Iusmann-Sylvester. The testimony given by these witnesses was along practically the same lines as in the former trial.

But four or five spectators took to the trial yesterday morning. Inside the railing were Mrs. McCarn, Mrs. R. P. Quarles and Mrs. Chapin. The case will be resumed at nine o'clock this morning.

A committee to which questions of law may be referred was created yesterday at a meeting of the members of the chamber of commerce. This is a new committee, and the need of it was suggested by F. M. Swanzy.

E. Paxon Bishop made the motion for the president of the meeting, being W. R. Farrington, name three members "preferably of legal training" to act as members of the committee.

Mr. Farrington appointed Charles R. Hemenway, M. P. Frosser and D. L. Withington. Mr. Withington was named in place of Abe Lewis Jr., who said it would be impossible for him to act as such committeeman.

Governor Pinkham yesterday appointed as members on two registration boards the following: John D. Easton, Republican, and S. W. K. Kaieloha, Democrat, for the first district, East Hawaii, and Basil Apiki, Republican, for the second district, West Hawaii. The appointments are for four years from October 21.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER

A Pure, Grape Cream Tartar Baking Powder

Royal Baking Powder Improves the flavor and adds to the healthfulness of the food.

Royal Baking Powder Cook Book sent free on request. Address P. O. Box 589, Honolulu, Hawaii.

The total pack of the pineapple canneries of the Kanae Fruit & Land Company this season was 60,000 cases. Of the lot, 30,500 cases have been shipped; 3500 cases will go out by the Hyades the last of this week, and there are 30,000 cases in the warehouse, to be shipped later on.

'PICTURE BRIDES' GUARDED BY POLICE

Are Taken To Altar ALL IN A BUNCH

Twenty-seven hacks, guarded by two police officers, hugged the curb in King street near "Cupid" Frank M. Herrera's "chicken coup." In each hack was a Japanese couple. The usual half looked ordinary enough and quite Americanized, but the female half certainly was "strange"; that is, the appearance of each Japanese woman was sufficient to denote that she had not been long in the Paradise of the Pacific.

A crowd several hundred strong, collected around and about the long line of hacks and jammed the sidewalk in such a manner that the officers had to issue orders for the curious ones to move on. As each hack reached "Cupid" Herrera's office door the Japanese couple alighted, went in, and after a little while came out and re-entering the hack, moved on. The performance kept up until the last couple had gone about it in westerly the same way.

There was intense excitement among the crowd. All sorts of conjectures were bruited—until some one discovered that the procession consisted of male Japanese from the plantations all over Hawaii and recently arrived "picture brides."

The latter, and a number of others not yet disposed of, had arrived on the Japanese steamer Shinyo Maru from the Land of the Cherry Blossom.

Heretofore it has been the custom for Honolulu's only marriage license agent, to his himself to the federal immigration station on the arrival of a fresh supply of "picture brides" and right there on the ground issue the required marriage licenses. Barbers were too busy Tuesday and could not make the trip to the waterfront. The only alternative was to send the "picture brides" and their future spouses to his office.

This was done, police officers accompanying the procession to prevent any of the brides from escaping until after she had been duly and properly married to the man of her choice.

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JAPANESE WILL OPEN NEW BANK ON COAST

K. Imahishi, former manager of Yokohama Specie bank in Honolulu and now connected with the Pacific bank, is here to investigate the financial condition among the local Japanese and may stay a month. From here he intends to proceed to San Francisco, where he will establish another bank in conjunction with the Chu Ya Ginko of Tokyo.

Speaking of his project on the coast the banker said that his proposed undertaking had the general backing of a certain financial combination, represented by Baron Shibusawa and others as well as the endorsement of many prominent Japanese merchants of San Francisco. It is known locally that the Pacific bank of Honolulu, promoted by Mr. Imahishi some time ago, has the same backing in Japan.

Simultaneously with the coming of Mr. Imahishi, Mr. S. Aoki, local manager of Yokohama Specie bank, returned from an extended trip to Hawaii. Mr. Aoki says that there is no truth in a rumor that the Specie bank sent him to

KAUAI PINE PACK BIG, BUT NO PROFIT

The committee on trade, commerce and industrial development reported that on their recommendation, approved by the directors, the investigation of the possibility of introducing silk manufacture and production into Hawaii had been referred to a special committee consisting of G. P. Wilder,

Chairman, the Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is the best known medicine for diarrhea, dysentery, colic, cramps or pains in the stomach. You may need it some time. For sale by all dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Another means of contributing to the distressed war sufferers in Europe, who are in need of clothing very badly, is suggested in a letter from W. B. Castle, chairman of the war relief committee. Many persons who have contributed money, probably will have various articles of clothing not in use which they would be glad to give, and others who have not been able to donate any money may similarly be able to give some clothing which they do not need for themselves.

The letter follows: "It has been brought to the attention of the War Relief committee that there is an urgent need for clothing all along in the war-devastated regions of Europe; also for rags of all kinds. The American-Hawaiian Steamship company has generously offered to carry any boxes which we have, without charge, to New York, and the committee has decided to institute a collection of this kind. "M. Cooke, Limited, has very kindly offered the use of a room at 911-13 Alakea street, being the ground floor of the Hawaiian Board rooms. Some one will be there each day from 9 to 12 to receive any gifts which may be brought, until further notice, and the public-spirited citizens of the entire island are earnestly requested to bring everything that they can spare in the line of clothing, which also covers coats and shoes, caps, hats, etc., to this depot, where they will be received and cared for and sent forward as soon as possible. "The committee hopes that people will not only read this letter but will act upon it. The need is great. "W. B. CASTLE, "Chairman, War Relief Committee."

CLOTHING NEEDED BY WAR REFUGEES

Hawaii Relief Committee Appeals To Public For Donations To Be Forwarded

(From Thursday Advertiser.)

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Chamber of Commerce Takes Matter Up and Will Protest To Washington

Fifty business men found time to attend the meeting of the members of the chamber of commerce yesterday afternoon.

Secretary Raymond C. Brown called the attention of the chamber to the possibility of Hawaii's losing the light-house tender Kukui unless prompt action was taken. A light-house inspector will arrive here October 27 to investigate the conduct of this branch of the government service in territorial waters.

Kukui To Be Transferred

Mr. Brown said that word had come from Washington that the Kukui is to be transferred to the Alaska light-house district and that the local inspector has been directed to charter one of the inter-island steamers to take the place of the Kukui until her place can be filled with a small single screw steamer which is now on duty in Alaska waters.

On motion of Edwin H. Paris an investigation of this possible transfer was referred to the committee on maritime affairs. The chamber unanimously adopted strong resolutions protesting against the proposed transfer.

Alexander H. Ford's proposal that the chamber assist him in the production of his forthcoming Hawaiian "Badecker" or guide book was referred to the Hawaii promotion committee.

Silk Industry Referred To

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LIGHTFOOT'S TRIP CAUSES GUESSING

Job-Hunt, Eyes and Lungs Are Reasons Given For Sudden Departure

(From Thursday Advertiser.)

With the sudden departure yesterday of J. Lightfoot in the steamer Matsonia for San Francisco several rumors were extant. It was claimed in some quarters that the lawyer was on his way to Washington for the purpose of furthering his desire to become district attorney in place of his client, J. McCarn.

In other quarters it was claimed that the departing Lightfoot was after a circuit judgeship. Others said that San Francisco was the end of the trip, eye trouble forcing him to seek medical aid in the Coast city. And, again, a rumor of lung affection, claimed to have been engendered during the long address to the jury in the first J. McCarn trial, is said to have caused the trip.

McCarn's chief counsel was in court yesterday morning and shortly before one o'clock announced to Judge Whitney that he was compelled to leave the city. He said that McCarn would become chief counsel in his own behalf. No mention that he was going away from the Territory was made in court.

Shino's Tokyo Correspondent Says That Okuma Cabinet Soon Will Fall

Japanese newspapers in Honolulu are complaining loudly against the censorship of war news coming out of their country.

This censorship is even stricter than in Europe, as indicated by the fact that an unpublicized news message received by the local Japanese newspapers. The messages are becoming fewer and fewer.

Only the briefest announcements are given concerning the Taishuu engagements, and the other military activities of Japan.

Japan Papers Also Complain

The newspapers in Japan have been complaining bitterly against this strict censorship, and have assailed Baron Kato, minister of foreign affairs, for his action in establishing it.

The Japanese papers here have been obliged to make use of the reports coming to Honolulu through the Associated Press and published in the Advertiser.

The decision of Baron Kato to make his censorship as strict as possible came after the jingo press of that country had given publication to wild rumors which might have brought on diplomatic complications, Baron Kato argued.

Okuma Cabinet Doomed

According to the Shino's Tokyo correspondent, whose information is always accredited with certain authority and with inside information, the present Okuma cabinet is doomed and its days are counted. A certain diplomatic blunder is alleged to have been made by Baron Kato, minister of foreign affairs. The best cabinet that may be formed, the correspondent predicts, will be headed by Baron General Teruchi, the present foreign minister of Korea, and the portfolio of minister of foreign affairs will be held by Baron Kuroki Tanjuki, son-in-law of Marquis Ito.

The best cabinet will represent (Shino infers) and may be considered a rejection from the point of representative government.

DROPPED HIS WAD IN CROOKED GRAP GAME

By means of "phone" dice, the proprietors of one of the best known crap games of the city have this week robbed a Chinese storekeeper of the Big Island of sixteen hundred dollars, \$700 on Monday night and \$900 on Tuesday night. The victim of the crooked game is in the city to purchase his fall stock, but will now be compelled either to raise money on a loan or go without his eye goods, his capital having passed into the hands of professional gamblers. There are several open gambling games running in the city, some under white auspices and others being conducted by Chinese. The Honolulu police are about the only ones without knowledge of these conditions.

Alexander & Baldwin received telegraphic advices from their New York office yesterday morning as follows: "Raws in positions to affect the basis for Hawaiian arrivals are worth 4.24. Market weak." "In the afternoon they received another message saying: "There are rumors of sales at 4.27 yesterday." "This is a drop of one-fifth of a cent per pound from the last quotation of 4.45.

ASK FOR THE BIRD MARK



Fertilizers QUALITY

There are different degrees of quality in fertilizers as there are in other manufactured goods. Goods of the highest quality command the highest prices, but they invariably render more for the money than cheap goods. You like to have the best of everything. Insist upon having the best fertilizer for your crops. You will be better satisfied and better served. Poor quality is expensive; get the best.

Pacific Guano & Fertilizer Co. Honolulu and Hilo, Hawaii SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

"EMPIRE LINE OF STEAMERS" FROM QUEBEC TO LIVERPOOL

in the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY the Famous Tourist Route of the World

In connection with the Canadian-Australian Royal Mail Line For tickets and general information apply to

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- Kohala's Line Shipping Co.
- Kohala Sugar Co.

Bank of Hawaii LIMITED

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Territory of Hawaii.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$600,000.00 SURPLUS.....100,000.00 UNDIVIDED PROFITS.....157,592.92

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COMMERCIAL AND SAVINGS DEPARTMENTS Strict attention given to all branches of Banking. JUDD BLDG., FORT ST.

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- Ewa Plantation Company
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- Kohala Sugar Company
- Waialua Water Company, Ltd.
- Fulton Iron Works of St. Louis
- Babcock & Wilcox Company
- Green's Fuel Economizer Company
- Chas. C. Moore & Co., Engineers
- Matson Navigation Company
- Toyo Kisen Kaisha

BUSINESS CARDS HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

SUGAR TAKES DROP

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