

GOVERNMENT IS CONCERNED WITH SINKING OF WM. P. FRYE

Explanation of Incident by Commander of German Cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich Does Not Satisfy President Wilson

ADMINISTRATION WANTS MORE COMPLETE REPORT

Teuton Warship That Sent Windjammer To Bottom Goes Into Drydock for Repairs Which May Require Week To Complete

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

WASHINGTON, March 12.—In explanation under oath of the sinking of the American sailing vessel Wm. P. Frye, bound for British port with a cargo of grain, by the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich, her commander, from whom a statement was categorically required by the American government, has sent word that he supposed the Wm. P. Frye's cargo to have been contraband.

Better Excuse Required

Something fuller will be needed before President Wilson is satisfied. Foodstuffs consigned to civilian individuals or firms were not considered contraband of war and at the time the Prinz Eitel Friedrich sank the Wm. P. Frye, after dumping overboard her cargo, England had not announced her intention to raise all contraband ports for German ports, and Germany had not retaliated with her declaration of unrestricted warfare on British merchant commerce. In short, the administration finds it difficult to understand what could have led the German commander to suppose that at that time grain was contraband of war.

Another Issue Arises

Moreover, even had such been the case, although the destruction of the cargo might then be regarded as self-explanatory, the sinking of the ship herself would remain unaccounted for. International law supplies few precedents for sending neutral ships to the bottom, and the belief is general in official circles that a demand for damages and an explanation from Germany will lie. Nothing yet has appeared to weaken the assumption made on the face of the facts as known thus far that America's case is of the best.

Cruiser Badly Disabled

In the meantime the Prinz Eitel Friedrich is in drydock and, after a preliminary examination, her commander said last night that she could be made ready for sea in a week.

Under the neutrality regulations in force, belligerent men-of-war which make neutral ports are allowed twenty-four hours in which to take on supplies and coal sufficient for a voyage to the nearest home port, or in case the vessel has been damaged, sufficient time in which to effect reasonable repairs with the greatest possible dispatch.

Cruiser May Intern

If the precedents set by the internment of the German cruisers Geier at Honolulu and Cormoran at Guam are followed, as seems highly probable, the Prinz Eitel Friedrich will be examined by American naval officers, who will judge the repairs necessary and estimate the time they ought to take, after which the cruiser will be given a definite period within which either to intern for the duration of the war or put to sea and take her chances with the British warship which undoubtedly will be waiting for her outside the three-mile limit.

Officers from the Prinz Eitel Friedrich were allowed on shore today after they had given assurances that they had nothing but official business to transact. Some of the crew were permitted to land.

Retain Wm. P. Frye's Papers

So far the German officers have refused to surrender the ship's papers of the Wm. P. Frye, on the ground that they should be held for the view of a German prize court, but copies will be furnished if desired. Fifteen sacks of

JAPAN MOBILIZES ARMY TO ENTER CHINA

Mikado May Descend Upon Peking and Enforce Demands

Sectional View of Chinese Capital of Peking, Which Japanese Threaten To Occupy



Sixty Thousand Men Are Under Arms and Navy Is Ready For Expedition

(Special Cable to Nippu Jiji.)

TOKIO, March 11.—With partial mobilization of the Japanese army and navy already begun, every indication today points to the possibility of a second Chino-Japan war in the immediate future.

The relations between the two nations, as they now stand, are admitted freely by those who are in close touch with the situation as being critically grave. The nations are on the verge of open hostilities, unless acceptance by China of every item of the demands made by Japan is forthcoming without any delay.

From the office of the general staff of the Japanese army, announcement was made today that the Tenth and Seventeenth army divisions, the mobilization having been already commenced, will be dispatched to China, the former to Tsingtau, recently taken from the Germans, and the latter to Manchuria, while another army division, full war strength, will be sent to an unknown destination. These three divisions consist about 60,000 men, war strength, each division being commanded by a lieutenant general.

The sending of the three Japanese army divisions to the Chinese soil is taken for granted to mean that the Japanese general staff is preparing to hold sufficient men at the most convenient points to capture, at the first opportunity, the Chinese capital, Peking, which is regarded as practically defenseless against the Japanese invasion.

Contemporaneously with this activity in army circles, the Japanese navy is also showing its preparedness for an emergency. From various naval bases in Japan are coming reports of the mobilization of powerful fleets and the commanders of the warships are now awaiting the order from the Admiralty, prior to proceed to Chinese waters.

While Japan is rushing her preparations of warfare against the Chinese Republic, E. Heki, the special Japanese minister at Peking is pressing his claims on the Chinese government and demanding a speedy acceptance. Minister Heki had another conference today with Liu Cheng-hsiang, the Chinese foreign secretary, the result of which is yet to be known. The general belief here is that China will yield completely to each one of the demands from Tokio, thus averting the crisis.

Otherwise war will soon be declared on China by Japan.

JAPAN'S MILITARY ACTIVITY APPARENT

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

TOKIO, March 12.—Conspicuous naval and military activity throughout the empire has reached such proportions that it no longer can be concealed.

Although the government remains silent, the public is convinced that the cabinet has lost patience with China's procrastination over the demands for increased territorial and political rights which Japan made shortly after the capitulation of the German stronghold of Tsingtau.

Japan, it is the general belief here, has arrived at a point where she is determined to insist that her demands be seriously considered. China has been informed that negotiations can be no longer continued on the assumption that Japan is not prepared to press through her purposes. On the contrary, official notice has been served that further delay will be "dangerous."

The strength of this unqualified adjective is sufficient in the studied phraseology of diplomatic correspondence to hint at the most serious eventualities.

GREAT BRITAIN WILL PERMIT INVASION

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

LONDON, March 12.—Great interest has been aroused here by the ambiguous developments in the strained relations between Japan and China. In response to a question from the floor of the house of commons, the Rt. Honorable Sir Henry Primrose, under secretary for foreign affairs, replied that Great Britain had no objections to the expansion of Japanese interests in China, which in no way conflicted with British interests. Japan's ambitions, he was in a position to say, did not threaten the integrity of China, which, on the contrary, it was the purpose of the alliance between the British and Japanese empires to maintain.

THAW ASSUMES ALL BLAME FOR ESCAPE

Testifies That He Concocted Plot and Paid Guard Thompson Well for Complicity

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

NEW YORK, March 12.—Testifying in his own behalf today, Henry Kendall Thaw took upon himself all blame for his escape from the Matteawan state hospital for the criminal insane, where he had been confined since his conviction of the murder of Stanford White, the distinguished architect.

To Thompson, a guard who helped pave the way for his escape, he swore he paid \$6000, with a bonus of \$1000 after Thompson had fulfilled his bargain. Roger O'Keefe, a private detective for many years in the employ of the Thaw family, who also assisted in the break, was discharged for lack of evidence.

Not until Thaw had come to despair of attaining his freedom by legal process, he testified, did he consider the possibilities of a jail delivery, and even then he did not begin to lay his plans until he had been advised by counsel that there would be nothing illegal in an escape if it were accomplished without violence.

Testimony yesterday was confined strictly to the charge of conspiracy to effect an escape, on which Thaw is being tried. All issues that might develop from a new decision as to his sanity were barred by a ruling of the court.

CABINET OF PORTUGAL BRANDED AS ILLEGAL

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

PARIS, March 12.—Asserting that the present cabinet of the Portuguese government is "extra parliamentary" and is holding power without authority of constitutional law, Minister Jono Chagas, who took office some three months ago, yesterday tendered his resignation to President de Arrago, stating that he would rather be out of office than serve longer in what he regarded as a dictatorship. He denied that there is any truth in the report that a constitutional convention was held recently and the president of a northern republic elected. That report, he says, is a plain invention.

EXPLANATION ASKED BY GREAT BRITAIN

London Wants To Know Through Washington Why Mexicans Seized British Ship

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The British government has asked the American government to request from General Carranza, the Mexican "First Chief," an explanation for the seizure in Mexican waters of the British ship Wyvisbrook.

The United States has sent another formal note to General Carranza. It is understood this note emphasizes the importance of open communication between Mexico City and Vera Cruz.

Information that four Spaniards have been assassinated in Mexico City and that looting and the burning of residences are in progress, has been laid before Secretary of State Bryan by Senator Don y Gayangos, the Spanish ambassador.

In putting before the state department this report of riotous conditions and the killing of his countrymen, the ambassador did not request that any specific action be taken.

President Wilson has received Carranza's note in reply to the United States' protest against the conditions in Mexico City under Obregon's usurpation. The situation is regarded as encouraging, the note indicating a desire to carry out the wishes of the United States.

PRESIDENT WILL NOT RECEIVE ANY CALLERS

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

WASHINGTON, March 12.—An announcement was made at the White House yesterday that, because of the pressing character of the Mexican and other international questions, President Wilson will not receive any callers during the next three weeks.

EIGHTEEN PASSENGERS LOSE LIVES IN WRECK

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

MADRID, March 12.—Eighteen passengers were killed yesterday and many more injured in a wreck of the Vigo mail. While passing through a narrow defile in the mountain province

Greece Floats Immense Loan In Emergency

Terror Increases In Constantinople as Great Allied Fleet Keeps Battering at Dardanelles

Sofia Notifies Athens That Favorite Son of Sultan Has Been Assassinated

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

ATHENS, March 12.—In view of the extreme tension of the situation in Greece, significance attaches to a royal decree signed here yesterday, authorizing a government loan for purposes unspecified of \$8,000,000.

Another decree adjourning parliament for a month was signed, and when the chamber reconvenes it is probable that it will be dissolved.

Terror in Constantinople

All advices from Constantinople bring word of increasing terror and indecision, as the great allied fleet keeps battering its way up the Straits of the Dardanelles.

The American ambassador to Turkey, Henry Morgenthau, notified his government yesterday from Constantinople that the British admiral in command of the Mediterranean fleet, not engaged at the Dardanelles, has given the Turkish garrison twenty-four hours in which either to surrender or submit to bombardment.

Sultan's Son Reported Dead

Sofia, through the Balkan News Agency, sends word that Burhan-Eddin, favorite son of the deposed Sultan Abdul Hamid, has been assassinated by his political enemies. He was found strangled to death in his bedroom.

FRANCE FORESTALLS SPREAD OF DISEASE

Wholesale Cremation Will Be Legalized To Guard Against Epidemic After War

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

PARIS, March 12.—Measures to be taken as a precaution against an epidemic of disease as an aftermath of the war are embodied in a bill introduced into the house of deputies yesterday, this bill legalizing the disposition of the dead in the war by cremation and not by quick burial in trench graves. The dangers to which the country is exposed by the further burial of large numbers of bodies in hastily dug trenches are outlined by the introducers of the measure.

The bill provides for the burning of the bodies of all the German dead found upon the battlefield, and in addition the unidentified dead of the French and their allies and of the bodies of all persons who may have died of contagious disease.

It is feared that the thawing of the ground in the spring and the ordinary spring rains and floods will expose thousands of the bodies buried during the winter, with the result that disease may become epidemic throughout the regions which have been fought over.

DISEASE PLAYS HAVOC

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

BERLIN, March 12.—Disease is playing havoc in Berlin, according to the reports brought here by Americans who have recently visited that section of the Balkans. Typhus and typhoid recurrent fever are epidemic, and a number of the American Red Cross workers have fallen victims.

Typhus, or spotted fever, is known to be caused by vermin, and no cure has as yet been found by medical science. To this disease already, two American physicians have succumbed, while nine out of the twelve American nurses with the Serbian Red Cross have been stricken with the disease.

of the Asturias, a landslide came crashing down on the train. Huge boulders, leaping down the hillside ahead of the slide, smashed the coaches to splinters and crushed the passengers to death.

BIG DISASTER TO SUBMARINE BLOCKADERS IS REPORTED

Twelve German Sea-Weasps Sent Out from Cuxhaven To Raid British Shipping Have Failed To Return To Their Base

EIGHT OF MISSING CRAFT ARE OF VERY LATEST TYPE

News Bureau In London Announces Series of Important Success In Flanders, Although Teuton Resistance Is Unbroken

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

LONDON, March 12.—Twelve German submarines sent out from Cuxhaven to sink whatever British vessels they could find, whether warships, cargo carriers, or liners with passengers aboard, have failed to return to their base, says a special dispatch to the Express from its correspondent at The Hague, who lays his assertion upon what he asserts is a secret report from the German admiralty to Berlin.

May Abandon Blockade

Eight of these missing submarines, the correspondent says, were of very latest type, and their loss has so discouraged the Kaiser that he has called a naval council for today, over which he will preside, to discuss the advisability of abandoning the under-sea campaign against British commerce.

The collier Beehoven, which a German official bulletin announced had been torpedoed and sunk while on her way to Gibraltar, with fuel for the Mediterranean fleet, is safe at Avonmouth, the British admiralty announces.

Successes In Flanders

In the western theater of war, the official news bureau announced today what is described as a series of important successes in Flanders, where the British expeditionary force has of late been heavily reinforced and is now taking the offensive. It was partly to thwart the transport of these troops across the channel that Germany announced her purpose to inaugurate after the eighteenth of February a naval campaign in which she would avail herself of "every means within her command" and promptly launched her submarine campaign.

According to the statement given out, a British attack along an extended front has resulted in the capture by storm of a mile and a half of German trenches, together with 1000 prisoners. Confirmation of this victory is said to be contained in a partial admission from Berlin.

Nevertheless, the German resistance is by no means broken. An official British "eye witness" at the front, reporting to the war department, describes the German troops as "intensely brave," and "convinced that thus far they have no reason to be discouraged."

King George signed today an order in council fixing the provisions of the Anglo-Franco retaliatory war on German trade, but its details have not yet been permitted to become public.

HOWARD NOW FULL ADMIRAL

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

SAN DIEGO, California, March 11.—Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, commander-in-chief of the Pacific fleet, was elevated to the rank of admiral today, under the recent act of congress. He hoisted his new flag on the cruiser Colorado at eleven-thirty o'clock.

GERMANS SINK YANKEE VESSEL WITHOUT ANY HEED OF FLAG

Crew of Auxiliary Cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich Ignores Stars and Stripes, Dumps Cargo and Dynamites Wm. P. Frye

SEIZURE OF WINDJAMMER WAS DRAMATIC INCIDENT

Destroyed Ship and Its Master Were Well Known in Honolulu and Her Destruction Is Being Investigated by Washington

WASHINGTON, March 11.—News brought to the United States by the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich, which arrived at Newport News yesterday in need of repairs and supplies, that she had captured and sunk the American ship Wm. P. Frye in the South Atlantic on January 27, is the most serious local official circles, and the result of the incident may be far-reaching. Lacking a full report, the state department officials and others decline to make any comment, but it is known that the report of Captain Kielke is being eagerly awaited.

The Prinz Eitel Friedrich was captured at Newport News yesterday morning, bringing three hundred persons in addition to her crew, these representing the officers and crews of the various ships she has captured and sunk since January 27, on which day she sank the American ship to the bottom. In all, since January 27, she has accounted for eight ships, seven of them being of British register.

Germans Invited Aboard.

The Wm. P. Frye sailed from Seattle for Queenstown, Ireland, on November 6, the windjammer being well south of the hour when overtaken by the German commerce destroyer. Captain Kielke, who was accompanied by his wife, made, according to his own description of the incident since landing at Newport News, strong protests to the German captain against having his ship seized and the American flag pulled down.

As he relates the story, the seizure of the Frye was a most dramatic incident. In response to the command of the German warship to leave to, Captain Kielke ran up the Stars and Stripes defiantly and invited the Germans aboard. Accepting his invitation, they boarded the ship, and after learning from the ship's papers that she had a cargo of foodstuff for a British port, announced that she was seized as a prize of war. The American skipper protested vigorously, without avail.

She and his wife and the members of the crew were transferred to the Prinz Eitel, after which his cargo of wheat was dumped overboard. Then charges of dynamite were placed against the vessel's iron hull and exploded, the splendid ship going down almost at once.

The Wm. P. Frye and her cargo were valued at \$260,000, the value of the wheat being \$60,000. In the government report was risk insurance bureau the hull of the Frye was valued at \$90,000, on which the government had issued a policy of \$11,350 as a war risk.

The government officials are interested wholly in the international side of the question of the sinking of this American ship. If the cargo of the Frye can be shown to be entirely free of contraband, the action of the German commerce destroyer is held legally without justification of international law.

Wheat Alone Carried

Emphasis is laid on the fact that the ship was seized and destroyed two months prior to the British declaration that food-stuffs would not be allowed to enter German ports in neutral boats, and at a time when wheat was considered contraband by any of the belligerents. The Seattle manifest shows that wheat alone was carried.

Secretary Daniels has ordered Admiral Beatty, commander of the Norfolk navy yard, to make a thorough investigation of the circumstances surrounding the sinking of the Frye.

The Prinz Eitel Friedrich will remain in port at Newport News, making repairs to whatever length of time the American navy officials and the navy department may permit, in the mean-

ALLIED FLEET BAZES MORE BATTERIES

Paris Reports Further Success in Battle for Straits of the Dardanelles

ADMIRAL OF FRENCH SQUADRON WOUNDED

Land Fortifications Are Smashed and General Scheme of Reduction Progresses Slowly

PARIS, March 11.—Further success in the battle of the Straits of the Dardanelles is unofficially reported in last night's edition of Le Petit Parisien, in dispatches from its Athens correspondent. The battleships bombarded throughout the day on Tuesday, smashing some of the land batteries.

During the bombardment a portion of a Turkish shell wounded Rear Admiral Guerpette, who is commanding the Dardanelles fleet, striking him on the foot.

Battleships Are Hit

Several Turkish shells struck the battleship Suffren, while the battleship Gueules was also hit. Only minor damage was done in both instances.

Yesterday the bombardment was taken up against the forts in the Narrows by the dreadnaughts Queen Elizabeth, which steamed close enough in to try the effect of direct fire with her fifteen-inch guns. Her shells wrought terrible damage, according to observers aboard.

Thirty Guns Smashed

Cooperating with the Queen Elizabeth were a number of smaller battleships, which shelled the guns brought up on motor trucks along the European side of the strait. Thirty such guns were smashed as a result of the bombardment, the fire of the ships being directed by air scouts.

A dispatch from Geneva yesterday says that several ships of the Italian navy have sailed east, presumably for the Dardanelles. This information has increased the rumors regarding Italy's early participation in the war.

HARRY THAW CRAZY BUT CAPABLE OF CONSPIRING

NEW YORK, March 10.—That Harry Thaw is crazy, being dangerously insane and a fit subject for confinement at Matteawan, but that his is "a peculiar form of insanity," leaving him capable of entering into a conspiracy and responsible for so doing, is the statement of the prosecution in the opening of the Thaw trial for conspiring to escape from the institution for the criminally insane. It was announced at the prosecutor's office yesterday that Evelyn Thaw probably will be a witness at the trial for the defense.

HARRY THAW IS ILL

NEW YORK, March 11.—Harry Thaw is ill with an attack of rheumatism. When he appeared at his trial yesterday he kept himself warmly wrapped up in a shawl. Thaw takes the witness stand today in his own behalf. He insists on telling his own story to the jury.

TWO AMERICAN SHIPS DETAINED BY BRITISH

LONDON, March 10.—The American steamer Pass of Baltimore, bound from New York for Bremen with a cargo of cotton, was detained at Kiel, but has been allowed to proceed after inspection showed there was no contraband aboard and the ship and cargo were as represented.

WM. P. FRYE KNOWN HERE

The ship Wm. P. Frye is very well known in the port of Honolulu, having been a regular visitor here, in the old sugar fleet, for ten years. Her last call was made something more than two years ago. Captain Kielke has many friends in this port, who will sympathize with him in the sinking of his vessel, one of the best of the latter-day windjammers to sail the Pacific.

WAR CHIEFS RECEIVED

TOKYO, March 10.—The Emperor today received War Minister Oka and Chief of Staff Hashigahara at his winter residence.

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CALIFORNIA MAY BUY A RAILROAD

Governor Johnson Initiated Movement To Purchase Western Pacific Lines

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.) SACRAMENTO, March 11.—Governor Johnson announced yesterday that he had initiated a movement for the purchase of the Western Pacific railroad by the State. The announcement followed a conference with Rudolph Spreckels and C. S. Wheeler, its attorney.

The Western Pacific purchase scheme contemplates an extension of the line into Southern California and the building of a number of branch lines. It is believed that the road can be purchased for \$20,000,000, a bond issue for which has the Governor's approval.

Legislative action to enable a special State election to be held before the end of the year, at which the matter could be decided by the voters of the State, is a possibility.

WIRESMAN ACCUSED BY SOUTHERN PACIFIC

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.) SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—Julius Kratt, chief of the executive committee of the Southern Pacific Employees' Association, is accused by the Southern Pacific of being a spy for the Government.

FLETCHER TAKES RANK AS ADMIRAL OF NAVY

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.) WASHINGTON, March 10.—Following the action of congress in creating the rank of admiral, Frank P. Fletcher, commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet and now in command at Guantanamo, has been designated to the new rank and has hoisted his new flag, Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, commander-in-chief of the Pacific fleet, will be elevated tomorrow, and Rear Admiral Walter C. Cowles, commander-in-chief of the Asiatic fleet, will be elevated on Friday, each to the full rank.

BRITAIN MAY REMOVE ITS BAN FROM SUGAR

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.) LONDON, March 10.—Home Secretary McKenna, in a speech in the house of commons today, intimated that the prohibition against the importation of sugar from neutral countries into the United Kingdom would be removed in one or three months. He said the Allies' blockade of German commerce would prevent shipments of sugar from reaching or leaving Germany, and that England could soon buy of neutral countries without the possibility of aiding the enemy by purchasing their product.

GERMAN SUBMARINE SUNK BY DESTROYER

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.) LONDON, March 10.—Official.—The German submarine U-12 has been sunk by the British destroyer Ariel. The crew has been saved, but will be deprived of the privileges of soldiers; prisoners of war on account of the attitude Britain has proclaimed toward those carrying on the submarine war on commerce.

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TO HAVE COMMITTEE FOR LIFTING BILLS

Economic Move Is Made To Prevent Accumulation of Waste Paper

(From Thursday's Advertiser)

It has been tentatively arranged to move for the appointment of a committee on the preservation of waste paper. Senator Wirtz, addressing the senate yesterday afternoon, in the matter of passing one of the half-dozen new bills by title on first reading.

The manner in which we are at present handling bills allows of the accumulation of a lot of waste paper. It is believed that some arrangement should be made whereby bills will not be sent to the printing committee to add to the running volume of waste paper, and that the time of the printer would not be taken up with the consideration of measures which might be well gotten rid of before they are printed.

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FEDERAL TAX RECEIPT, KAMA, ASKS FOR PROOF, SAYS SUPREME COURT

That the possession of a Federal liquor tax receipt is prima facie evidence that the owner of such receipt sells intoxicating liquors is the gist of an opinion, written by Associate Justice Watson, handed down in the supreme court yesterday. The opinion was concurred in by Chief Justice Harrison and Associate Justices Quarles, and upholds the verdict rendered by a jury and the \$500 fine imposed by Judge Matthewman in the third circuit court in Kaha, Hawaii.

Kama, alias Dong Hong Sing, a Chinese merchant, being indicted in Kaha, Hawaii, was arrested by Sheriff Sam K. Poo of the Big Island on August 24, 1913. Sheriff Poo obtained a search warrant from District Magistrate Kauloana, and on searching Kama's store for liquor, came across Federal liquor tax receipts. He also discovered considerable liquor on hand. Judge Matthewman rendered his verdict that Kama had sold liquor without the proper license, and that he had sold liquor to a minor.

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GERMANS REJECT EXTENSION OF FRENCH FOLK

Teutons Adopt Plan That Will Send Thirty Thousand Persons into Exile

ANOTHER AUSTRALIAN FORCE IS IN ENGLAND

Son-in-Law of Kaiser Quits France Suffering from Nerve Prostration

YOUR PROTECTION

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.) LONDON, March 11.—According to a report received from Geneva, the Germans have begun on a systematic clearing of their positions of North-western France, held by them of the civilian population. Plans have been made for the expulsion of thirty thousand, who are already being sent through Switzerland, into Southern France in batches of ten hundred, Australians in England.

YOUR PROTECTION

Yesterday the first transport carrying members of the second Australian contingent reached England in safety. Plans are being made to send one of the contingent's company to go to the front in France.

YOUR PROTECTION

A report to the Evening News, from Cologne, says that Ernst August, the Duke of Brunswick, the son-in-law of the Kaiser, who has been fighting in France, is back in Germany, suffering from a nervous breakdown.

YOUR PROTECTION

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MAYOR SUSPENDS MURASKY BECKLEY IS NAMED DEPUTY

Charges of Misconduct in Office Will Be Tried by Board of County Supervisors

NO DEFENSE OFFERED BY RUEFUL CITY INSPECTOR

Friends Hint Reconciliation May Be Brought About with His Estranged Wife

Notice of suspension was served yesterday afternoon on Charles G. Murasky, building inspector. Charles Murasky, secretary to Mayor Lane, and Supervisor Ahia delivered the papers to him at No. 271 South Vineyard St., where he is living.

"I hereby notify you," wrote Mayor Lane in his letter to Murasky, "that you are suspended from office pending an investigation by the Board of Supervisors of charges of misconduct in office, and other charges which bring in question your fitness to hold an official position in the city and county."

"You are further directed to turn over forthwith the keys of your office to Fred W. Beckley, who will act as deputy inspector during the term of your suspension."

Beckley is now a clerk in the building commissioner's office.

To Beckley, Mayor Lane, in acquiescing him with the action he had taken wrote as follows:

"I wish to notify you that I have this day suspended Mr. Charles G. Murasky as building inspector of the city and county, pending an investigation into certain charges which have been brought against him."

"During the period of Mr. Murasky's suspension, you will act as deputy building inspector. I have notified Mr. Murasky that I have named you as deputy and have directed him to turn the keys of the office over to you."

Murasky surrendered the keys to the Mayor's secretary, who delivered them to the new deputy commissioner, Woman in the Case.

The "other charges," in addition to those of misconduct in office preferred by Mayor Lane, were brought by Mrs. Murasky to the United States attorney's office, which caused the arrest of Murasky Wednesday, under the Edmunds act. George S. Curry, United States Commissioner, admitted him to bail in the sum of \$500. Conviction would stamp him a felon.

The "other woman" named is Mrs. Angeline Hogan, whose maiden name was Bortelman. She is married to Henry Mosman, clerk to the deputy sheriff during the administration of Mayor A. M. Brown. They were divorced, and Mrs. Mosman was married again to Joseph Hogan, who resigned from the fire department eight years ago and no longer lives here.

Murasky was arrested last week and fined \$50 in police court, after it had been shown that his reckless driving of his motor car was responsible for knocking down two pedestrians. Mayor Lane severely reprimanded at that time and warned him that if his conduct was not better regulated, charges against him would be preferred.

Immediate Removal Desired. "I feel," said the Mayor yesterday, in discussing the case, "that when I believe a man unfit, I ought to have the power to remove him outright. To insure the appointment has been confirmed by the Supervisors and perhaps according to strict logic, their's ought also to be the power to remove, but at the same time the appointment is mine and if it turns out badly I am the man the public holds responsible."

Before taking action Mayor Lane yesterday requested an opinion from the County Attorney's office.

"The power of the Mayor with regard to delinquent officers," wrote P. L. Weaver, first deputy city and county attorney, in reply, "is set forth in section 1792. He may suspend the delinquent officer or person from office, pending an official investigation."

"I have not been able to find any section in the Municipal Act, Chapter III, which gives the Mayor the power to make a temporary appointment in place of an officer suspended. I know of no ordinance which gives that power. Mayor's Power Limited.

"In my opinion the Mayor has not the power to make an appointment, except in strict conformity with the statutes and ordinances. He may suspend an officer, but he may not appoint one in his place until there is a vacancy."

MAYOR PUTS BAN ON BAZAAR SUPPORT OF FAMILIES FIRST

Chief Executive Orders Dismissal of Employes Who Squander Earnings on Liquor

WIVES AND CHILDREN MUST BE CONSIDERED

Declares City Is Not Hiring Men To Provide Money for 'Good Times'

Mayor Lane is not a prohibitionist insofar as the liquor traffic is concerned, but he is a stickler when it comes to the salary of his city employees who spend for booze.

The mayor gave an intimation of this decided stand at the reception given Tuesday night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Westervelt in honor of Dr. Purley A. Baker, superintendent of the National Anti-Saloon League, and other members of the Baker party, who left for the mainland on the Matsushima Wednesday.

"I cannot now recall just what I said at the Westervelt reception. I remember I told Doctor Baker that the cause in which he is working is making rapid strides and that it is only a question of time when his cause will win out completely."

"I am not a prohibitionist; neither do I approve of intemperance. I never used a drop of liquor in my life. On the other hand I have been with the boys on many occasions when they indulged and I could not see that any harm was worked."

"But I have one objection against the use of liquor and that objection has been made plain to the head of every department in the city which employs labor. I will not for a minute stand or any married employe of the city or county receiving his pay check and quandering it for liquor while his wife and children at home are begging for food and have no clothes on their backs."

Some Cures for Families. "I do not insist that employes of the city shall not drink and have their good times if they so desire, but I do insist that when they receive their pay checks they shall not spend it all on themselves, but must set aside sufficient to support their families in such manner as the income allows."

This idea of a man drawing, say \$30, and then reaching home with only three dollars, or probably none, and no chance for getting more money until the next payday, will not be tolerated by me. Neither would I tolerate a man going home drunk and kicking his wife or children."

"Every day we have hundreds of applicants from men seeking work in the road or other departments who believe a man ought to have the power to remove him outright. To insure the appointment has been confirmed by the Supervisors and perhaps according to strict logic, their's ought also to be the power to remove, but at the same time the appointment is mine and if it turns out badly I am the man the public holds responsible."

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"In my opinion the Mayor has not the power to make an appointment, except in strict conformity with the statutes and ordinances. He may suspend an officer, but he may not appoint one in his place until there is a vacancy."

In conformity with this opinion Mayor Lane merely named Beckley, deputy, and Inspector Murasky's office will remain vacant until the supervisors either shall reinstate him or dismiss him.

Case Not Prejudged. Mayor Lane was at pains yesterday to make it plain that in suspending Inspector Murasky he had not prejudged the complaint brought against him by his wife, which is yet to be tried, or may even be withdrawn.

"I know nothing about the justice of the charges brought by Mrs. Murasky," said the Mayor. "The first I heard of them was Wednesday afternoon, when I was told of Mr. Murasky's arrest by The Advertiser. Naturally, I could not then forecast my action. Today, however, I learn that Mr. Murasky has not been seen at his office since last Saturday nor has he reported to me. I am proceeding, therefore, on the fact that he has been absent from his duties without leave."

Reconciliation Possible. Murasky returned yesterday to his wife. Friends are trying to bring them together and the fact that Mrs. Murasky was willing to receive him un-

ENGINEERS OFFER THEIR ADVICE TO HONOLULU GRATIS

Hawaiian Association Resolves To Enter Public Affairs in Constructive Spirit

SUPERVISORS BID THEM CRITICISE WITH FREEDOM

Logan Says City and County Need Advice of Specialists in Building New Roads

The Hawaiian Engineers' Association resolved last night to give the city, the county and the Territory the benefit of its professional advice, and constructively criticize in all public affairs that have engineering features; and three members of the board of supervisors heartily made them welcome.

After carefully considering the dues of decorum and the demands of professional etiquette, forty members of the association, gathered together in the assembly room of the public library, struck out from their resolutions every clause restricting their freedom of action as an association to take an active interest, not only as to general policy, but as to designing and execution, in all engineering work connected with municipal or territorial affairs.

Some Knocking Helpful. As Alexander Valentine, head overseer of the Hilo Sugar Company put it: "If we want to get results, we've got to criticize, we've got to knock."

Said Supervisor Logan, chairman of the board's legislative committee: "The board is under campaign obligations to classify its roads, and it hasn't done it. Why shouldn't the engineers give us the benefit of their advice and criticism? I notice that various other civic and charitable organizations are not backward in telling us how things ought to be done. They butt in rather rudely, and, for one, I think they have a perfect right to."

As finally amended and adopted by those engineers present last night at a special meeting, for submission to the board by letter of the association as a whole, the resolutions read as follows:

"Whereas, it has been deemed proper and advisable that this association as a whole take an active interest in such public affairs as have engineering features, and therefore, be it resolved, That this association keep in touch as to policy, design and execution with all engineering work in connection with municipal or territorial affairs, by the appointment of special committees to follow up and report upon from time to time, with recommendation if necessary, on the progress and results of such work, and that this association act on the recommendations of such special committees at regular or special meetings called for the purpose, by means of resolutions presented and approved by a majority of those voting and present at such meetings."

In approving the spirit of the resolution, Supervisor Holliger took occasion to make the qualification that individual members, which he said he had encountered in the past were thoroughly objectionable and always would remain so.

Supervisor Larsen welcomed criticism with both hands and hoped it would be free and frequent. "If etiquette forbids," he said, "throw etiquette to the winds."

"We need advice," said Supervisor Logan. "From what I can learn, the whole theory of construction and maintenance of roads just now is in a chaotic condition. We are going through a formative stage."

"Take the \$20,000 we have just spent on a theory of maintenance. I venture to say that ninety per cent of the work on which this money has been spent might just as well have been shoveled into the sea. Much of it was done last month. Some of it admittedly was done in the knowledge that at the best it could not last more than four months. What England Is Doing.

"England just now is letting its old roads go to blazes—spending nothing on them for maintenance until it can determine how they ought to be rebuilt, from the bottom up, on a permanent basis. Motor trucks and pleasure cars travel have brought about changes the results of which are even now but imperfectly apprehended by all but the specialists."

"It is on such questions that we should like to get information from you engineers. When the Planners' Association, one of the most exclusive organizations in the world, benefits by your advice and fosters your conventions, I cannot see why we should do less."

"Taking pattern blindly from California will not serve. We spent a lot of money on King street, following an idea taken bodily from California, and it was a big failure."

After having put itself on record as to general policy, the engineers went further and approved specifically the spirit and intent of Acts 87 and 131, passed by the legislature of 1913, providing for the opening and improvement of streets by assessment of adjoining property.

Without minutely analyzing the laws, which, as engineers, the members of the association professed themselves incompetent to do, they recommended that the acts be pressed to fair trial by immediate and vigorous enforcement. Although unqualified to pass on the legal aspects of the problem, they felt that street improvements contracted for under the provisions of the acts would receive proper engineering consideration and supervision, which made the subject one fit for their consideration.

BEEN REMAINED THINKING HE HAD SECURED DIVORCE

Detailed Story Says Alleged Bigamist Was Victim of 'Shyster' in Goldfield

NAME OF RUBENSTEIN ELEMENT OF MYSTERY

Other Confusions Not Reconciled With Complaint Against Aged Clothier of Hotel Street

Did M. R. Benn wed the present Mrs. Benn in the erroneous belief that he had been divorced from his former wife, the mother of his children? That is one explanation of the arrest of the white-haired president and manager of the Bell Clothing Company on a charge of bigamy.

Chicago, Goldfield, Nevada; Ballinger, in the Panhandle of Texas; Europe; South Africa, and Honolulu are the shifting scenes of the drama. The "villain" is an attorney named Reed of Goldfield. The story has it that he wrote Benn that the divorce had been arranged and that \$250 "would fix it."

But \$250 did not "fix it." There was no divorce. Reed dropped from sight. Benn went to Europe and remarried. Then came his discovery of the truth: That Reed was a "shyster" and that he still was bound to his first wife.

One of his children advised him of this, according to the explanation. Not Punishable Here. If this story be correct, there are remnants of high interest: Benn, having remarried in Europe, has not committed a crime, though the fact of that marriage, punishable by the United States. The crime of bigamy is committed where the bigamous marriage takes place.

Benn might be punished for another offense under the laws of the United States if he has cohabited with a woman not his legal wife. Benn remained silent on these new developments, but he started at the mention of Goldfield and ceased his nervous twirling of his hands. And there is no explanation of the name of Rubenstein, which figures prominently in the case. Benn was arrested on information dealing with M. Rubenstein. He maintains that his true name is Benn, and not Rubenstein.

His Sorrow Concealed. The story has it that Benn or Rubenstein was a resident of Chicago. He and his wife drifted apart. There was unhappiness. It is considered a Hebrew infidelity from the world. There was no divorce action in Chicago.

But Benn went West. He reached Goldfield, Nevada. This is doubly significant in the story: The divorce laws of Nevada were notoriously easy and elastic; Goldfield, as a mining camp, was next door to chaos of society, where Bolsam and jetsam of humanity whirled for a brief moment in the eddy and then passed from sight and knowledge.

At Goldfield he found an attorney named Reed. He retained him as counsel in a divorce action. Benn was a "red flag" merchant. He was one who specialized on fire sales, at which the auctioneer's banner flaps in the wind until the damaged goods are gone. Such a business call took him from Goldfield to Ballinger in the Panhandle of Texas.

While there he received a letter from the attorney. It said that the divorce had been granted. It also contained the reference to \$250. Benn mailed a check. He thought himself free.

From this point on the trail is confused. Benn went to Europe. He remarried, perhaps in Vienna—yet his wife is believed to have been a native of Eastbury, England. From Europe the story leads to South Africa and Johannesburg, where Benn was in business.

Climax Comes Here. America again becomes the scene. A letter from "one of his children" how many there are is unknown—sent from London to Goldfield. There he learned that Reed had been only a "shyster," one of the class that might be expected in the confused jumble of a mining camp; that there had been no divorce, although the supposed reputable lawyer had accepted \$250 for his "services."

Things rush to a climax. Discovery comes. Chicago and Benn is arrested in Honolulu.

And yet there are other confusions. The complaint on which Benn was arrested cites that he married Tillie Rubenstein at Jurin, Russia, in 1876, and then remarried here in 1912 without having been divorced from his first wife. It is affirmed that a careful search failed to disclose this supposed marriage here, and the circumstantial explanation of the net involving the 70-year-old man says that he was married the second time in Europe. Benn also says that he came to Honolulu only a year and eight months ago. If this is correct, he could not have been married here in 1912. Moreover, persons who knew Benn in Johannesburg say that he was married to a woman there, and she came to Honolulu after he did.

Names Are Connected. Those who observe closely have noted this fact: That when a man changes his name, for some reason taking up an alias, he usually builds the new in some manner on the old, oftentimes fancifully, by some one with only a threat coming from the two cognomens, but usually by a threat, at least, exists. Thus the name of M. Rubenstein might have furnished the name of M. R. Benn. The initial "M" remains. The initial letter of the surname "Rubenstein" be-



Per steamer Mauna Kea, from Hilo and way ports, for Honolulu, March 9.

Bishop, M. Kim, J. M. Westgate, W. A. Keiser, E. M. Botford, M. Eber, W. B. Klemm, Mrs. F. W. Wood, Miss Hodins, Miss Gilbert, R. W. Miller, E. J. Lord, J. L. Young, Rev. Miyazawa and servant, H. Irwin, H. V. Patten, Mrs. A. G. Robertson, C. B. Humphreys, J. W. Laird, Miss Drake, Mrs. W. A. Hill, Mrs. J. A. Donald, H. J. Lyman, F. W. Milverton, Geo. W. A. West, Mrs. N. P. Snyder, C. A. Franz, D. B. Munroe, T. E. Wall, W. B. Henderson, Ching Quon, T. Ozawa, G. Armstrong, From Lathrop—L. Weizheimer and wife, F. Hanson and wife, F. Nepper Jr.

Per str. W. G. Hall, from Kaula, March 11. H. Hill, Miss W. Rath, W. W. Mashiki, Mrs. J. W. Rath, M. Johnstone, C. Johnstone and 25 deck passengers.

Per str. Kilauea, from Maui ports, March 11. C. A. Kibling, F. Strange, Miss Ferreira, Miss Koshida, Mrs. L. E. Cook, A. C. Wheeler, E. L. Conroy, J. Nichols, H. Dai, F. Schmidt, M. Zolditz, J. J. Spuros, Mrs. Soares, Rev. R. B. Dodge, H. L. Osborne.

Per P. M. S. Mongolia, for San Francisco, March 10. Mrs. P. H. Neustadt, H. King and wife, G. W. Topf and wife, F. Fulton, J. T. Warner, Mrs. E. E. Hayward, E. W. Schurz, Gen. Isaac Tobbia, Mrs. W. H. Dickson, Mrs. R. G. Schuler, Mrs. H. Moldens, Master Dickson, R. G. Schuler, Mrs. Henry W. Lyon, G. A. Hartman and wife, Mrs. C. V. Effinger, Miss Selma Tunia, Mrs. R. M. Demay, F. C. Johnson, Mrs. E. J. Bratton and wife, Mrs. Jennie F. Bonnett, David Spitz and wife, C. H. Babcock, J. M. Key and wife, Mrs. Ethel and Mrs. Lucy Woodruff, Mrs. F. P. Cobb, Mrs. J. Hughes, Mrs. F. J. Richardson, Dr. and Mrs. E. A. Vaughan, G. S. Lapham, Miss C. Harker, P. L. Munoz, C. A. Rathbun, Martin Ebnor, Walter K. Leonard, F. P. Hartman and wife, Mrs. Emma S. and Miss Margaret Rutherford, Chas. von Waigel, Wm. N. Saunders, E. C. Bond, Mrs. M. E. Goldacker, Mrs. Cora S. Brough, Mrs. Zeida B. La Chat, Geo. H. Rogers, H. A. Templeton, A. V. Ostrom, E. H. Strong, Paul Cowles and wife, A. S. Hayward, C. B. Andrews, wife and child, T. S. Dickson, Mrs. I. L. Biggs, Miss Jessie M. Knevel, Mrs. F. W. Jones, Miss F. Dierks, F. W. Jones, Miss E. Walton, Jas. Muckle, Miss Amy George, Mrs. Jas. Muckle, Chas. Muckle, John J. Faltis, H. L. McAllister, A. Stanford Wright and wife, Mrs. Besse A. Howland, Miss Carl A. Powers, H. Brewster and wife, Miss Nora Bristol.

Per M. N. S. Matsonia, for San Francisco, March 10.—Arch Brown, W. H. Dodds, Dr. F. A. Scott, R. G. Moore, Dr. R. C. Bain, W. O. Keefe Jr., Mr. and Mrs. H. Eneas, J. N. Elder, C. H. Grier, W. Smith, Miss M. J. Fields, Mrs. M. L. Fields, J. A. Metcalf, Dr. L. L. Van Slyke, W. Secor, Mrs. Eames and two children, Mrs. E. Irvine, Mrs. and Mrs. W. D. Oleson, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Pawcett, J. W. Holloway, Mrs. J. K. Holloway, Philip Palama, W. D. McByrde, Dr. F. A. Scott, J. P. Kamansui, A. M. McByrde, J. Horner, A. S. Hayward, W. E. McFigue, H. B. Little, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Gage, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McConnell, Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Henkes, Mrs. A. Hamburg and child, Mrs. E. Summerville, Miss H. E. Summerville, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Wash, Miss Lila Wagner, Mrs. M. Kellop, Dr. P. M. Woodworth, Mrs. P. M. Woodworth, Miss P. K. Rawlins, Miss N. Reidel, Miss Clara Ope, Mrs. C. A. Powers, Miss C. A. Burnette, Miss C. Bethel, Miss E. M. Richards, Mrs. J. S. Case, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Kern, Mrs. H. S. Cummings, Mrs. M. C. Johnson, Miss L. Winters, Mrs. R. M. Brown, Mrs. S. L. Geinhardt, Mrs. C. V. Hink, Miss E. Benjamin, Miss E. W. Atwater, Wm. M. Braun, W. G. Guild, Miss F. Coggeshall, Mrs. E. C. Caddy, Miss H. Bun, J. H. Magoon and wife, Dr. and Mrs. P. A. Baker, Mrs. C. G. Heiser, Miss B. Heiser, Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Arlington, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Tuttle, Mr. and Mrs. M. Robinson, Mrs. E. J. Miller, Miss S. Brown, Miss Cheney, Mrs. Strong, Miss Strong, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Whitner, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Seales, Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Hanson, Miss Grace Potter, Miss Kate King, Mrs. J. B. McFarick, Miss O. Hayden, Mrs. Edward Hayden, Mr. and Mrs. Larned, Mrs. Emma Hamilton, Miss Punnett, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Hayward, Mr. and Mrs. Silverglade, Mr. and Mrs. A. Mackintosh, Mrs. E. S. Dam, Mrs. E. von Koble, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Muller, Mrs. C. F. Braun, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Walding, Mrs. A. R. Richardson, Miss Burgun, A. O. Rose, Hon. Wm. M. Saunders, C. W. C. Deering, S. H. Cox, Miss E. M. Tucker, Miss G. M. Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. A. Storz, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. De Pres, Mr. and Mrs. M. Lehman, Mrs. E. Grimsaw, Rev. Frank Scudder, Rev. Sidner, Gulick, H. C. Bartlett, W. H. Eckbert, Fred C. Govers, D. L. S. Thompson, F. T. Wilson, F. M. Pigott, W. H. Zimmerman, Mr. and Mrs. Park, Chung Soo, Master P. C. Soo, W. H. Hindle, C. F. Merrill, H. J. Lyman, Mrs. J. J. Kennedy, Miss Jane Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. D. Sweeney, J. Garcia, Mrs. C. H. Carvalha and child, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Carpenter, Miss Catherine Harlow, H. A. Harlow, Miss Schraeter, Mrs. J. H. Raymond, Miss Violet Mabee, F. F. Woodford, G. E. Marshall, B. W. Cannon, J. D. Hannah, W. Tin Chong, T. Lee, F. A. Russell Whitney, W. E. J. Worth, Miss Woot, Mrs. Watt, J. E. Jordan, D. B. Macdonald, Miss M. E. Moir, Miss Lily Kibukawa, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Dexter.

Per str. W. G. Hall, for Kaula ports, March 11.—St. C. Savre, G. O'Neill, Prof. Jaggar, J. P. Cooke.

Per N. S. S. Lurline, from San Francisco, for Honolulu, March 9.—A. C. Britten, T. W. Chester, Mrs. J. Durie, Andrew Farrell, W. H. Gill, Mrs. W. H. Gill, Miss Alvina Gill, T. Hardy.

Per steamer Mauna Loa, from Kona and Kau ports, March 9.—F. M. Manahili, M. Houghalling, A. P. Mrs. Alo, L. K. Lono, Mrs. J. M. Lono, M. Akana, Mrs. F. Constant, Mrs. E. E. Constant, Miss X. Constant, E. A. Bach, P. B. Green, Mrs. T. A. O'Brien, W. D. Killog, Geo. Wells, M. Asaka, M. Takamura, J. B. Yage, Rev. F. Merrill, F. Dawson, J. H. Metcalf, Dr. Baker, Rev. J. W. Wadman.

Per str. Kilauea, from Maui, 5:20 a. m. Str. Minna, for Moji, 7 a. m. Str. Kinau, for Kaula, 5:20 p. m. Str. Makahala, for Molokai, 5:20 p. m. Str. Vailakia, for Shaungai, 6:45 p. m. Str. Mongolia, for San Francisco, 9 a. m. Str. Mauna Kea, for Hilo, 10 a. m. Str. Matsonia, for San Francisco, 10:15 p. m. Str. Startheadrick, for Portland, 4:30 p. m. Str. Lurline, for Kahului, 6:15 p. m. Str. Likelike, for Kaula, 6:20 p. m. Str. Wailelo, for Hawaii, 7:10 p. m. Str. W. G. Hall, for Kaula, 5 p. m. Str. Francis Hanify, for Port Allen, 6:10 p. m.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED. Per N. S. S. Lurline, from San Francisco, for Honolulu, March 9.—A. C. Britten, T. W. Chester, Mrs. J. Durie, Andrew Farrell, W. H. Gill, Mrs. W. H. Gill, Miss Alvina Gill, T. Hardy.

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Honolulu Stock Exchange

Thursday, March 11, 1915

Table with columns: NAME OF STOCK, CAPITAL PAID UP, P. V. L., and BID. Lists various stocks like Mercantile, Sugar, and others.

PORT OF HONOLULU

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DEPARTED

THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

RODERICK O. MATHESON, EDITOR

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1915.

THE ADVERTISER'S SEMI-WEEKLY

Compulsory Militia Law

THE bill to provide compulsory military training for all citizen youths of the Territory is one of the most far reaching measures ever presented in a Hawaiian legislature and one that will undoubtedly be bitterly fought, both for and against. From so many points of view it is desirable, that the arguments for it will be pressed enthusiastically, while from so many other points of view the measure is obnoxious, that the opposition is certain to be strenuous. The bill will tend to divide sharply the advocates for the better preparation of Hawaii for defense and those citizens who oppose anything which tends toward militarism and those others who oppose anything that incites the word "compulsory," and Hawaii has more than its share of the last named.

It is every citizen's duty to hold himself prepared to help defend his home land. None will dispute this. When this duty, like other obvious duties, is made compulsory by law, however, it immediately becomes obnoxious to many, and there are appeals to the Constitution and to those American principles which allow individual freedom of action, even to the recognized detriment of the community as a whole. The local supreme court has been clogged with the test suits of these advocates of freedom, with all the technicalities of law invoked to protect individuals from compulsory progress.

It is extremely unlikely that the compulsory militia bill will become law, however desirable its enactment and enforcement might be.

Why not, if the success of the measure appears in doubt, which will soon be known, prepare a substitute requiring a prescribed minimum of military drill in the public schools and in all other schools receiving the recognition of the department of education? Such a course added to the list of requirements of the older pupils of the public schools would pave the way for the logical enactment later—when it is seen that compulsory drill improves the young citizen and does not demoralize him—of some such a law as is now before the house of representatives.

The Complex Balkans

THE complex situation in the Balkans is not cleared much by yesterday's announcement that Premier Radoslavoff of Bulgaria has followed the example of Premier Venizelos of Greece by tendering his resignation, the cause in each instance being the same. The Premiers, representing ostensibly the majority of the people, desire active participation in the war, each declaring himself in favor of the cause of the Allies. Each has run counter to the policy of his king, Constantine and Ferdinand being quoted as in favor of the preservation of continued neutrality.

Thus, if the war in its present proportions can be said to owe its origin to the ambitions of crowned heads, the peace of the Balkans, if it can be preserved, will be due to the disinclination for war of other crowned heads, and practically the same thing can be said of Italy, where the populace is shouting for war and the King and his cabinet have been, ostensibly at least, opposing the popular demand.

That the erstwhile leader of the Bulgarian government should be in favor of the Bulgarian army taking the field at once against Turkey and as an ally of Britain and France against Germany is surprising, inasmuch as the reports from the Balkans heretofore have led to the belief that Bulgarian sympathy for Germany was all that prevented Roumania and Greece from declaring war upon Austria. The Bulgarian treasury has within the past three weeks been enriched by a substantial portion of the hundred million dollar loan floated in Germany and financed by the German banks, and it would appear strange that Germany should have furnished Bulgaria with gold if it had not been known where the sympathies of that country lay.

Roumania, on the other hand, has been popularly credited with being intensely anti-Austrian, partly because the Roumanians in Transylvania have not been accorded the treatment from the Austrians to which they consider themselves entitled, leaving them dissatisfied and anxious to reunite Transylvania with the country of their kinsmen, and partly because Austria has been regarded as covetous of more Balkan territory. Yet, while Roumania has been supposedly on the eve of war with Austria and Germany, the huge supplies of grain that have been piling up in Roumania for Austrian and German millers are now being transported rapidly to the countries of the consignees. A month ago there were forty-six thousand carloads of grain help up in Roumania. This is now being shipped into Austria and Germany, in trains sent from the latter country, at the rate of four hundred carloads a day. It would be paradoxical if Roumania should come out now against Austria and Germany after allowing this foodstuff to reach Austrian and German hands, and yet that appears to be what is to happen.

Tremendous developments appear to be about to break in the Mediterranean. This is the time of spring, when, according to the words of a Roumanian statesman, "the sap rises, the buds swell and mankind gets the war fever." If other millions are about to spring into the maelstrom of the war, the next few weeks will show it.

One Hour's Ammunitions

IN the debate upon the fortifications bill in the house Mr. Sherley of Kentucky said that "the American people pursue peace as a passion." That, says the New York Sun, is an oratorical way of saying that the American people cannot conceive of the United States being engaged in a great war and that they regard peace as the destiny of the country because it is 3000 sea miles from Europe and 6000 sea miles from Asia. Complacency is not passion.

So it becomes necessary at times to rouse the American people to an understanding of the contrast between their available military resources and those of powerful nations with whom war is a means of territorial aggrandizement and economic expansion. Given the provocation or excuse for hostilities, one of these nations might decide overnight to take advantage of the unpreparedness of the United States and teach it a lesson in modern warfare. Mr. Sherley was quite right when he said: "I know of no time when there is more need for sober thought, for serious thinking, than there is today." But what a confession Mr. Sherley had to make when he admitted that "for the central United States the estimate for ammunition was of sufficient amount to supply all the [coast artillery] guns for one hour of fire." While it may be granted that the need would not arise for all the coast defense guns to be in action at the same time, the statement is nevertheless disquieting for a very serious shortage of ammunition is confessed. Fortifications and cannon consume in the making a vast amount of money, and ammunition is cheap in comparison. What egregious folly it is, then, to have on hand no more shells than would suffice for a few hours of defense!

Representative Sherley himself is not yet broad awake to the backward state of the country's defenses. If his eyes were wide open and his senses alert he would not talk thus:

Even assuming that a hostile fleet could dispose of our naval forces, put our submarines out of business and clear away mines, it is possible that at certain cities they might be able, if they got in at a certain place on the map where there is water enough to float them, to bombard a part of a city and be out of range of our guns.

This is the sort of logic that makes efficient army and navy officers grieve. What bearing does it have upon the stock of shell ammunition which the fortifications should have? Our coast line is of vast extent and the fleet cannot be ubiquitous. Our submarines are far from what they should be in construction and equipment, and the training of the submarine personnel leaves a great deal to be desired. Clearing away mines is the business of a modern fleet. Bombardment of fortified coast cities by a resourceful enemy is therefore practicable. Mr. Sherley is reasoning in a circle with his eyes half closed. The obligation of congress to provide the coast artillery with shell, not for an action of one or two hours but for days of hard fighting, cannot be evaded by pretending that the United States fleet will always be on the spot to whip the enemy. It should, instead, be assumed that the enemy will arrive in force to begin a bombardment of any fortified coast city within the range of its guns, a consideration that calls for an ample supply of ammunition at all times for an emergency. If it is not to be provided there would seem to be no sound reason for keeping up the fortifications. What a penny-wise pound foolish scheme has been our policy of preparedness for defense.

America and Japan

IT IS only the street corner orator and the demagogic leader of a labor union who can see no solution of the Japanese immigration question except to exchange insults and stand on our right as a white race to despise a race that is yellow or brown. It is only the mob leader in Japan who sees nothing in the future except a trial of strength upon the Pacific between the two nations for a solution of all outstanding differences.

The thinking men of both nations agree that a solution can be found that will not only remove the causes of friction but will bring into still closer amity the countries that face each other across the greatest sea. It is almost general agreement among them that the root of all the trouble is in the popular misunderstandings in each country of the ideals and the ambitions of the other, misunderstandings that time and better mutual knowledge will eradicate.

There is in Japan no desire whatever for a war with the United States. There is in the United States no desire whatever for a war against the Japanese. There is, in both countries, however, a fear that events may so shape themselves as to bring about the clash that neither desires.

This fact makes valuable to both nations such a visit as has been made to Japan by Dr. Shaifer Matthews and Dr. Sidney Gulick, leading Americans in whom the Japanese have confidence. It is to help remove feeling of a possible clash being imminent that Japan has sent to the United States so many of her leading citizens during the past two years.

As the mists of misconceived ideas fade away before the sun of closer acquaintanceship, the chances of an armed conflict between America and Japan tend to disappear. When a full understanding is arrived at it will be known that the nation of the East and the nation of the West are cooperating factors in the advancement of the Pacific, not the natural enemies with the irreconcilable differences and interests that some today would have us believe.

FIRST MARRIAGE IN CAPITOIL DELEGATED

Dr. G. H. Huddy and Mrs. Henrietta Ellen Sullivan Married in 'Hall of Sovereigns'

'State' Ceremony Witnessed by Many Distinguished Honoluluans Yesterday

Standing on the dais and beneath the canopy under which former sovereigns of Hawaii sat in royal state, Dr. George Herman Huddy of Hilo, a member of the house of representatives from East Hawaii, and Mrs. Henrietta Ellen Sullivan were pronounced husband and wife by Rev. Father Stephen of the Catholic Church at noon yesterday in the presence of the Governor, Mayor Lane, Speaker Holstein, President Chillingworth, the members of the house and senate, members of the families of the bridegroom and bride, and a large gathering of friends and acquaintances. Wedding March Played.

To the strains of Mendelssohn's wedding march, played on the lawn outside by the Hawaiian Band, the bridegroom and bride entered the former through a doorway, the latter through the rear door, into the hall of sessions of the house of representatives, from opposite sides Mrs. Sullivan, accompanied by Mrs. Lydia C. Lucas, a woman of honor, entered from the East side of the hall, while Doctor Huddy, accompanied by William Carden, came in from the Waikiki side. Bride and bridegroom met at the foot of the dais, accompanied by the matron of honor and best man, ascended the speaker's stand, where they were met by Father Stephen, who entered through the speaker's door.

Before pronouncing them husband and wife, Father Stephen delivered an address on the duties and responsibility of the married state. All present stood as the marriage service was read. This concluded, the officiating clergyman congratulated the couple and many of those present went forward and extended best wishes to Dr. and Mrs. G. H. Huddy.

On behalf of the house members, Speaker Holstein presented the couple with a beautiful silver pitcher. Under the Hawaiian coat of arms, beautifully worked in gold and enamel conserving the real colors of the coat of arms, was the following inscription: House Makes Presentation.

Presented to Hon. G. H. Huddy by the House of Representatives on the Occasion of His Marriage, March 11, 1915, Honolulu, Hawaii. The members of the senate presented a large wicker basket of beautiful white chrysanthemum, maidenhair and asparagus creeps. Baskets of flowers were also presented in the names of the Governor and the mayor.

After the reception the new couple left for Waikiki, where they will occupy a cottage during the remainder of the session of the legislature. Doctor Huddy has been excused from attendance in the house until Monday morning.

Many Present at Ceremony. Among members of the family who occupied seats in front of the dais were Judge and Mrs. W. B. Lymer, Mrs. John Lane, Mrs. John Carden, Mr. and Mrs. Walter F. Drake, and children, Mrs. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Robert K. Clarke, Miss Maude O'Sullivan and Norman Lucas.

Among those in the body of the house were Mrs. Norman Watkins, Miss Emily Clarke, Mrs. James Sutherland, Mrs. John Wright, Mrs. J. H. Conroy, Mrs. W. T. Rawlins, Mrs. C. H. Brown, Mrs. F. Buchanan, Mrs. Paul Schmidt, Mrs. Sullivan, Mrs. Albert McGurk, Mrs. E. A. Langton-Boyle, Miss Ethel Carter, Miss Ellen Dwight, Miss Allene Bertelmann, Miss Adele Wickes, Mrs. C. P. Finckhoner, Miss Anna K. Harp, Miss Louise Robinson, Miss Rose Hoff, Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. Evans, Miss Victoria Ward, Mrs. H. E. Beckley, Mrs. Pauline Rutland and Mrs. Wilhelm P. Kelle.

HIDALGO AFFAIRS UNDER DISCUSSION

Stockholders Hold Meeting and Try To Arrive at Some Plan To Save Property

Numerous plans were suggested for straightening the affairs of the Hidalgo Plantation & Commercial Company, at a meeting of stockholders of that organization held in the offices of the Bishop Trust Company last evening. However, so far as could be learned, nothing was decided upon definitely.

The meeting was called by Paul E. Isenberger, as chairman of the investigating committee appointed by the stockholders of the Hidalgo company in this Territory. These represent a total investment of approximately \$850,000.

President E. R. Stackable recently forwarded a report from San Francisco, showing where the mortgage of \$1,150,000 could be paid off under present rate of exchange at about twelve cents on the dollar, gold coin.

An assessment of five dollars per share on the stock held here was suggested as a way to meet this. This suggestion, as well as others, was discussed at length at the well-attended meeting last night.

Among other things a motion was carried expressing the sense of the meeting as favoring the calling in of the present stock in the company and the organizing of another corporation,

MONEY ASKED FOR KAIMUKI SYSTEM

Supervisor Larsen Wants \$19,000 To Meet Present Needs and Future Growth

Says New Pump Would Save Thirty Dollars Per Million Gallons Per Day

Supervisor Larsen wants \$19,000 for the improvement of the water system in the Kaimuki district to meet the needs of the natural and rapid growth of that district. With this money Larsen contends he will be able to insure an ample water supply for Kaimuki and Waikiki for the next thirty years and at a nominal cost. His plan is to install another pump of the same kind as is now in use and to increase the pumping capacity to 6,000,000 gallons a day. He contends that the installation of this pump would eliminate the present electric pump and afford a saving to the city of \$30 per million gallons per day for pumping alone.

Improvement Needed. Discussing his proposition, which he presented before the supervisors at their meeting Wednesday night, Larsen said:

"In asking for this proposition, I base my request on the necessity of permanent improvement and the natural growth of Kaimuki district; also the absolute need of permanent repair to the present pump at Kaimuki, which must be done within the next six or eight months. I also base my request on a purely business proposition that will reflect credit on the present administration, a proposition that will secure an ample water supply for Kaimuki and Waikiki for the next thirty years, and at a nominal cost.

The present three million gallons pump cost, fifteen years ago, \$15,000; foundation and building, etc., \$9,000; total, \$24,000. To duplicate this pump with advanced prices would cost \$18,000 for pump and \$9000 for installation; total, \$27,000.

Figures Are Cited. "Now a proposition is offered to buy a pump of the same capacity for \$6,000 landed on the wharf at Honolulu, guaranteed to be in excellent condition. Now here is the proposition: Six thousand dollars for pump, \$9000 for installation; total, \$15,000, or \$3000 less than a new pump could be bought for. Say about \$3000 to repair the present pump. For \$18,000 we then will have two pumps in shape to deliver 6,000,000 gallons of water a day, going away with the present electric pump which costs \$48 per million gallons against \$18 per million by steam, as one of the pumps will only be used as auxiliary at present. The boiler capacity will be adequate for several years to come. If the demand for water increases it will be necessary to install another boiler later.

"The pump I recommend is at Kohala, and I also ask that our engineer, Mr. Bromley, be sent up to examine the pump so as to satisfy the board as to the advisability of buying it. I ask for an appropriation of \$19,000, giving me \$1000 leeway for incidentals."

MANOA WOMEN PLAN BEAUTIFUL SUBURB

They Will Meet Invite Advisers At Al Fresco Tea

To make their valley the most beautiful suburb in Honolulu, already so richly endowed by Nature, the women of Manoa have co-operated loyally, and to carry out plans which have been sketched for many months, they are to meet at three o'clock next Monday afternoon at the most sociable of all functions—the afternoon tea—in the park which recently has been cleared at the corner of Vancouver highway, and Kaala street, to discuss them.

Her Majesty, Queen Liliuokalani, former Mayor and Mrs. Fern, the members of the board of supervisors, the president of the Outdoor Circle and the president of the Manoa Improvement Club have been invited by the women of Manoa to meet with them and talk over the park plans. E. H. Ehrhorn of the bureau of entomology, Professor Rock, the botanist, and Prof. Vaughan McCaughey of the College of Hawaii have promised to lend their valuable assistance in the general scheme of planting the park, for which an appropriate Hawaiian name will be selected.

The committee in charge expects every woman in Manoa to be present to become better acquainted with the scope of the new park effort to the end that an enthusiastic and forceful outdoor circle will be formed to make Manoa a veritable beauty spot.

Of several Hawaiian names already mentioned it is probable that the name of one of the princesses of the early Kamehameha regime may be decided upon to designate the park.

upon the stock of which an assessment can be levied to meet the obligations of the valuable rubber and coffee holdings of the company in Mexico. A message to this effect will be sent to President Stackable. Though no definite action was taken last night, so far as could be learned, the hope was expressed that way will be found to meet the situation that now confronts those who have invested their money in the Hidalgo enterprise.

RETAIL MERCHANTS WILL BUY MARINE POLICIES AT HOME

Board of Chamber of Commerce Also Enlists To Secure Mail-Order Taxation

HOLIDAY ON PRIMARY ELECTION DAY COSTLY

One-Cent Postage Is Urged and Donation Advertising Receives Condemnation

Many matters of importance were discussed at the meeting of the board of retail traders, held yesterday afternoon in the Commercial Club rooms. A general discussion followed an appeal of the Insurance Club of Hawaii, to have the board endorse the movement of buying marine insurances at home instead of dealing with the American-Hawaiian Insurance Company abroad. The move was endorsed and hereafter members will be asked to patronize insurance agents at home.

Mail Order Problem. A communication was read from the retail furniture dealers of Tennessee asking that the retail merchants support a national bill that will impose a tax of one cent on all mail order houses doing a business in the Hawaiian Islands. It is estimated that thirty per cent of the business of the United States is transacted through mail order houses, and this bill is presented in the interest of protecting local firms. Chairman Parsons was instructed to communicate with congress and notify it of the endorsement of the local board.

Primary Holiday Opposed. The Primary Election Holiday Bill was then discussed and pros and cons were presented. It was mentioned that it costs the city \$4600 for every holiday that comes on a regular school day, and that there was a school bill to come before the board next Monday, asking that the number of holidays during the school year be decreased instead of increased. It was contended that more men would vote without there being a holiday, than otherwise would, owing to so many seeking a day's vacation out of town. The question of double pay for holiday labor was also discussed and after much arguing the committee was instructed to voice the sentiments of the board to the legislative committee.

One-Cent Postage. After disposing of the holiday bill, a brief history of the postal service from the time of Benjamin Franklin until the present day was carried out, followed by a general discussion on one-cent postage. The fact that the government had profited, during the last two years, over six millions of dollars, was evidenced enough, that the postal rate should be reduced. It was stated that at the present time the government was a profit of more than one hundred per cent on all letters carried over mail roads. This was referred to a committee and the committee was instructed to continue its process of education, and impress upon Postmaster Young, as well as the inspectors, the necessity of having better mail facilities from this office.

The next few moments were devoted to the discussion of advertising, and several expressions of views about this medium. It was the general contention that money expended for advertising should be properly utilized, and that the old methods of donation advertising should be dispensed with. The board adjourned after a two hours' session.

HARD-FOUGHT DIVORCE CASE DECIDED AT LAST

Mrs. Christina Macedo was granted a final decree of divorce by Judge Ashford yesterday from Manuel Macedo Jr., and allowed to resume her maiden name of Christina de Souza. The Macedo divorce case has been in the local courts for upward of two years. Mrs. Macedo brought the suit first and her husband was granted a divorce on his own behalf, on the ground of desertion. The case was carried to the supreme court, which reversed the decision of the lower court and ordered a decree to be issued to Mrs. Macedo. Mrs. Macedo charged non-support and cruelty, on which grounds she was finally granted a decree yesterday.

SEATTLE LONGSHOREMEN BOYCOTTING VANCOUVER

SEATTLE, Wash., March 12.—The Longshoremen's International Union here refused yesterday to load or discharge vessels calling at Vancouver, where a strike has been declared. Similar action is expected to be taken by the union locals of all other Pacific Coast ports. Vancouver is the northern terminus of the largest coastwise shipping company on the coast.

VERMONT WILL VOTE UPON PROHIBITION

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.) MONTPELIER, March 12.—The bill for the submission to the voters of Vermont at a referendum, of a statewide prohibition measure, which has previously passed in the house of representatives, was yesterday passed in the senate.

Additional Wireless

FARMERS CONTROL WHEAT SITUATION

They Are Holding Immense Reserve of Grain in Anticipation of Higher Prices

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Figures compiled by federal agents investigating to rise in the price of wheat, which in turn has affected the price of bread-stuffs, show that the stock on hand in mills and elevators is less at the present time than for the past two years. On hand as of March 1, 1915, mills and elevators, there were in this country 84,000,000 bushels of wheat, as against 84,000,000 bushels on the corresponding date last year, and 118,000,000 in 1913. The stock held by farmers is estimated at 152,000,000.

WASHINGTON WANTS FACTS ABOUT FRYE

(Continued From Page One) South American mail, taken from the French steamship Florida, another prize taken by the Prinz Eitel Friedrich, have been released and will be forwarded to their destination. Prizes taken by the German auxiliary total eleven. Some Passengers Unpleasant. Seventy passengers from the Florida have been declared undesirable aliens by the immigration authorities and turned back to the Germans, who must care for them until orders from Berlin have been received. The crew of the Wm. P. Frye is now at liberty, and Captain Kiehn will report to the treasury department here today. He already has made a deposition giving his version of the facts and reiterating his assertion that his ship's cargo contained no contraband. Two Germans, members of the crew of the Wm. P. Frye, enlisted with the Prinz Eitel Friedrich after their ship had been captured.

CARGO SOLD IN TRANSIT

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.) PORTLAND, Oregon, March 12.—Shippers here of the grain throws overboard from the American ship Wm. P. Frye, sunk by the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich, stand no loss. The cargo had been bought in transit by Hentley & Co. of London before the vessel was sunk.

BELGIANS ARE KILLED IN BRITISH AIR RAIDS

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.) BERLIN, March 12.—An official summary of the situation made yesterday says that as a result of the recent British air raid in Flanders, seven Belgians were killed and ten wounded. In the Champagne region, two attacks by the Fernch upon the German positions were repulsed. In the east, before Augustowo, the Russian force which attacked the German positions was annihilated, while at many points along the eastern line many Russian prisoners have been taken in the recent fighting.

FRANCE KEEPS GERMANY FROM AIDING IN EAST

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.) PARIS, March 12.—In direct contradiction of the German version of operations in Champagne, the official bulletin given out here tonight asserts that complete success attended them for the French.

"The essential purpose of our operations began in Champagne on February 16," says the text of the communique, "was to attract German forces there, at the same time imposing the greatest possible consumption of munitions of war, and preventing the transport of troops to the eastern theater of war from the western front."

CHILDREN OF BELGIUM MUST ATTEND SCHOOL

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.) AMSTERDAM, March 12.—The German governor-general of Belgium has ordered the strict enforcement of the edict recently promulgated, which provides for the compulsory attendance at school of all Belgian children.

PLAYGROUNDS FOR CHILDREN GIVEN BOOST BY ARNOLD

Juveniles More Important To Honolulu Than Streets, Says Supervisor

AD CLUB ASKS THAT TOTS BE CONSIDERED

Five Recreation Centers Are Suggested—City Fathers Will Deliberate

(From Thursday's Advertiser)

Amid applause from the gallery, in which several supervisors joined, Supervisor Arnold, at the meeting of the board of supervisors last night, blazed a trail for a system of children's playgrounds in Honolulu, which to all appearances cannot be blocked by any opponents to the expenditure of public funds in this direction.

The subject came up when William Thompson, as chairman of a sub-committee of the Ad Club, read a lengthy letter to the board, urging equipment of playgrounds in several sections of the city.

Mrs. Theodore Richards of the Free Kindergarten and Children's Aid Association also addressed the board along the same lines, telling what has been done in the past and what is desired for the future.

After the address Supervisor Quinn arose to announce that he was heartily in favor of playgrounds, but that with the demand for roads and other improvements money was not available.

Supervisor Arnold took up the challenge quickly, and gaining the floor said:

"It seems to me that children are more important to this community than roads or street improvements. Perhaps we cannot give the playground workers all they want at this time, but I am certain that we can find funds somewhere to give them a start in their work."

"I am absolutely opposed to any member of this board throwing cold water on the work of building up our children's playgrounds, and I won't stand for it."

After the applause had subsided, Supervisor Arnold moved that the letter from the Ad Club committee be referred to the road committee for a report at the next meeting, which was passed unanimously.

The letter was as follows: "The Ad Club's letter to the Board of Supervisors—Some days ago, Mr. Mayor, you were kind enough to say: 'All the women of the Outdoor Circle! If every resident of Honolulu were as public spirited as these women, Honolulu would be the most beautiful and attractive city in the world today. They give their time and money in their efforts for a city beautiful with a graciousness that is inspiring and uplifting.'"

"This community is fortunate indeed in having women of executive ability planning and working not only for a city beautiful, but that the minds and bodies of our children might be developed along sane lines. A few weeks ago several ladies addressed the Ad Club with reference to supervised and equipped playgrounds in the different centers of the city of Honolulu. After mature consideration the Ad Club decided to cooperate with the several organizations to this end, and appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. E. M. Ehrhorn, Tom E. Wall and Wm. Thompson. We have gone carefully over the matter with the ladies, and have made a thorough canvass of available sites, and respectfully submit the following for your consideration:

Five Playground Centers
That the city and county of Honolulu should establish playgrounds in the five following centers: Kalaiala, Kalia, Kalahele, Kakaako and Moiliili. In all of these districts, excepting the last named, there are ample grounds already set apart either as school property or immediately adjacent to school property for the establishment of playgrounds. At Kalia, Kalahele and Kakaako, quite extensive equipment has already been placed, but so far little used because of lack of organized play. In Moiliili there is absolutely nothing. The school grounds are small. This is a congested district and the need is pressing. Our study of the problem has convinced us that there should be a general director, who should have under her one assistant for each playground. The director should be a trained worker, able to instruct her assistants, organize the play on each ground, and keep in touch by visiting each center several times weekly. These playgrounds should be open from two p. m. until dusk each school day and from nine a. m. until dusk each Saturday, Sunday and holiday. The grounds should be owned or leased, equipped and maintained by the city and county funds.

Direction of the Grounds
It might be found necessary for some organization or commission appointed by you to have general direction of the grounds and workers. The Free Kindergarten and Children's Aid Association, the pioneers in this work, have equipped and successfully operated a playground at the corner of Smith and Beretania streets for the past four years. This association, rich in experience, would consent to undertake the direction of any playgrounds which you may decide to finance. It is the desire of this association, should it be deemed wise to place the proposed playgrounds under its supervision, that the one now directed by it be considered on the same basis with the five mentioned above, enjoying with them the financial

GOVERNOR PINKHAM IS HOST TO REPRESENTATIVES AT 'GET TOGETHER' SOCIAL FUNCTION

(From Thursday's Advertiser)

Governor Pinkham was the host of the members of the house of representatives at his home, the residence of Dr. and Mrs. C. B. Cooper, on Lanikahe street, last night, the guests partaking of an excellent dinner and listening to a couple of first-class addresses, Representative Cockett of Maui living up to the reputation he has of being one of the best orators who has ever had a seat in the lower house.

The fact that the Governor had invited the members to a social get-together gathering while the session was still young was commented on during the evening as a happy innovation, while the dinner was notable in that it brought from Speaker, Holstein an announcement that hereafter the chairman of the various committees would consult with the Governor or legislative in their respective committees, in order that there might be an exchange of views prior to the passing of bills, instead of afterwards.

Governor Will Consult
Governor Pinkham, in a brief address, stated that he intended to allow the legislature to help him wrestle with the land question, his analysis of the situation being that there was very little good agricultural land left in the islands, while the demand was growing.

Representative Cockett, who spoke for the house generally, took for his text the necessity of the members and the delegations stating their personal views and their factual ideas for the benefit of the common good of the islands. He eloquently pointed the blessings that are shared by those who dwell in Hawaii and altogether made a splendid speech.

Mr. Cockett talked particularly to the Hawaiian members, quoting statistics to show the terrible ravages that tuberculosis is making in the numbers of the Hawaiian race and urging the Hawaiian representatives to grapple with the problem of the white plague, upon the solution of which rested the fate of the Hawaiian people.

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FEDERAL ACTION ON CRISTOBAL PENA MAY DRIVE BOOZE FROM TERRITORY

Superintendent Baker of National Anti-Saloon League Will Appeal To Congress

THIS HE ANNOUNCED BEFORE HE SAILED

Finds Islands and People Charming and Liquor Traffic Splendidly Regulated

(From Thursday's Advertiser)

"We will begin immediately a campaign to secure federal legislation for the abolition of the liquor traffic in the territory of Hawaii. There is no doubt in my mind that we will meet with success. From my investigations on the islands this condition of affairs would be acceptable."

These were the final words spoken in Honolulu yesterday morning by Dr. Purley A. Baker, superintendent of the national anti-saloon league, prior to his departure for the mainland after several weeks' visit in Hawaii.

Doctor Baker, in company with Mrs. Baker and J. A. Metcalf, all of Columbus, Ohio, who have made a traveling party, mounted the gangplank with reluctance.

Doctor Baker voiced the feeling of the party when he said with a hearty voice:

"We have found the islands charming and the people equally so. We hope to return some day. Our stay here has been one of pleasure and education. Perhaps I should not talk shop at this time but I will say that liquor regulations in Hawaii are ahead of any in the union, where traffic in liquor is permitted."

The party, with Dr. J. W. Wadman, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Hawaii, visited Maui last week, arriving on Friday at McGregor's where they were met by and became the guests of Rev. R. B. Dodge and Rev. A. C. Bowditch.

Some Final Addresses
On Saturday the party motored to Makani to attend the semi-annual convention of the Evangelical association. That evening Doctor Baker and Mr. Metcalf made addresses to an audience which crowded the church. The speakers were introduced by Doctor Wadman and Judge J. W. Kahin of Wailuku presided.

Doctor Baker occupied the pulpit of the Makani church, Sunday morning and the Wailuku Union church at night. Mr. Metcalf spoke in the Kakaako church with Rev. H. Harris, the pastor, presiding.

Monday morning the Wailuku public school was visited. Patriotic exercises were held and Doctor Baker and Mr. Metcalf addressed the pupils along the lines of temperance and morality. That evening Doctor and Mrs. Baker were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. MacDonald of Lahaina-luna school and at night Doctor Baker spoke to the students in the chapel.

Talks To Young Men
The party returned to Honolulu on the Mauna Loa Tuesday morning and at noon attended a luncheon meeting in Cooke Hall, Y. M. C. A., of the advisory committee of the Anti-Saloon League, with Chairman D. C. Peters of the executive committee presiding. Doctor Baker made some practical suggestions in regard to future plans and measures which will be acted on at a later meeting of the entire organization.

Tuesday night the Bicycles club tendered the visitors from Ohio a reception at the home of Rev. and Mrs. W. D. Westervelt, Wailuku, which was largely attended and at which both Doctor Baker and Mr. Metcalf made addresses expressing a sense of the pleasure which their brief visit to the islands had afforded them.

KNIGHT COMING HERE TO ENTER SMART FIGHT

Two More Deaths Occur in February Than Recorded Same Month in 1914

(From Thursday's Advertiser)

Tuberculosis made its first slight gain in February, after eight months of a rather sorry attempt to combat the forces of the board of health and the anti-tuberculosis league. This gain consisted of two deaths more than occurred in February of last year, while for the other seven months since July, 1914, the deaths have been less than for the same period in 1913. In fact, the records of the anti-tuberculosis bureau show that since the beginning of the fiscal year deaths from the great white plague are just fifteen per cent lower than for the first eight months of the previous fiscal year.

On the other hand, only forty-three new cases of this disease occurred last month, against ninety cases in February, 1914.

All the increase of deaths last month occurred in Hawaii county, all other counties, including Honolulu, showing very satisfactory figures. The local record is particularly encouraging, and nothing in the February figures showed anything contradicting the prediction of the tuberculosis bureau that deaths from tuberculosis in Honolulu for 1914-15 will be twenty per cent less than last year.

Jose Jimenez, a Porto Rican, was naturalized as an American citizen in Lihue, Kauai, last Saturday by Judge Lyle A. Dickey.

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SPANISH YOUTH IS RUN DOWN BY MACHINE DRIVEN BY SAMUEL T. HILL

Christobal Pena of Aiea lane, was struck and almost instantly killed, by an automobile driven by Samuel T. Hill, manager of the Oahu Ice and Storage Company, at eight o'clock last night.

Pena had just left his home and was running across Beretania street in an attempt to board a moving car, when the accident occurred. He was picked up and taken to the Queen's Hospital in Mr. Hill's car, where he died fifteen minutes later.

Pena's mother, who had been bedridden for some time, on hearing of the accident, arose from the bed and rushed to the street. She was composed until friends, hearing of the death of her son, communicated the sad news to her, and then she collapsed.

Mr. Hill was returning from seeing the doctor, and was going home with medicine for his sick child, when Pena stepped in front of the car.

According to deputy Sheriff Aesch, the machine skidded forty-two feet after the breaks were applied, and it was eleven feet between the place where the boy was hit and where he was picked up.

Hill was arrested, charged with manslaughter and released on a bond approved by Judge Ashford.

Hill resides with his family at the corner of Hunnewell street and Kamehameha avenue. His victim was about twenty years of age and unmarried.

INVESTORS PUTTING MONEY INTO STOCKS

Medium Priced Securities on Local Exchange Being Quietly Taken Up, Is Belief

(From Thursday's Advertiser)

"Local securities are following pretty closely along the lines of the sugar quotations these days," said a local broker yesterday.

"As the price of sugar has gone up or down during the past few weeks, so have the prices of Hawaiian stocks. There has been no great advance in any stock. I attribute this to the fact that the different local priced securities are steadily getting into the hands of a few conservative investors, who are holding what they buy and quietly picking up what is offered."

The hundreds of small investors of a few months ago have been steadily accumulating, taking what is permanent advanced prices. It will probably be long before many of these are back in the market looking for an opportunity to pick up something good. They will find there is little left to buy, especially at present prices. The buyers of today are the men who are determined to hold on to their stocks as a permanent investment.

"Somehow the feeling will not detain that a way will be found of retaining the tariff on sugar in 1916. War conditions have demoralized our trade, revenues are more difficult to secure than ever and with the treasury becoming lower and lower those in position to know believe that the Democrats will find it necessary to retain a tariff on sugar."

"No one can deny that the present price of sugar will not be permanent. It is a question of the sugar of the world competing with us in our own market under normal conditions the outlook for our chief industry would be far from bright."

SLIGHT GAIN MADE BY WHITE PLAGUE

Two More Deaths Occur in February Than Recorded Same Month in 1914

(From Thursday's Advertiser)

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CITIZEN INSPECTOR MURASKY FACES FELONY CHARGE

This Time Municipal Official Is Accused of Violating the Edmunds Act

CONSORT ALLEGED TO BE FORMER SHANGHAI WOMAN

Mayor Lane Recently Reprimanded His Subordinate for Notorious Auto Escapade

(From Thursday's Advertiser)

Charles G. Murasky, building inspector for the city of Honolulu, who recently figured in a drunken automobile escapade that resulted in his being fined \$250 in the local police court, and who was retained in his position only after being severely reprimanded by Mayor Lane, figured in a second disgrace yesterday when United States Marshal Smiddy placed him under arrest on a federal warrant charging a flagrant violation of the Edmunds Act. A Honolulu woman, for some time a resident of Shanghai, and well known here, is alleged to have been his consort in this second escapade of this public official.

Murasky was at once taken before United States Commissioner Curry. Bonds were fixed at \$500, which Murasky furnished. It is believed he will be given a hearing next Saturday, the commissioner's calendar being filled with an unusually large number of criminal cases requiring federal attention.

Murasky has been seen but very little at his office for some weeks past. It is said that the information upon which the warrant for his arrest was based was taken before the district attorney some days ago, but that official was cautious in acting because of the serious nature of the offense. It is understood, however, that the federal attorney secured such strong substantiation of the accusation that yesterday he did not hesitate to issue the complaint on which Murasky was taken into custody.

United States Marshal Smiddy refused to give out any information regarding the arrest of Murasky.

"What is the use of putting this in the paper," said Smiddy over the telephone. "I do not feel like giving out any information that will cost the man his job."

News of Murasky's latest arrest spread rapidly through Honolulu yesterday and was one of the principal topics of conversation. It was generally discussed whether or not the "pull" Murasky has seemed to possess in the past will be sufficiently strong this time to retain him on the city payroll.

Friends of Murasky a few days ago attempted to excuse his actions in driving a borrowed automobile recklessly through the streets and running down two pedestrians, by stating that he was made the victim of a practical joke at a Chinese banquet. The jokers, it was claimed succeeded in filling him up on sam-shu, a seductive, powerful oriental liquor. This they say, made him "crazy."

However, Murasky was smiling yesterday apparently not worrying in the least over his second arrest.

CHINESE HUI SECURES CHOICE RESIDENCE LAND

Chuck Hoy Heads \$16,250 Deal Carried Through by Trent Trust Company

INSURANCE MEN RESENT OUTSIDE COMPETITION

Considerable discussion has been aroused in insurance circles in Honolulu as a result of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company apparently entering the local field in competition with the local marine insurance agencies. As a result of this, it is claimed the steamship company is writing considerable marine insurance that rightfully belongs to this territory.

The question is to be discussed at length by the insurance men before the board of retail trades of the Chamber of Commerce at a meeting to be held by the chamber of commerce organization tomorrow. The meeting has been arranged by the marine insurance committee of the Insurance Club of Hawaii. Percival S. W. Ramsden is chairman of this committee.

UNIQUE POST CARD

The Honolulu offices of the American-Hawaiian line have just received from eastern headquarters a very handsome post card, printed in colors, and showing the steamer Washington in Gatun (drop eighty-five feet) middle lock on October 21 last, bound from Honolulu for Charleston, Boston and New York. As with other post cards of this nature gotten out by the American-Hawaiian line, it is certainly a work of art, besides being on a subject that at present is most interesting. The scene gives an excellent view of Gatun, middle lock, with lower lock beyond then the canal and the Atlantic ocean.

INN CASE IS APPEALED

The case of Harry T. Mills against the Waikiki Inn and others, an action for debt, will be taken to the supreme court, a notice of appeal to the highest territorial tribunal having been filed in the circuit court yesterday. In another case of the same title Mills yesterday filed a motion to get aside the order and judgment of non suit entered last week by Judge Stuart.

MARSHALL BOYS TUGS AND BARGES ON BIGAMY CHARGE

Sturdy Ocean Craft Printer Is Purchased by Hilo Breakwater Contractor

CLOTHIER IS HELD BUT DENIES CRIME

M. R. Benn, Merchant in Hotel Street, Is Arrested by Federal Authorities

(From Thursday's Advertiser)

George E. Marshall, the Hilo breakwater man, who was away from the Territory for more than two months on a business trip to the mainland, has returned from the Coast. Seen by a representative of The Advertiser yesterday morning on the eve of his departure in the Mauna Kea, accompanied by W. G. Marshall, a son, who came from Hilo to meet his father, Marshall said that his trip had been successful, and that while away he purchased the ocean-going tug printer from the Gray's Harbor Tugboat company of Hoquiam, Wash., and also placed an order with E. H. Trahey of Ballard for two 600-ton scows, the entire deal involving an expenditure of \$60,000.

The tugboat, according to the terms of sale, must be delivered to Marshall at Hilo by April 1, while the scows are to be knocked down and shipped so as to arrive at Hilo early in May.

Marshall states that the tug and barges will be used to bring stone to the breakwater from his quarry at Waipio.

Because of the rough weather that may be encountered in the open ocean, Marshall was compelled to arrange for extra heavy construction in the scows, and in purchasing the Printer he believes that he has secured a tug that will not have to run for harbor at the first slight squall.

"I have purchased the tug to be delivered April 1," said Marshall. "The lumber for the barges is to be cut and shaped, ready to be put together at Hilo."

The Printer is one of the best ocean-going tugs of Gray's Harbor, and the former owners recently overhauled her completely at a cost of \$20,000. I believe she is just the boat needed."

Marshall's son, G. B. Marshall, remained on the Coast to oversee the details of the scow construction work. Breakwater Is Intact

The contractor said last night that the wireless report that the Waipio breakwater was washed away in the recent storm was absolutely untrue.

"No portion of the breakwater was washed away," said Marshall. "A crane toppled over and there was some disturbance of the stones at the extreme unprotected end of the structure where the crane was sitting, but that was all the damage done. The crane was recovered intact and is now on the breakwater and will be in operation by the first of next month."

"We have arrived at a season when a protracted spell of good weather may reasonably be looked for and expect to have good progress from now on. The setbacks that we have experienced have only been of a temporary nature, and we expect that the work will be completed by May of next year, the time that the contract calls for."

CHINESE HUI SECURES CHOICE RESIDENCE LAND

Chuck Hoy Heads \$16,250 Deal Carried Through by Trent Trust Company

Chuck Hoy, Chinese interpreter at the United States Immigration Bureau, is at the head of a bid of fourteen Chinese residents, prominent in Honolulu, who yesterday closed a deal for the purchase of a Stangenwald estate property at Nuuanu avenue near School street. The deal was closed through Irwin H. Beadle as trustee on behalf of the Trent Trust Company.

It is understood that the purchase price of the property was \$16,250. It is intended to improve the holdings by the building of sidewalks, grading of streets and installation of other improvements. This will bring the total cost up to about \$20,000.

It is the intention of the new owners to subdivide the property, comprising about three and three-fourths acres, into fourteen homesteads to be distributed among the different members of the hui. It is their plan to erect modern homes therein and to make of the subdivision one of the up-to-date residence sections of the well-to-do (Chinese of Honolulu).

Local real estate men say that the property comprises one of the choicest residence sections of the city.

LEGISLATURE MAY PASS TONNAGE TAX MEASURE

The Kahuili Railway company's offer to supply a boat for the harbor master and pilot at Kahuili, for seventy-five dollars a month, was accepted by the harbor commission at its meeting yesterday morning. The commission also undertook a final review of several legislative subjects, which will be presented to the lawmakers. One of these is a proposed amendment to existing statutes that would create the new and vastly remunerative tonnage tax, to be assessed against all cargoes loaded or discharged over territorial piers and landings. This probably will be placed before the legislature in a few days.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, U.S.A.

CLOTHIER IS HELD ON BIGAMY CHARGE BUT DENIES CRIME

M. R. Benn, Merchant in Hotel Street, Is Arrested by Federal Authorities

UNITED STATES OFFICIALS WITHHOLD DETAILS OF CASE

Accused Man and His Wife Pretend to Know Nothing About Accusation

(From Thursday's Advertiser)

M. R. Benn, president and manager of the Bell Clothing company, 152 Benua hotel street, was arrested yesterday on a charge of bigamy. He was taken before United States Commissioner George S. Curry and released on bond. He is prominent among local Jews.

Officials refused absolutely to give out any information concerning the arrest. J. J. Smiddy, United States marshal, said he feared publication of the facts would hurt Benn in his business.

Benn is white haired. Apparently he is about 60 years of age. Mrs. Benn appears many years his junior. He came to Honolulu, he said, about a year and eight months ago from South Africa. Mrs. Benn is believed to have come here from England.

"I don't remember where I came from," she said last night, in parrying questions.

Benn or Rubenstein?
Attempts to connect Benn with the brothers Rubenstein of Honolulu, summoned to Chicago as witnesses in a bigamy case, failed so far as he was concerned. He denied that his name was Rubenstein. A dispatch from Chicago, saying that two brothers of that name, of Honolulu, had been summoned to the continent, appeared in The Advertiser yesterday morning.

Benn would make no statement except to say it is a great mistake. He referred a reporter to his attorney, Judge A. S. Humphreys, who said that he knew little of the case, having been called in by Benn late yesterday afternoon.

The Benns reside at the Elite apartments, 170 South Hotel street, in 1911 Benn was in Johannesburg, South Africa, running a men's furnishing store. He left South Africa the next year and went to England. He returned to Johannesburg with a woman he said was his wife. She is believed to be a native of Eastbourne, England.

Came to Honolulu Alone
Soon after returning to South Africa, Benn closed out his business in Johannesburg. He went to Cape Town; then to England

REPLY TO NOTE OF PROTEST IS PREPARED BY 'FIRST CHIEF'

Carranza Advises Washington Stated Conditions in Mexico City Are Due To Machinations of Citizens Who Are Enemies

PRESIDENT WILSON HAS NOT GIVEN ULTIMATUM

Protection of Foreigners Is Insisted Upon and Strong Naval Demonstration Before Vera Cruz Made For Compliance

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Dispatches from Vera Cruz say that First Chief Carranza has completed his reply to the note of protest sent to him from Consul Silliman, at the instructions of the state department, in which Silliman demanded some assurances from Carranza that the foreigners in the City of Mexico be given protection.

Carranza, according to what has been given out, takes the position in his reply that the stated conditions in the Mexican capital are the results of the machinations of the wealthy residents of that city, who have carried on a campaign intended to bring the cause of the Constitutionalists into disrepute.

Oregon Is Retiring

Consul Silliman yesterday telegraphed to the state department that he had official confirmation of the reports that General Oregon was leaving the City of Mexico, which would be unguarded after his departure.

President Wilson said yesterday that Carranza has been called upon to protect the foreigners in Mexico City and other parts of the Republic where he claims power.

Carranza's preliminary reply to the representations of Consul Silliman regarding conditions in the capital is a general denial that the conditions are as pictured, or that they were sufficient to cause the American protest.

No Ultimatum Sent

The President says that no ultimatum has been sent to Carranza, but the action in demanding Carranza that foreigners be protected is interpreted as an entire change of attitude on the part of the American government.

The Carranza agency here claims that the Carranzistas have captured Monterey.

The state department is advised that the Carranzistas have evacuated Piedras Negras, being defeated, and are retreating toward Nuevo Laredo, transferring their government records to the American side.

Secretary of War Garrison says that no army movements are contemplated as a result of the Mexican situation.

Naval Reinforcements

Yesterday, as agreed upon between the President and Secretary Daniels, two warships were ordered to Vera Cruz, to join the Delaware and the American gunboats there. The naval reinforcements are the battleship Georgia and the cruiser Washington, the latter being ordered from Port au Prince, Haiti, at which port she will be relieved by the cruiser Olympia, now on the way.

Rear Admiral Caperton will have command of the American fleet at Vera Cruz.

ANOTHER LANDSLIDE BLOCKS CULEBRA CUT

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.) PANAMA, March 10.—Another landslide came down into the Culebra cut yesterday, blocking the canal at that point. The officials state that the slide is not at all serious, however, and that the waterway will be reopened again today.

SWISS POSTAL SERVICE SHOWS A DEFICIT

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.) BERNE, Switzerland, March 10.—The Swiss postal service shows a deficit of \$1,800,000 for the period since the beginning of the war, to date, due to the fact that the Swiss government has been transporting free of charge letters, postcards, packages and postal orders for the prisoners of war in France and Germany, the interchange of letters being carried on through the war prisoners' bureau at Geneva.

GERMANS SINK MORE BRITISH SHIPS IN 'ZONE'

Three Merchantmen Are Torpedoed by Teuton Submarines Without Warning To Crews

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

LONDON, March 10.—An official statement from the admiralty last night says that German submarines torpedoed and sank three British steamers on Tuesday, in no instance giving the crews of the ships any warning before attack. The loss of life in the triple sinking is thirty-seven men.

The Tangistan was sunk off Scarborough, off her crew of thirty-eight only one being rescued. The ship was given no warning before she was struck by the torpedo, which tore a great hole in her side, sinking her almost immediately.

Other Crews Escaped

The steamer Blackwood was sunk off Hastings, and although no warning was given, the ship stayed afloat after being torpedoed long enough to enable the crew to take to the boats. All reached shore safely.

The third steamer to go down was the Princess Victoria, which was torpedoed in the Irish Sea, off Liverpool. No lives were lost with this ship.

In the same waters, the British steamer Clan Macrae was attacked by a submarine, escaping by running at full speed over a zigzag course, thus dodging the torpedoes which were fired at her. The Clan Macrae was pursued for twenty-five minutes, until she reached the Mersey Bar.

Eighteen Vessels Lost

This brings the total number of British merchantmen lost through German submarines between January 21 and yesterday up to eighteen, with a total loss of life of sixty-six. During the period between January 21 and March 3, the steamships clearing from and arriving at British ports, of over 300 tons, totaled 8734.

Head of Police and 'Baby Dolls' See Fist Fight

Taking part in a street fight, Sheriff Rose distinguished himself on Monday night, somewhere close to midnight, before what few tourists and others remained in the lobby of the Alexander Young Hotel.

The sheriff was in company with Attorney Claudius McBryde and three young ladies, members of the "Baby Doll" chorus, now appearing at the Bijou theater. The fight was between McBryde and Albert Machado, a chauffeur, the causes being a disputed automobile bill.

Rose, McBryde and the ladies left the Young hotel by the lobby exit, being met on the sidewalk by Machado. "Are you going to pay for your machine?" demanded Machado of McBryde, in somewhat belligerent accents.

"We are not," roared the attorney, and then came the mix-up. Just who struck the first blow cannot be ascertained, as there were fists flying simultaneously in all directions, Machado and McBryde going down together, with the girls clinging to the sheriff for protection. As soon as he had shaken off the Baby Dolls, the head of the police force grabbed McBryde and hustled him into a waiting machine, which started off, Baby Dolls and all. Machado got in the last wallop, however, jumping on the running board of the machine and placing a haymaker under McBryde's eye. There were no arrests.

Sheriff Rose could not be found last night for his version of the story. The facts as given above are obtained from Machado, from the night clerk at the Young Hotel and from other reliable eye-witnesses of the affair.

DOGGIE FIGURED IN A LUAU CEREMONY

Julia, a Hawaiian woman, was charged in the police court yesterday morning with having "wilfully, unlawfully and feloniously taken and carried away a certain thing of marketable, saleable, available and assignable value, to wit: a fox terrier dog pup of the value of fifteen dollars."

The owner of the dog, one Koba Jaha, said that this pup mysteriously disappeared one day and that he thought that it had figured in a slight luau ceremony. He said that he had conducted a personal investigation and had found some dog's hair in the neighborhood of Pukia's inn.

Judge Monaghan didn't think that the hair and inn evidence was sufficient to convict and Pukia accordingly was discharged.

TRANSPORTS EN ROUTE

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.) BERLIN, March 10.—A steamer arriving at an Italian port yesterday reports having passed twenty-two French transports, bound for the Dardanelles.

CHINA TO MEET JAPAN HALF-WAY

President Yuan Decides To Agree To Such Demands As Possible To Meet

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

PEKING, March 9.—The Chinese foreign minister has received a communication from Japan which China interprets as implying that unless the Tokyo demands are accepted on or before March 12, Japan will employ force to carry them out.

The communication is not considered as an ultimatum. President Yuan Shih-kai has decided to agree to such demands as he considers possible to meet.

The conference between the Chinese and Japanese representatives is apparently deadlocked. China is arguing for more time to consider, while the Japanese envoys are showing signs of restiveness over the delay. There is reason to believe Japan has informed China it will stick to the eleven demands originally communicated to the powers, with safeguarding modifications, and that it will make no further concessions.

JAPAN EXPLAINS ITS NOTE

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

TOKIO, March 9.—Replying to a friendly inquiry from the United States regarding discrepancies in the Japanese and Chinese versions of the demands on China, Japan has communicated a supplementary note to the Powers, summarizing the articles not included in the first statement.

Japan explains in this note that these requests concerned old questions, which Tokio did not feel obligated to impart to the Powers.

Japan says that the government understood that no foreign nations objected to the impression that Japan was determined to secure the acceptance of most, if not all, of her requests.

GERMANY REGRETS MOLESTING MAIL

Berlin Explains Interference With American Correspondence Result of Error

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

THE HAGUE, March 10.—The German foreign office has sent a formal expression of regret to Minister Van Dyke that the official mail of the American embassy between Luxembourg and the Hague had been refused passage through the German city of Treves, explaining that this was due to "a misunderstanding of the military commandant at Treves."

The refusal to allow letters bearing the arms of the American embassy to reach the officials of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, and the refusal to allow the consular mail addressed to the American minister to pass Treves was made the subject of a complaint from Van Dyke to Secretary Bryan, and the basis of a protest from the secretary of state to the German foreign office.

Minister Van Dyke is accredited both to Netherlands and Luxembourg, but found it impossible to communicate with the Luxembourg officials because his letters were seized.

DIVISION OF STATE OPPOSED BY JOHNSON

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.) SACRAMENTO, March 10.—Governor Hiram W. Johnson yesterday announced that there will be no division of the State of California during the period of his administration. At the present time there are three petitions in circulation, each asking that the matter of the division of the state be submitted to a referendum of the voters.

POTATO TICKETS ISSUED

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.) BERLIN, March 10.—The city of Wiesbaden has voted to issue potato tickets to the residents in the same way that bread tickets are issued in other cities. The tickets will allow a ration of twenty-two pounds of potatoes per capita weekly.

An official statement of the eastern front says: "The Russian offensive has been most successful, and several towns recently captured, many prisoners being taken."

FAILURE MARKS GERMAN MOVE ON WARSAW

Last of Von Hindenburg's Forces Reported To Be Retiring In Northern Poland

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

LONDON, March 10.—A special issue of the Times from Petrograd, received last night, says: "The reported retirement of the last of von Hindenburg's armies in Northern Poland marks as a failure the whole effort to invade Russia from East Prussia. The attempt to reach Warsaw from the north has been the costliest German failure of the war."

Earlier reports from Petrograd, through official sources, said that there had been desperate fighting going on in Northern Poland, with the advantage very markedly in favor of the Russians.

A semi-official statement concerning the last of the eastern zone says that the German left is retiring in Poland, the center holding at Simons and the right within eight miles of the East Prussian frontier.

Yesterday the czar left his capital for Helsinki, Finland.

A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Paris says that its correspondent has learned that the German imperial chancellor, von Bethmann-Hollweg, made a statement in the Reichstag last Wednesday, in which he set forth the terms upon which Germany will be willing to make peace.

The Central News Agency, from its Amsterdam correspondent, has received a report that a German arsenal in Antwerp has blown up, killing fourteen of the men on guard and injuring seventy.

From Paris comes a report that the moratorium will soon be extended, by government decree, for a further period of three months.

A semi-official statement given out in Paris says that one German regiment, in which the losses are known, was reduced by several hundred men in killed, wounded and captured during the month of February, while the Sixteenth Regiment of Chasseurs had every officer put out of action during the fighting of January 8. These losses in these two regiments indicate the casualties among the Germans generally, the two being typical instances of the way in which the Germans in France are being cut up.

SUFFRAGE IS DEFEATED

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

LOVER, Delaware, March 10.—The amendment to the state constitution, extending the right of the franchise to women, was defeated in the house of representatives yesterday.

WILL COMMAND FACTORIES

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

LONDON, March 9.—Chancellor David Lloyd-George introduced a measure today which was quickly passed through all parliamentary stages, empowering the government to commandeer all factories which can possibly be used to turn out guns and ammunition of war.

The Praise Continues

Everywhere We Hear Good Reports of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Every section of the United States rejoices with praise of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. Thirty thousand persons are giving testimony in their home newspapers. Sincerity of those witnesses is the best proof of the merit of Doan's. Read the following cases: "Mrs. William McGregor, 711 Lathrop St., Pendleton, Oregon, says: 'I was troubled more or less all my life by weakness of the kidneys. My hands and feet swelled and sometimes my whole body bloated. There was a steady pain in the small of my back and sides, and when doing my work it was hard for me to straighten after stooping. When I did stoop, sharp twinges shot through my back and sides. Dizzy spells and headaches were common, and I couldn't rest well. In the morning I felt all tired out. It would be hard to describe the misery I went through. I tried many remedies and spent a great deal of money for doctor's treatment, but got no relief. Finally I saw Doan's Backache Kidney Pills advertised, and the first box I used helped me. Continued use cured the aches and pains in my back and regulated the action of my kidneys. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills gave me a complete and permanent cure, and I confirm all I have said about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, when I have publicly endorsed them before.'"

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

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

KEPEDIA REDUCED BY ARMED FLEET

Destruction of These Defenses Clears Way for Half Distance Through Dardanelles

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

LONDON, March 10.—The Athlon's correspondent of the Daily Telegraph reports that the important fortifications and the town at Kalid-Bahr, on the European side of the narrowest joint of the Dardanelles, and the town and forts of Kepedje have been burned and totally destroyed by the latest bombardment. The reduction of these forts among the strongest and most important of the Dardanelles defenses, clears the way for half the distance through the waterway.

Coal Depot Destroyed

A Petrograd dispatch says that the recent bombardment of three Black Sea Turkish ports by the Russian fleet was an important achievement, inasmuch as the coal depot at Kungulidat, upon which the Turkish fleet depended for its fuel, was set on fire and destroyed by the Russian shells. The coal chutes were also destroyed.

TURKS DEFEAT BRITISH

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

AMSTERDAM, March 10.—An official Turkish dispatch, relayed through Berlin, says that the British have been signally defeated by the Turks in a battle at the head of the Persian Gulf. A British landing party, after 400 had been killed, fled back to its ships in disorder. The Turkish losses were insignificant.

MASSACRE IS FEARED

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

NEW YORK, March 10.—Returning missionaries from Turkey in Asia say that "if the Allies force the passage of the Dardanelles, and seize Constantinople, the head city of the Moslem faith, the Turks probably will massacre the Jews and the Christians in Jerusalem, the head city of the Christian faith, in revenge."

Sought To Divorce Woman Not His Wife For Years

Strange Condition of Affairs Develops When Suit Is Instituted by Hawaiian

It took Pakoma somewhat more than four years to learn that he had been divorced from Meliana, the one-time wife of his bosom. Pakoma learned the glad news yesterday when New W. Aluli, his lawyer, discovered that Judge William J. Robinson had granted Pakoma a wife a decree of divorce on December 24, 1910. Pakoma has thus passed six Christmas days in blissful ignorance that he was, after all, a free man and could legally enter wedlock anew either with Meliana or some other winsome daughter of Hawaii, if not of elsewhere.

The true state of affairs in the love and life story of Pakoma and Meliana never came out yesterday when the divorce suit instituted by Pakoma against Meliana on February 4, this year, was truly discontinued in the local circuit court. At this suit Pakoma charged that Meliana had deserted him in 1912, two years after Meliana had been granted a decree of divorce. Meliana never knew that she was free, but not so with Pakoma, who has more or less lived in the shadow of the sanctity of a marital union that no longer existed.

'Twas Pakoma's Fault

But Pakoma has been at fault to a large extent. His grasp of dates, especially annual ones, seems to be anything but tangible. In his unnecessary suit for divorce he said that he and Meliana were married in 1918. By the complaint which was also unnecessary, in view of more recent light, Pakoma failed to give the day and month of his wedding to Meliana. He did not even say where he was married and who brought them together in lawful wedlock.

Meliana, on the other hand, was more precise, or her memory and recollection of the event was better fixed in her mind. When she sued Pakoma for divorce, November 18, 1910, she alleged desertion, she swore that she and her husband had been married by Rev. David Kapahae in Koloa, Kauai, July 26, 1913. She claimed at the time Pakoma was a luma in the employ of the Haha plantation in Maui and that he was carrying fifty dollars a month.

Wife's Memory Was Good

In the suit brought by the wife, service of the papers was made on Pakoma in Haha, Haha, Maui, November 23, 1910. Less than a month after that Meliana was again a free woman and Judge Robinson even allowed her to resume her maiden name of Miss Mary Ahipa. This probably explains Pakoma's mistake. In Miss Mary Ahipa, Pakoma naturally lost all track of Mrs. Meliana Pakoma, a married woman and his wife at that, although he fully believed that she had deserted him. What cannot be explained is how she deserted him almost three years after she divorced him, owing to Pakoma's more recent claim.

HOLSTEIN WOULD HAVE CITIZENS DO MILITARY SERVICE

Introduces Bill Requiring Training of Every Able-Bodied Citizen in Art of War

(From Wednesday Advertiser.)

With the introduction in the house of representatives of H. B. 148, presented by Speaker Holstein, who took the floor of the house for that purpose, Hawaii jumped into the front rank of American commonwealths yesterday along the line of proposed legislation for the compulsory military training of its citizens.

"Every able-bodied male citizen of the Territory of Hawaii," says section one of the bill, "upon arriving at the age of more than eighteen years, who does not immediately declare his intention to enlist in the organized militia of the Territory of Hawaii, shall complete such enrollment within a period of thirty days, shall take a one-year course of not less than forty-eight periods of instruction of two hours each, in practical military work of such a nature as to include the care of the United States service rifle, marksmanship and target practice, personal hygiene, first aid and individual cooking, in conformity with such regulations as may be issued from time to time by the government of the organized militia of the Territory of Hawaii. This instruction shall be deemed to be a portion of the educational system of the Territory of Hawaii, and for this purpose only the age limitation provided in Section 212 of the Revised Laws of Hawaii of 1905 relating to schools is extended to include children of the age of sixteen years."

Other Provisions of the Bill Follow

Section 2. District magistrates are empowered to impose the same punishment and penalties for failure to attend and pursue to completion such course of military instruction as may be prescribed as a punishment for by Section 212 of the Revised Laws of Hawaii of 1905 relating to schools.

Section 3. Instructors appointed to carry into execution the provisions of this act may be paid at a rate not to exceed two dollars and fifty cents for each instruction period of two hours in one day, no instructor to be paid for more than ten periods of instruction in one calendar month.

Section 4. The sum of \$2500 is hereby annually appropriated out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated in the treasury, for carrying out the provisions of this act.

Section 5. This act shall take effect from the date of its approval.

The liveliest interest was shown in the house yesterday by Speaker Holstein in his introduction of the bill. He said that his constituents had been "sore" at him because the house journal showed that he never introduced any measures during the many sessions he had attended and presided over as Speaker. He therefore took the floor and to satisfy his constituents' fire his first real big "goin'" in the shape of this military measure.

It is believed that, although the Speaker and the Governor do not seem to pull together, judging from frequent remarks heard from the chair in the house, the Governor is directly back of the measure. His interest in the National Guard of Hawaii has been made very plain on every possible occasion.

His brief reference to the subject of the bill has been working and writing during these lines for many years, in one of his articles stating:

"There can be no doubt that the adoption of state laws requiring instruction in the duties of citizenship coupled with service in the National Guard for at least one year before exercising the right to vote, would in a few years qualify the rising generation for a better citizenship and rightly value the generous liberty vouchsafed to them by the Republic."

Colonel J. W. Jones, adjutant general of the Territory, has been working along similar lines since 1908, when he wrote to Major General Franklin J. Bell, chief of staff of the United States Army, concerning the subject matter.

General Bell wrote in reply under date of February 11, 1908, "I have your very interesting letter of January 24th, and would be delighted to see such a law as you propose. I think it would be excellent."

GOULD INTERESTS LOSE CONTROL OF RAILROAD

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

ST. LOUIS, Missouri, March 9.—The Gould interests were today voted out of the control of the Missouri Pacific and the St. Louis & Iron Mountain railroads. These moves are taken to presage a reorganization of the entire system. B. F. Bush was chosen chairman of the board of directors, E. T. Jeffrey retiring from the directorate of both roads.

A PARENT'S DUTY

Your boy is always getting scratched or cut or bruised. Because these wounds have healed all right is no sign they always will. Get a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and see that every injury is cared for immediately. You can get nothing better, and blood poison is too dangerous a disease to risk. For sale by all dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

ITALY SHOWS TENDENCY TO SPRING INTO ARENA OF WAR

There is Intense Excitement Throughout Kingdom and Developments Indicate Austria To Be Attacked by Emmanuel

ROUMANIA ALSO READY TO PUT TROOPS IN FIELD

Situation in Greece Has Clarified Somewhat But in Bulgaria People Are Thinking Seriously of Striking Blow At Turkey

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

ROME, March 10.—Italy is apparently on the eve of great events and there is tremendous excitement throughout the kingdom, the developments of today being looked for to definitely throw Italy into the war against Austria.

Premier Salandra, in a public statement, is quoted as saying: "Italians will now see the destiny of their country accomplished."

Roumania At Crisis

Roumania is also on the verge of participation in the great conflict, a dispatch from Bucharest saying that the Roumanian senate yesterday took the first step towards an open declaration of war by authorizing the government to proclaim a nation-wide martial law whenever, in the opinion of the premier, such a declaration was necessary for the people's safeguarding of Roumania.

Martial law will enable the authorities to conceal all gatherings of troops and their disposition, will enable a strict censorship over the press and will give the military the control of the mails and the telegraph systems.

New Greek Cabinet

The situation in Greece has clarified somewhat, Gounaris having succeeded in forming his cabinet, the distribution of the portfolios having been approved by King Constantine. In order to give the new ministry an opportunity of strengthening itself before having to face the Greek deputies and the opposition of the war party, the King has sanctioned a month's adjournment of the chamber.

It is believed in Athens that the policy of neutrality will be marked by a favorable disposition towards the cause of the Serbians, the former allies of the Greek in the two Balkan wars.

Bulgaria Is Agitated

Reports here say that Bulgaria is in the throes of an internal crisis over the question of peace or war. If Bulgaria fights, she will join the Allies.

Premier Radoloff has been overthrown by the King's influence, the premier desiring to make an immediate attack on Adrianople, now held by Turkey, provided Greece joins the Allies.

SWISS POST SERVICE SHOWS BIG DEFICIT

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

BERNE, Switzerland, March 10.—The Swiss postal service shows a deficit of \$1,800,000 for the period since the beginning of the war to date, due to the fact that the Swiss government has been transporting free of charge letters, postcards, packages and postal orders for the prisoners of war in France and Germany, the interchange of letters being carried on through the war prisoners' bureau at Geneva.

EXPORTS ARE LARGE AT SAN FRANCISCO

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—The auditor at the local customs house estimates that the complete figures for 1915 will show a total of exports from this port valued at more than one hundred million dollars.

CHINESE DEDICATE BUILDING

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—The Chinese building at the Panama-Pacific exposition was dedicated today. There were formal ceremonies, including speeches.

Hand of Information

OLGA CUTS COSTS FOR GREATER CROPS

Manager Eckart's Annual Report Announces Phenomenal Success of Improved Methods

Plantation Will Go On Paying Basis Before End of Nine-Teen-Fifteen

C. F. Eckart, manager of Olga Sugar Company, in his report concerning operations for the year ending December 31, states that the harvesting of the 1914 crop was commenced January 9 and completed September 24. The total yield was 4,754,557 tons of sugar from 5,412.95 acres or an average of 4.87 tons per acre. Both growing periods for this crop were especially favorable.

The average sucrose content of the cane for the season was 12.25 per cent, and it required 8.28 tons of cane to produce one ton of sugar. The average extraction of sucrose was 95.19 per cent as compared with 94.11 per cent in the 1913 campaign. Averaged Eighty Potters.

The sugar from this crop reached the mainland market under widely varying price levels, ranging from 2.93 cents per pound, New York quotations, in the early part of April, to 6.21 cents per pound for one shipment reaching the eastern coast on September 11. The average New York open market quotation under which the entire crop was sold was 3.99 cents per pound.

The 1915 crop covers an area of 5,844.45 acres, comprising 569.07 acres of plant cane and 5,275.38 acres of mill cane. The estimated total yield is 5,000 tons of cane or 42.8 tons per acre. If the quality of the juice were the same as last season the estimated output of sugar would be 22,000 tons from this amount of cane.

As far as can be judged at present, however, we can expect inferior juices in the 1915 crop, and the sugar output will probably be between 21,250 and 22,000 tons. To be conservative I would therefore make the official estimate for this date as 21,500 tons, or a little more than five tons to the acre of the total quantity of cane, forty-five per cent will be transported to the mill by railroad and fifty-five per cent by trucks.

Harvesting of this crop was started December 7, 1914. The extraction improved to the end of last month the sucrose content of the cane has averaged 12.25 per cent; a very material and important improvement in this regard is to be expected, however, as the season advances into the spring and summer. When a later commencement of harvesting operations would have been more favorable to the quality of the mill cane, the size of the crop would be an early start imperative. The extraction to date has averaged 95.19 per cent as compared with 94.79 per cent for the corresponding period of 1914.

Improvement in this regard is to be expected, however, as the season advances into the spring and summer. When a later commencement of harvesting operations would have been more favorable to the quality of the mill cane, the size of the crop would be an early start imperative. The extraction to date has averaged 95.19 per cent as compared with 94.79 per cent for the corresponding period of 1914.

For this crop we propose to plant between 200 and 250 acres in addition to the area which will be put into plant cane by the outside planters. The total area to be harvested will be in the neighborhood of 6,000 acres.

These were exceptional during the year 1914 and represented the two extremes of drought and excessive rainfall. During the early months of the year insufficient water was available for keeping the flames at a proper working capacity, and for a short time this means of transportation had to be dispensed with entirely. Toward the end of April heavy rains followed the prolonged dry spell, and these continued almost incessantly up to October.

At Nine Miles 191.39 inches of rain fell during the year, the highest previous record being 180.87 inches in 1902, and the average for the past fourteen years being 150.69 inches. At Oahu View the precipitation was 200.57 inches against the highest previous record of 242.59 inches in 1907, and an average for fourteen years of 209.08 inches.

These abnormal conditions naturally exerted an unfavorable influence on the 1915 crop during its second growing season and on the 1916 crop during its first period of growth.

It is very gratifying to be able to report that the plantations as a whole is making steady and rapid progress toward its establishment on a profit-making basis under lower sugar levels. All Costs Decreased.

The acre costs for bringing cane to maturity on plantation fields for the 1915 crop were 16.78 per cent less than

COFFEE IMPORTS IN 1914 WERE LARGE

Billion Pound Record, of Which the Islands Furnished Three and a Half Million

WASHINGTON, February 11.—Coffee imported into the United States in the calendar year 1914 exceeded one billion pounds, a record made only twice before in the history of our foreign trade—in 1904, when the total was 113 million pounds, and in 1909, 114 million. The value of last year's coffee imports from foreign countries was \$105,000,000, or \$25,000,000 less than in 1912, when an unusually high import price, in conjunction with an increase in quantity, brought the total up to the highest value ever recorded.

Brazil is the chief source of supply of coffee imported into the United States. Out of 1,011 million pounds imported from foreign countries last year, 726 million pounds were from Brazil, 99 million from Colombia, 60 million from Venezuela, 45 million from the Central American States and British Honduras, 44 million from Mexico, and 37 million from other parts of the world, chiefly South America, Java and other Dutch possessions in the East Indies. Brazilian coffee is a little more than half its own in the proportion of the total; Colombian coffee has increased from less than three million to nearly 100 million pounds in the last twenty years.

An increasing share of the coffee consumed in continental United States is produced in its insular territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico. Last year 2,392,052 pounds of coffee arrived from Porto Rico, compared with 372,327 pounds in 1914; and 2,501,698 pounds were from Hawaii, against 108,295 pounds in 1914.

The superior quality of the coffee grown on the American territories in question is suggested by the fact that it commanded better prices than that imported from foreign countries. Porto Rican having averaged 13.4 cents per pound and Hawaiian coffee 14.8 cents, while that from foreign countries averages only 10.4 cents per pound at the points of production. In each case, however, these prices are below the wholesale price in the United States, as they are exclusive of transportation charges, brokerage, and other expenses which would be included in the valuation in the markets of this country.

The United States is the world's largest consumer of coffee, Germany, the Netherlands, France, Belgium, and Austria-Hungary having been in recent years the next largest consumers. The domestic consumption of coffee is now more than 10 pounds per capita, an increase from 8.2 pounds in 1890, 9.3 pounds in 1884, 6.6 pounds in 1874, and 3.76 pounds in 1864.

Both the Kaa plantations are grinding, but they are short of water," George H. Robertson said yesterday. "At Pahala they might have to shut down almost any time unless there are rains at the higher levels to fill up the reservoirs. The plantations are both in good shape."

On the Hilo side and on Maui, conditions are entirely satisfactory," he said. "All of our plantations are comfortably fixed for labor."

Mr. Robertson said that the Cuban situation is what most affects Hawaii. The harvest is now in full swing under improved weather conditions and the only doubtful factor seems to be the difficulty of getting bottoms to deliver the Cuban crop to market. When their sugar begins to move more freely we may look for lower prices, he said.

Grinding is in full blast on all the Alexander & Baldwin plantations. P. Cooke said yesterday that the juices are good, especially on Maui and Kaa. "Of course, it is dry and clear," he said, "but conditions could not be better for a full harvest."

for the 1914 crop and 22.48 per cent less than for the 1915 crop, while the estimated yield per acre for the 1915 crop on plantation fields is 20 per cent greater than that for the 1914 crop and 33 per cent greater than that for the 1913 crop.

For outside and independent planters' areas it is estimated that the increase in yield for 1915 will be approximately 3 per cent over their average acre production of 1914. If the acre yield for the 1915 crop on plantation fields holds up to the estimate, the total field costs per ton of sugar will be practically 31 per cent less than for the 1914 crop, and 42 per cent less than for the 1913 crop, which occupied approximately identical areas.

CONTRACT FOR NEW EVAPORATOR LET

Eastern Concern on Maui Agricultural Improvements

William G. Hall stated yesterday that his company had just secured the largest engineering concern in the United States, a Philadelphia house, and that the contract was awarded to the Catton, Neill & Co. Company on guaranteed efficiency as well as price.

The new evaporator is to be of the "standard" type and when completed will be the largest in Hawaii. The company is also installing the new Searby Shredder machine at Kahuku and McEvoy plantations.

As agents for the Maesschaert Grooved Rollers the company has placed this improvement in about seventy mills in Cuba and other foreign countries.

"The Hawaiian plantations are all spending money for mill improvements," Mr. Hall said, "we never had as much work on hand and in sight as now."

Most of the plantations are taking steps to meet the emergency of free sugar is the only way they can hope to meet it, by bringing the working plant up to the highest degree of industrial efficiency. This is the best way that can be made of the funds which high prices have placed at their disposal.

The biggest seven day's out turn ever made by any plantation in Hawaii stands to the credit of Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company.

J. P. Cooke stated yesterday that for the week ending February 29, the Punene mill bagged 2691 tons of sugar. "Conditions happened to be just exactly right," Mr. Cooke said. "The cane was cut and delivered just as it ought to be and there were no hitches or accidents. This mill is doing splendid work all of the time but that week's work made a record."

The German sugar chemist, Herzfeld, states that the yellow coloring matter of raw sugar is produced by the decomposition of sucrose when heated in the presence of muriatic acid at temperatures higher than 158 degrees Fahrenheit.

Chlorides are usually present in mill juices, and free mineral acid may also exist under certain conditions. If the temperatures in the boiling house are kept below that level no yellow coloring matter is formed. At the boiling point a yellow color is produced in three minutes if sugar is treated with dilute hydrochloric acid and with certain chlorides.

Christian J. Hedeman, manager of the Honolulu Iron Works, left hurriedly for Japan on the Manchuria last Saturday morning. It is understood that he expects to close contracts with a Japanese sugar company for the installation of new mill machinery. His visit only takes him to Yokohama and Tokyo and he is due to return to Honolulu April 6.

The Western Sugar Refining Company, of San Francisco, is building a steel and concrete addition to its refinery. The new wing is 100 feet wide, 144 feet long and 145 feet high. It will have eleven floors. The building is to be as nearly fire-proof as is possible, embodying all the latest ideas in factory construction.

Alexander & Baldwin received a cable ram yesterday afternoon from their New York office stating that two sales affecting the Hawaiian basis had been made at \$21 and \$24. "The market is steady," Hedeman is asking \$21," was the final word.

The annual meeting of shareholders of the Olan Sugar Company will be held in the board rooms of the Bishop Agency next Monday afternoon at two o'clock.

OAHU READY FOR WAIAWA WATER

Plantation Will Benefit At Once From Big Flow in Waiahole Tunnel

The big pipes for the Olan Sugar Company siphons, which are to take care of the Waiahole water, are being rapidly placed by the Lord Young Engineering Company.

Arrangements have been completed to take care of any flow that comes from the tunnel. If there is a large body of water at the south face, and that fact will probably be determined within a very few days, pipes will be installed at the mouth of the first delivery tunnel and the water lifted into the storm water ditches.

This will make a supply of fresh mountain water available for the Waiahole cane fields and will very materially help the 1916 crops on these lands. We are prepared to take care of any amount of water that is developed in the south tunnel," Mr. Hall said.

Mr. Jorgensen, the contractor, stated that there is still about 2500 feet of hard rock to be drilled to put the big hole through the mountain. While the contractor would have preferred not to have met water quite so soon he is confident that there will be no serious delay in progress, now that the hole is completed its full length.

Oahu shareholders and directors are well pleased at having water available for irrigation a full four months earlier than was anticipated.

Word came from Manager C. F. Eckart of Olan yesterday that there is only seventeen inches in the main flume instead of the twenty-four inches required to work the mill at full capacity. The mill is grinding about one hundred tons per day.

Ewa mill is not working up to full capacity, T. B. Petrie stated yesterday. Work is proceeding about as usual, but Manager Renton is waiting for better sugar. Every day's clear sunshine adds tons to the sucrose in the cane and when the crop is fully ripened the mill is fully equipped to care for a maximum harvest in shortest order.

There has been one whole week of sunshine at Honokaa, W. W. Waldron said yesterday, and both grinding and field cultivation are proceeding merrily. If the weather continues long enough it will materially increase the sugar yields of our Hanalei plantations.

A rough-looking man blew in at the Sweet Shop yesterday morning, and sitting down at a table, ordered a square meal with some fancy trimmings. When the time came to pay his bill the man called for Manager Faithful and said, "You may call the wagon."

"Call what?" asked Faithful, in surprise. "Call the wagon," explained the fellow. "I'll make no trouble and there'll be no hot feet here."

Faithful didn't call the wagon. He said that that would do him no good and that as the man had had the meal he hoped it would do him good. He asked, however, why his guest hadn't acquainted him with his financial circumstances before placing his order.

"Well," said the stoney broker, "I've had nothing to eat for a couple of days, and when I have asked for a meal in other restaurants I have been turned down cold. I don't propose to starve, so I figured that the easiest way to get a meal was to take one. Anyhow, I'd rather go to jail for stealing a meal than for breaking a window. I'd eat regular there, anyway."

Before leaving the stranger shook hands warmly with Faithful and said that he hoped he'd live to repay him. He was not invited to call again.

STRENGTH DEVELOPS IN MANY LINES

Willett & Gray's Report is Hopeful for Continuance of Good Prices

For the week ending February 25, Willett & Gray report sales of 240,000 bags at 4.77 to 4.83, Cuban, Porto Rican and Surinam, and 4500 tons of Philippine and Mexican.

Total stock in Atlantic ports was 94,458 tons against 141,202 tons same week last year. Estimated arrivals were 91,000 tons against total 67,000 tons last year.

In part the report follows: Receipts, 99,000 tons, against 95,000 tons last week, 169,000 tons last year and 91,000 tons in 1913. Exports, 50,000 tons; stock, 20,000 tons, against last year 28,000 tons.

Stocks in the United States and Cuba together of 419,374 tons, a net 397,822 tons last week and 572,281 tons last year, a decrease of 130,910 tons from last year.

Refiners, from day to day, took sugars that were offered to them at 3 1/2 c. to 1.00 point positions, but refused to accept all March shipments, which sold at 3 1/2 c. & 1/2 (4.75) to speculators.

The Cuban weather was favorable during the early part of the week but turned somewhat unfavorable again at the close, causing prices on Wednesday at 3 1/2 c. & 1/2, followed by 3 1/4 c. & 1/2 (4.375).

The week's Cuba report, however, showed an increase in receipts, exports and stocks in the island, more nearly approaching normal conditions than for any previous crop week, still the visible production to date is 231,975 tons behind last year. On account of this deficiency and continued unfavorable weather conditions, Mr. Limely has stated that he reduces his crop estimate from 2,694,286 tons to 2,388,000 tons, but it soon gave way to an easier tone and tendency, with sales at 3 1/2 c. & 1/2 (4.77).

At the close, however, the tone has again improved as noted above. The selling of the Cuba crop is still confined to the United States, with a small interest taken by Canada. England Supplied Until June.

Latest figures from Great Britain indicate that Great Britain has sufficient sugar stocks to last until June, and enough raw and refined provided for together to last through August.

It must be remembered, however, that Great Britain last year purchased sugar in August for shipment from the nine months ahead.

With these ample supplies an immediate shortage from Great Britain is unlikely, and sales of the Cuba crop must look mainly to the United States and Canada for buyers for the earlier months.

The present policy of the United States buyers seems to be to buy on the hand-to-mouth basis, and doing this the United States stocks are again lower than last week; the weekly receipts, though increased, are not yet sufficient to meet the needs for melting. The latter are kept up by reason that the demand for refined on contract has been sufficiently large to keep refiners behind in their deliveries to jobbers.

There were no sugars exported to the United Kingdom from Cuba during the week. Ocean freight conditions have improved during the week, 30 cents per 100 pounds now being the sailing price, against 35 cents recently paid. The labor strike in Porto Rico is not yet truly over, by latest cable reports, although the situation is slowly improving. Demerara sugars can now go to Canada, as Great Britain has removed its restrictions against such shipments. Sales of Demerara were reported to Canada today at equal about 35 cents and New York 96 cents. This action may or may not be followed as to other British West India sugars. Refiners Behind on Contracts. Withdrawals are fair under contracts, with new business restricted and quiet. Refined from second hands advanced 1/2 cent less 2 per cent asked, with offerings still on the market, as refiners can make deliveries. Nearly all refiners a some time behind in their contract deliveries, which fact tends to keep the market more steady than it would otherwise be. Cable advices received February 23 report that the strike of field laborers in Porto Rico has not ended as soon as expected, but in fact has become more serious, as it has extended to several other districts. Beet Lands for Wheat? The dissatisfaction among the growers of beets in Colorado and Montana on account of the failure of the sugar companies to offer higher prices for beets is said to be considerable. This is largely owing to the high prices now

SUGAR USED AS CATTLE FEED

Magdeburg Report States That Plantings Will Be Large In 1915

Willett & Gray point an authorized correction from their correspondent in Magdeburg, Germany, under date of February 1, as follows: We beg to inform you that the opinion that Germany is likely to reduce beet average 50 per cent is erroneous.

No doubt at the beginning of war there have been efforts to reduce the beet sowings for the next year, partly to have a counterweight against the large stocks in sugar and partly to increase the grain sowings. However, in the meantime, the sugar has been taken largely for feeding purposes of the stock, so that at least 5,000,000 cwt. will go this way, thus relieving the whole situation.

Of course, the government had given their attention to this affair and deemed it advisable to take, later on, measures to decrease the sowings, say by 25 per cent, but now the chief opinion in farmers' circles is that the government had better leave any legal steps in this respect, the unavoidable decrease from want of teams, laborers (estimated agriculturalists) being quite sufficient to enforce a certain decrease of beet sowings.

In several circles even an increase of beet sowings has been mentioned, as beets give nourishment values three times as much as grains. Besides this there are sufficient unused fields along our railways, and in the military training places, that an enormous increase in potatoes can take place, also cultivating of vegetables. Many fields hitherto taken for potatoes can be then reserved for rains and other cereals.

So far as we can judge now from the information received from factories that have closed beet sieging, the quantity of beetroots may fall short about 750,000 to 1,000,000 tons, which would mean a shortage in the sugar production of 115,000 to 150,000 tons against that of the last year, if the yield turns out 15.50 per cent, which, however, is not yet certain, as all statistical information is void.

think will yield a better profit than beets. Steps are even said to have been taken by the Beet Growers' association, controlling about 150,000 acres of beet lands in Colorado, Montana, Wyoming and Nebraska, to offer to place this entire acreage in wheat under contract to the British government.

Beet-growers near Grand Island, Nebraska, have been offered a price of \$5 per ton flat for beets for next year. An additional 50 cents is offered for beets sliced and delivered after November 15.

Child of Two had Masses of Eczema Over Face, Head and Body—They Took Her to the Best Doctors and Tried Salves and Medicines in Vain—Suffered for Five Years.

SOON RELIEVED AND CURED BY CUTICURA

"I write to tell you how thankful I am for the wonderful Cuticura Ointment. My little niece had eczema for five years and when her mother and I were unable to cure her, I was all over her face and body, also on her head. I used Cuticura Soap to wash her with and then applied Cuticura Ointment. I did not see quite half the Cuticura Ointment, but when you could see a change and they cured her nicely. Now she is eleven years old and has never been bothered with eczema since. My friends think it is just great the way the baby was cured. She was covered with big sores and her mother had all the best doctors and tried all kinds of salves and medicines without effect until we used Cuticura. Her mother, Mrs. H. Kierpen, 623 Quincy St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 27, 1909."

For thirty years Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment have afforded speedy relief to tens of thousands of skin-tormented and disfigured sufferers from eczema, rashes, itching, irritations and chafings, from infancy to age, bringing comfort and peace to distressed households when all else failed. Guaranteed absolutely pure and may be used from the hour of birth.

HILO BREAKWATER WORK TO RESUME

Francis M. Swanzy Brings Good News from Inspection Trip On Big Island

Hamakua and Hilo Plantations Will Harvest Bumper Crops This Year

Francis M. Swanzy, president and manager of Theo. H. Davies & Company who returned Saturday from a three weeks inspection tour of the Hamakua and Hilo plantations stated yesterday that the condition of all the plantations so far as they came under his observation is excellent.

"The 1915 crop will be a very large one," he said. "The 1916 cane is somewhat backward due to the long spell of wet and cold weather, but if the warm weather of the past few weeks continues, rapid growth and material improvement will ensue."

"All the Hamakua plantations are making sugar very fast. I found that the Hilo Railroad is affording great facilities for the rapid delivery of sugars for shipment. The plantations that were wise enough to contract with the railroad for shipment of their crops are not liable to the delays due to bad weather along the coast."

"The Hilo Breakwater Company which has been making no progress on its contract for some months is getting ready to begin work in earnest again," he said. "Mr. Marshall, the contractor, who is now in San Francisco, has purchased a number of barges, sea-going tugs and tow-boats, and work on the breakwater will proceed vigorously as soon as this new equipment arrives."

"The forty foot concrete piles which are to support the sugar warehouse on the Kahio Bay wharf are being driven. The damage to this wharf caused by the recent storms is to be repaired."

WAILUA GRINDS FULL CAPACITY

Manager W. W. Goolale of Wailua stated yesterday that all work is well in hand and the grinding is progressing rapidly. There is less water than would give best results, the rainfall in the mountains having been deficient since January. The reservoirs are about half full and some of the streams have run dry, but there is enough stored water for several months.

T. H. Petrie said that light showers in the mountains were reported Saturday. The dry weather has ripened the cane and the outlook is good for a splendid yield.

HONOLULU HAS HER SHARE OF 'INTERNES'

According to a recent tabulation, German and Austrian merchant steamers of more than 500,000 tons are "interned" in American ports. Fifty-five of them fly the German flag. The other eleven are Austrian vessels. All of them are tied up in ports of continental United States, with the exception of nine, which are either here or at Hilo.

Thirty of these steamers are at New York, eight at Boston, four each at Baltimore and New Orleans, three at Philadelphia, eight in this port, two each at Norfolk, Galveston and San Francisco and one each at Seattle, Savannah and Hilo.

The Hamburg American Line owns twenty-eight of the steamers, while the North German Lloyd owns fifteen and seven belong to the Union-Africa. Of the rest three belong to the Hansa Line, three to the Triponich Steamship company, two to the Atlantic Sea Navigation company, two to the Kosmos Line, and one each to the Deutsche Australische, Nisale and Gunther, Dampschiffe Reed Horn Ath, Holm and Molzen, Otto Zehel, and the Joliet Line.

The gross tonnage of the sixty-six German and Austrian steamers is 518,000, of which 35,028 tons are in Hawaii and the remaining 482,972 in continental United States ports. Those in the United States have accommodations for 42,135 passengers. Forty-three of the fifty-seven German and Austrian steamers in American ports have a total of 7787 men in their crews.

SENATORS PLACE BREWERY UNDER LIQUOR BOARD

Hilo Solons Aroused by Joker Sprung by Coke of the Strategy Council

'CRESCENT CITY' OUR ONLY BOUNDED TOWN

Report on Spending School Funds -Big Demand for Hawaii Swamps

(From Wednesday Advertiser)

Yesterday's session of the senate was the most strenuous of this legislature's young life. Five new bills were introduced and more business was transacted than on any two days of the session that had gone before.

Senate bill 18, introduced by Senator Makalea, for the extension of the license of the Honolulu Brewing and Malting Company, passed second reading after the adoption of several amendments recommended by Senator Castle as chairman of the judiciary committee.

There had been, on the day before, an opportunity for the appearance of representatives of the brewery, while the senate considered the bill in committee of the whole. At that time Senator Castle had outlined his proposed amendments. Yesterday these amendments were in shape for presentation, typewritten copies of the bill being circulated among the members.

The senate went into committee of the whole at 2 o'clock, with Senator Rice in the chair.

Senator Makalea moved that the bill be read section by section, but as the bill had already been read throughout, and there was only one section to it, his motion was out of order.

Coke's amendments passed one by one, and minor amendments in the way of amendments to the amendments falling.

The bill, as it passed second reading, upon recommendation of the committee of the whole, was amended so as to make the fifteen years extension of the life of the brewery date from the approval of the act, instead of from April 4, 1914, and it gave the liquor commission the right to hold the brewing company to the same regulations as apply to wholesale liquor dealers.

Baker attempted to raise the license fee from \$250 to \$500, without success. Makalea wanted to amend an amendment to the effect that the liquor commission's authority should extend only as far as Sunday selling of beer was concerned, but he failed to make it stick.

Coke's Fine Hand -Something in the nature of a "Jack Johnson" was dropped in the senate by "General" Coke, chairman of the military committee when he reported on senate bill 19. Senate bill 19 was Makalea's bill and went to the military committee in shape providing that there should be no use of firearms in the Territory, within cities or towns in this Territory. But the original bill also provided that the same apply to cities and towns within the Territory whose names and bounds were defined by law.

The military committee reported with the bill so amended that it was practically a new measure, providing that there should be no use of firearms in the city of Hilo. No other town in the Territory was to be affected.

Metzger To the Rescue -Senator Metzger of Hilo sprang to his feet in justifiable defense of Hilo. Why should the amendments seek to stifle out Hilo in a matter of this kind? Was there to be promiscuous shooting in all other cities and towns in the Territory while Hilo was never to hear the report of a firearm? He moved to lay the committee report on the table. Makalea, however, moved the adoption of the report.

Metzger asked for the meaning of the introduction of any such joker. The members from Hawaii had not been consulted in the premises. Senator Desha and Senator Metzger, himself, were naturally interested in such proposed legislation as affected Hilo and Hilo alone. They had a right to be heard! The introducer of the bill didn't live in Hilo!

Then Coke threw a beam of light on the "joker." It seemed that the bill had not been properly referred to the military committee, but, once in the hands of this conscientious crew, it had to be handled. Searching the measure for its intent, it was observed that the bill called for the prohibition of shooting in cities whose names and bounds were defined by law. It happened that Hilo was the only city in the Territory whose bounds were defined by law. Honolulu is indefinite in its boundaries. The city and county of Honolulu includes Midway and a lot of other islands way out in the ocean. The committee had done its duty as it saw it.

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An Old and Well Tried Remedy Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the best for children's ailments.

OFFICIAL SCHEDULE OF THE 1915 PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE SEASON

Table with columns for cities: PORTLAND, SALT LAKE, OAKLAND, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, ENICE. Rows for various sports: COAST LEAGUE, BASEBALL, TREATED IN EXHAUSTIVE, FASHION EACH DAY, IN THE PANS' NEWSPAPER.

JAPAN GOES AFTER TOURIST TRAFFIC

Sons of Nippon Advertise Hawaii As Good Stopping Place En Route

That Hawaii is the center of world news and an example for tourist methods, is evidenced in an announcement to the travel world from the Japan tourist bureau of Tokio that Nippon is now objective as a tourist resort because of the interference with the usual travel lanes.

The announcement which is being sent all over the United States by tens of thousands gives Hawaii an important place, for it quotes The Advertiser and criticizes a paragraph from this paper.

D. Shono, general manager of the Japan tourist bureau, says that "the present unfortunate state of affairs in Europe, which has been turned into a gigantic theater of war, has rendered it very hazardous, not to say impossible, for persons to undertake pleasure trips to the continent. With the doors of Europe shut, how are they to satisfy their yearnings for foreign travel? It is hardly necessary to remind them that Japan has a great claim on the traveling public."

Some idea of the peace reigning in this country may be obtained from the statement made by the foreign Austrian consul-general at Yokohama to a representative of The Pacific Commercial Advertiser upon his arrival at Honolulu: "Japan is very courteous to the Austrians and Germans. Only through the diplomatic service are obliged to leave."

FIVE CONVICTIONS IN SEVEN JURY TRIALS

Thirty-one criminal cases were disposed of in Judge Ashford's division of the first circuit court during the month of February, according to the monthly report filed in the office of the chief clerk yesterday by Hiron K. Ashford, clerk of the first division. There were seven jury trials during the month, five of which resulted in convictions, and one acquittal, while a mistrial in another case operated as an acquittal, since the same defendant had secured a mistrial the month before. Seventeen defendants pleaded guilty. Three other cases were also disposed of.

In section 1, line 22, delete the word "location."

Hawaii's Big Demand -A communication was received from the clerk of the county of Hawaii, transmitting a supervisory resolution to the effect that the present law be so amended that the amount of money appropriated for the filling of a Waialua lands be increased from \$50,000 to \$225,000. This was referred to the Hawaii select committee, with the president's suggestion that the committee report thereon within "reasonable time."

A number of house bills were referred to appropriate committees. In this regard Senator Metzger believed there should be made some arrangements whereby the bills received from the house should bear some semblance to the measures as they had passed their reading in the house. There was no sense in the senators being handed copies of the bills as they had been entered in the house, when, in many cases, amendments had been made, and the bills were received by the senators without any notation of such amendments. The president said that he would consult with Speaker Holstein and see if some convenient arrangement might not be arrived at.

There was received from the house a communication transmitting house concurrent resolution 8, which would have the department of public instruction arrange commercial courses in the Lahaemana seminary. This was referred to the education committee.

Senate bills 12 and 20, respectively extending the franchises of the Hawaiian Electric and the Honolulu Gas companies to include the island of Oahu, were, on the recommendation of the judiciary committee, passed on second reading, with the amendments proposed by that committee.

Notice came from the Governor's office that three bills had been signed, house bills 48 and 52, as acts 5 and 6, and senate bill 17, as act 7. The latter is the revised law enabling act. The two former, respectively appropriate \$900 for a Hanae road, and establish a territorial marketing division in Maunaloa street.

Before business was started yesterday afternoon, the senators posed for their group photograph. Mr. Perkins officiating.

LAZY STREET WORKERS WILL NOT BE EMPLOYED

Charles H. Clark, road foreman for the Honolulu district, waxed wrath last week. Each day he waxed more wrath. He reached the famous point Saturday morning and decided to consult with city Engineer Whitehouse, his immediate superior.

His complaint was that he could not compel some of the men given to him to compose his street-patching gangs to do a full day's work. They simply would not work and insisted that they would not set a bad example to other road laborers. Whitehouse and Clark went out on a tour of investigation. The result was that about half of the street-patching crews were "fired" on the spot, approximately twenty men.

New men were put in the places of the discharged men. At the close of yesterday's work, Foreman Clark's face beamed with smiles as he remarked: "It was a good lesson. The crew did more street patching today than it did in any three days last week."

ANOTHER HONOLULUAN IN BRITISH TRENCHES

David Gunn, who was one of the detachment of young Britons that left Honolulu by the steamer Glenroy for the purpose of joining the British army, has been heard from. He states in a letter that he is now Private D. Gunn, No. 7550, B company, Ninth Battalion South African Highlanders. When he wrote, Gunn was stationed at the Salamanca barracks, Aldershot, but as his battalion had received orders to go to the front he is probably by this time fighting in the trenches.

NEBRASKAN COURT MINE DESTRUCTION

According to news received by the Texas, arriving from New York, yesterday, the American-Hawaiian steamer Nebraska is back again in the service as a sugar carrier between these islands and the east coast of the United States.

The Nebraska carried a big shipment of cotton to Bremen from Galveston and was held up by British cruisers on the outward trip and taken to England. Nothing of a contraband nature being found, the vessel was released.

After discharging at Bremen the Nebraska returned to New York with several thousand tons of German manufactured products.

Captain Carlisle says that Captain Knight and his command passed a great many floating mines as the mouth of the Wesner river was approached, but luckily escaped damage.

MAYOR PROVES TO BE GOOD SWIMMER

His Honor Ventures in Waialoha Flood and Comes Out Soaked But Happy

When it comes to diving and swimming and evorting around in underground water grottos and caves, Aunette Kellerman in "Neptune's Daughter" has nothing on Mayor Lele. Ask the mayor or John T. McCrossen. His Honor yesterday paid a visit to the north portal of the Waialoha tunnel.

He inspected all the works and then expressed a desire to inspect the tunnel bore.

Engineer Jorgen Jorgenson whispered something in the mayor's ear but the city chief executive only threw out his chest, proclaimed he was a swimmer himself, that he had a copper and piece who could swim some and called on volunteers to accompany him on his tunnel entry. McCrossen was the only one game enough to respond.

They started for the tunnel portal but Engineer Jorgenson plucked the mayor by the sleeve and again whispered in his ear. This time the mayor beckoned by McCrossen and the pair entered the engineer's office.

A few minutes later they emerged draped in slickers and soon were lost in the darkness of the tunnel. Half an hour elapsed before the train returned and some alarm was being felt. When they finally hove in sight, hair wet and dripping, the mayor was sans slicker and sans everything but his pocket handkerchief, girdled about his middle. McCrossen was sans everything but a gunny sack. The chattering of their teeth made a merry tattoo. McCrossen was the first to break the silence as to their experiences:

"There is more water in that tunnel than there is in Kaneohe bay. It is a regular flood in there. And you should have seen the mayor. He waded until the water reached his chin and then made a dive. The minute he was off his feet he was swept along like a chip and landed up with a thud against a friendly wall. You ought to have seen the swimming and diving and porpoising to get back to land. He is sure some swimmer."

The mayor simply remarked: "That was a great feat; the greatest pleasure I have had in many a day. The water was as cold as ice and it will be of great benefit to my lambege. There is nothing like a plunge in cold water for lambege."

Two civil cases were discontinued yesterday in the circuit court, as follows: Inter Island Steam Navigation Company against G. Nakamura, defendant, and S. M. Damon and others, garnishees, an action for debt, and E. B. Webster against E. A. Langton, alias E. A. Boyle, defendant, and E. G. Dunsenberg, garnishee. One divorce case was also discontinued, that of Palakona (k) against Miltana Palakona (w).

OBITUARIES

JOHN CASSIDY

Following an operation performed on him in the Queen's Hospital Monday night, John Cassidy, one of the best-known business men of the city, died yesterday morning. The body was cremated yesterday and the funeral will be held this afternoon at three o'clock, following ritualistic services to be held this afternoon in the Masonic temple. The pallbearers will be James L. McLean, J. A. Lyle, L. C. Ables, Charles Crozier, Ferdinand Hoar and Charles S. Crane. The ashes will be buried in the family plot in the Nuuanu cemetery.

John Cassidy was born in Albany, N. Y., April 16, 1844, and was seventy years, ten months and twenty-one days of age. He came to Hawaii in 1880 and built the first telephone system in Honolulu. For over twenty years he has been the head of the city's telephone service. Cassidy was one of the first men in the United States to work on telephone systems and for a time was directly associated with the inventor of the telephone, Alexander Graham Bell.

He was an electrician by profession, and in the early '80s went to California from New York and took charge of the construction of the first railroad telegraph line in California. In 1880 Cassidy came to Honolulu and installed here the first telephone system as well as the government electric light system. He directed the telephone business of the city until within recent years, when the Bell Telephone Company, and its competitor, the Mutual Telephone Company, became merged to be conducted under the latter name.

After covering his connection with the telephone service, Mr. Cassidy became associated with the Hawaiian Electric Company, with which concern he remained two years, returning then to the coast. Retiring again to Hawaii, Cassidy opened a boarding house on the beach at Waikiki, known as Cassidy's and which he conducted successfully until very recently, when the management of the big business was turned over to his son-in-law, Spencer Bickerton.

Mr. Cassidy is survived by a widow and six children: The children are Mrs. Spencer Bickerton, Miss Florence Cassidy, a member of the faculty of the McKinley High school; George Cassidy, now studying at Cornell; Charles, Estelle and Laura Cassidy, pupils in the Punahou Academy, this city.

MRS. S. M. C. NEEDHAM

Mrs. Susan M. Cook Needham died at half past six o'clock yesterday morning in her residence, 3384 Liliuokalani, Manoa, following an illness of several months and a paralytic stroke which she suffered Thursday of last week and from which she never regained consciousness.

Funeral services for the deceased took place at the residence at three o'clock yesterday afternoon. Rev. John W. Wedman, D. D., assisted by Rev. Edwin E. Brace, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, was in charge and delivered a brief address on the life of the deceased, referring to the fact that Mrs. Needham was one of the charter members of the Methodist church, which was organized several years ago by her son-in-law, Rev. Harcourt W. Peck, D. D., a prominent clergyman of the city of Los Angeles.

The favorite songs of the deceased were sung by a number of friends present, and the remains were laid away amid a bank of beautiful floral offerings in Nuuanu cemetery, just at the setting of the sun.

Mrs. Needham was born in Perri, Ohio, January 27, 1854, and was, consequently, eighty-one years, one month and eleven days of age at the time of her death. She was the daughter of Joseph Cook and Nancy Richmond Cook, and married W. G. Needham, former superintendent of the boys' industrial school of Honolulu in September, 1890, in her native city. Mr. Needham was then one of the owners of the Hawaiian plantation, Manoa, of which he was manager in company with her husband. Mrs. Needham arrived in Honolulu in 1891 and spent the next ten years in Manoa, Makawao and Waialua. Mr. Needham, conducting a general merchandise store in the Manoa capital. After removing to Honolulu Mrs. Needham was a teacher in the old Fort-street school for many years.

Two daughters and a son survive the deceased—Miss Harriet Needham, principal of the Liliuokalani school, Kalaheiki; Miss Harcourt W. Peck of Los Angeles; and William W. Needham of Sacramento, Cal.

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FORMER HONOLULUAN IS DEAD ON COAST

Despondency Over Loss of Wife Brings John T. Campbell To Untimely End

An Associated Press dispatch by Federal Wireless to The Advertiser this morning announced the death by suicide yesterday of John T. Campbell, brother of A. J. Campbell and Mrs. Bryant of Honolulu and W. H. C. Campbell of Hilo.

John T. Campbell, who was a commission merchant in Oakland, and represented A. J. Campbell on the mainland, is reported to have been despondent over the death of his wife, which occurred about a year ago. His body was found yesterday, a rubber tube connecting his mouth with a gas pipe.

The late Mr. Campbell was born in Honolulu in 1857. He went to Punahou academy and later attended a school in San Francisco. He was last in Honolulu some seven or eight years ago, accompanied by his wife. They had been married many years when she died. Always inseparable, her taking away passed heavily on his mind. They had no children.

A. J. Campbell of this city received a letter from his brother yesterday, in which there anything contained therein to arouse anxiety as to his health or condition of happiness or unhappiness. The brothers exchanged letters by every mail, business and otherwise. The sad wireless news naturally came as a severe shock to relatives in these islands.

Mr. Campbell was a highly intelligent man, and his death, standing high in the estimation of all who were fortunate enough to know him.

THE FRUIT SEASON. Bowel complaint is sure to be prevalent during the fruit season. Be sure to keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy on hand. It may save a life. For sale by all dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

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