

Hawaiian Gazette

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JUN 7 1915
HONOLULU DEPOSIT

LATEST CABLED SUGAR QUOTATIONS	
	Cents Dollars
96° Centrifugals N. Y. Per lb. Per ton	4.96 99.20
Prize, Hawaiian basis	4.96 99.20
Last Previous Quota	5.01 \$100.20

VOL. VIII, NO. 45

HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1915.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NUMBER 4131

VON BERNSTORFF TO SEND SPECIAL AGENT TO BERLIN WITH A WARNING

German Ambassador Will Dispatch Emissary To Acquaint Emperor Wilhelm With True State of American Opinion

TEUTON GOVERNMENT LACKS INFORMATION

Feels Confident That Kaiser and Advisers Have Based Their Attitude in Part Upon Erroneous Reports They Have Received

WASHINGTON, June 4.—In order to acquaint Emperor Wilhelm and the high officials of the German empire with the true state of American public opinion toward Germany and the submarine warfare she is waging on merchant shipping, a personal emissary of Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, will leave shortly for Berlin. President Wilson already has arranged for his safe conduct.

It is understood that Count von Bernstorff, in his interview with the President Wednesday, explained the difficulty of conveying to his government, in view of the censorship exercised at London on all cable dispatches, any accurate representation of how determined the administration is in its stand and how solidly the country is behind the administration.

The difficulty is threefold. For the last four days wireless communication with Berlin has been almost at a standstill, owing to disturbing static conditions over the Atlantic. No code messages can be sent by cable and the ambassador could not think of sending so delicate a message as the critical situation demands in plain language, open to the eavesdropper. Lastly, such news despatches and private messages as have been permitted to reach Berlin, by the London censors, are not believed when they are received.

Besides reporting the temper of public opinion, Count von Bernstorff's emissary will carry the substance of what the ambassador learned from President Wilson in his conversation Wednesday and at other times. It is known that the German ambassador was disappointed in the reply to the President's Lusitania note, and it is believed that he explained to the President that the tone and substance of the reply might have been based in part on erroneous reports which have reached Berlin and found credence there, for fault of trustworthy communications.

Germany Will Move Slowly Since Italy has been closed to travel into Germany, the emissary will be obliged to make his way either through Holland, or one of the Scandinavian countries. His arrival may be a matter of a fortnight, and, until what he has to say has been heard and weighed, it is not probable that there will be any second reply from Germany to the second American note.

The President spent the greater part of yesterday in his study working on this note, the general character of which already has been indicated. Nothing has happened to alter the President's determination to make the Nation's firm purpose unmistakable.

GERMANY TO REDUCE PRICE OF WAR BREAD

BERLIN, June 4.—It was announced in the official Gazette yesterday that on and after Monday the price of war bread will be reduced, while the sale of small loaves of white bread will be permitted by bakers on the same day. The coming in of the crops is relieving the strain upon the food supply of the country.

RAILWAY IS AUTHORIZED

PITROGRAD, June 4.—The council of ministers yesterday authorized the construction of a railroad, to cost seven and a half million dollars, from Kanakalaska, in the Province of Archangel, to Port Kols, on the Arctic Ocean.

WILSON'S WARNING TO MEXICANS HAS NO GREAT EFFECT

Populace Receives Presidential Warning to Warring Chieftains With Apparent Apathy

PAPERS MAKE NO COMMENT WHEN THEY PUBLISH NOTE

Former Member of Huerta Cabinet Says White House Occupant Would Rule

WASHINGTON, June 4.—While there has been some criticism voiced by Mexican residents of the United States of the warning given by President Wilson that the internal warfare in Mexico must cease or the United States will be forced to act, the publication of the text of the President's message to the Mexican chieftains has been received with apparent indifference in Mexico itself.

Despatches received last night from Vera Cruz, the seat of government of the Carranzistas, say that the newspapers there published the text of the warning without comment of any kind, while elsewhere in Mexico the newspapers have treated the message in a perfunctory way. The Mexican public is displaying practically no interest in the new development.

Wilson Should Be Ruler

Leading in the criticism among the Mexicans who have taken refuge on the American side of the line is Aureliano Urrutia, who was minister of the interior in the short-lived cabinet of President Huerta. Urrutia, in a bitter statement given out yesterday at San Antonio, Texas, where he is living, says that the Wilson manifesto addressed to the Mexican chieftains is "a tacit confession on the part of the President of the United States of his self-appointment as the ruler of the Republic of Mexico," an appointment with which he will get no true Mexican to agree.

Huerta's former cabinet minister says that the United States is to blame for the deplorable conditions in Mexico, as had Wilson not refused to recognize Huerta as the de facto President of Mexico, the latter would have put down the revolutions against him and Mexico would today be in a state of pacification.

The state department was notified yesterday that the Brazilian minister in Mexico City has arranged a special train to remove 150 Americans and other foreigners who are leaving because of famine.

George C. Carothers, American consul at Torreón, has reported to the state department a significant victory by the Villa forces. The Villalatas are declared to have captured Silao and routed the Carranza cavalry. General Obregon has been surrounded at Trinidad and has lost his supply train.

Masses of Mexico Against 'Gringo' Intrusion

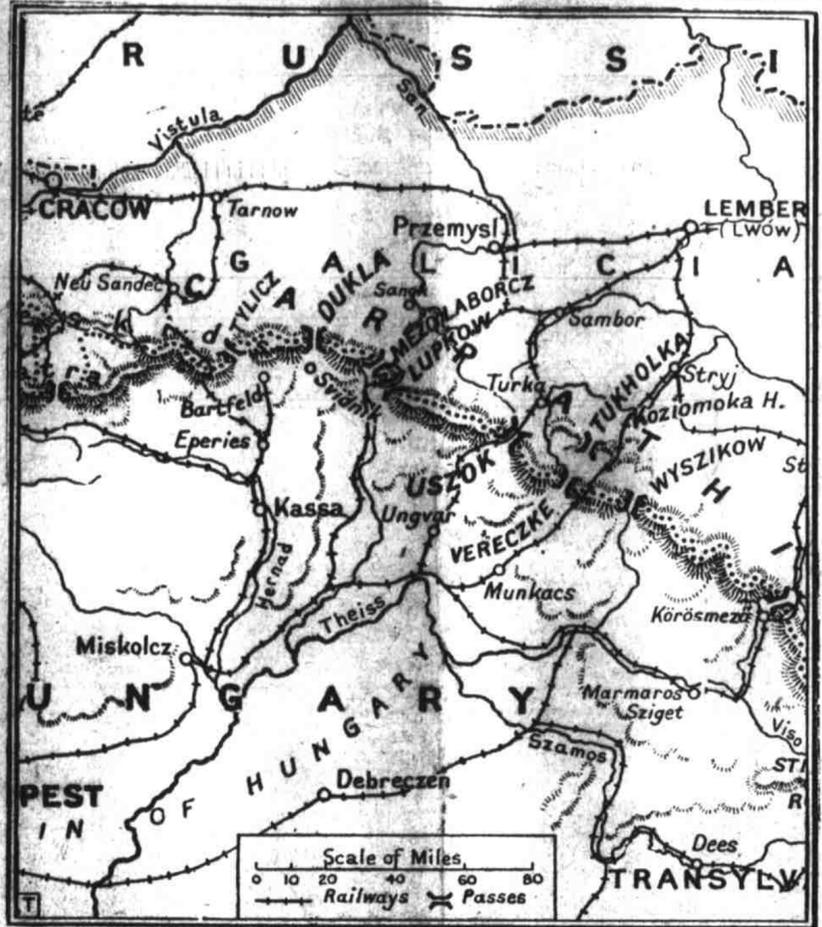
Ignorance of the Mexican masses and their inability to appreciate the good offices of Americans is the rock on which rests the resentment of the Mexican people against "gringo" intrusion in the affairs of the war-torn and starving republic to the south. They cannot be convinced that the United States is not looking with covetous eyes on Mexico, to take it in its entirety and make it a part of the domain of the United States.

This is the stand of the masses. Learned and thinking Mexicans know and realize that Americans would assure a prosperous future for their country quickly if they were allowed to do so. Greed, however, prompts many leaders to keep the people inflamed against gringos and prolong the internal wars and feed the feelings against Americans for their own gain in wealth or power.

Graphic Story Is Told This was part of the graphic word picture of conditions in Mexico painted to members of the Rotary Club yesterday at their regular weekly luncheon at the Commercial Club by G. A. O'Brien, formerly general manager in entire Mexico, for the Wells Fargo company.

Mr. O'Brien came out of Mexico only recently. He did not go into (Continued on Page Three)

MAP of Galicia, Showing Mountain Passes Through Which Austro-Germans Drove Russians Out of Hungary; Przemysl (Recaptured), Lemberg (Which Teutonic Allies Now Threaten), and Vistula and San Rivers Where Slav Front Also Is Menaced



FRENCH OFFENSIVE AGAIN GAINS WAY AGAINST GERMANS

After Days of Stubborn Fighting North of Arras, Teutons Give Way

ITALIANS CONTINUE TO RECORD ADVANCES

Undersea Raiders Sink Two British Trawlers and One Norwegian Steamship

LONDON, June 4.—After days of stubborn fighting, the French offensive north of Arras is now gaining way and the Germans are being slowly driven back from a number of their strongly fortified positions. The French operations are continuing and the advantages gained are being pressed.

Preventing any reinforcements being shifted for the strengthening of the German line where it is yielding, the British are active along their front from Ypres to La Bassée, making some headway at a number of detached points.

Air Raids Are Frequent

Pressure is also being maintained along the French front at a number of places on the Aisne and in the Vosges, while air raids are frequent against the German depots.

One raid in force was carried out on Wednesday night, when twenty-nine French aviators bombarded the headquarters of the German Crown Prince. One hundred and seventy shells were dropped, together with a thousand steel darts. Many of the bombs found their mark, but the amount of losses inflicted on the Germans is not known.

Italy Continues Advance

On the Austro-Italian frontier, Italy continues to record the capture of a series of important strategic positions. While the main Austro-German forces are engaged with the Russians in Galicia, Austria is playing a dilatory game in the south, making Italy's advance through difficult country as painful and slow as possible, but not putting forth her strength.

German submarines and Italian torpedo boats were both active yesterday. Two Italian torpedo boats ventured into the Gulf of Trieste, in which lies the Austrian fleet and naval base, and got away, after sinking two Austrian merchant ships and damaging an Austrian auxiliary cruiser.

Two Trawlers Sunk German submarines sank two trawlers off the coast of Wales and a Norwegian steamship off the Fannan Islands. The Norse crew was saved.

The trawler Hierold was sunk 150 miles south of Lundy Island by a torpedo, but the crew was rescued. The trawler Victoria was sent down by shell fire from a submarine's pivot gun the same distance from Stann's Head. Several of the crew were killed by the shells, but those who were able to take to the boats were saved.

It is officially confirmed, as reported originally from Athens last Tuesday, that a British submarine, after threatening the Dardanelles, penetrated the Sea of Marmora and sank a large transport commanded by German officers.

STEEL CORPORATION HELD NOT A TRUST

TRENTON, N. J., June 3.—The decision of the United States suit against the United States Steel Corporation for alleged violation of the anti-trust statutes was handed down today, the court here holding that the corporation should not be dissolved. The principal points in the decision are:

It refuses to place an injunction on foreign trade, holding it no violation of the Sherman law.

It holds that certain price-fixing agreements, following the "Gary dinners," but which were stopped before the bill of complaint was filed, were unlawful.

It allows the government to retain jurisdiction under the bill of complaint if such price-fixing practices are renewed, but suggests that matters may be controlled by the new federal trade commission.

PRZEMYSL FALLS IN SHORT ORDER UNDER AUSTRIAN MORTAR SHELLS

No Surprise to Those in Berlin Who Knew Overwhelming Superiority of Teutonic Armies in Siege Artillery and Equipment

VON MACKENSEN WILL PUSH ON FOR LEMBERG

Victors Wish To Drive Russians Into Position From Which It Will Be Difficult For Them To Resume Offensive For Months

BERLIN, June 4.—The quick fall of Przemysl, which has been admitted in the official despatches sent out from Petrograd, comes as no surprise to those of this capital who had foreknowledge of the preparations that had been made speedily to reduce whatever fortifications the Russians had been able to repair. To the initiated, it was known that once the army of von Mackensen got within striking distance of the fortress, it would be captured within a very short time.

Big Guns Did It

The chief contributing factors to the capture of the city and fortress were the Austrian twelve-inch mortars, which had been brought up for the shelling of the Russian positions, and the impetuous bravery of the Bavarian troops, which took a leading part in the assault.

The fall of Przemysl is believed here to make the San River line of the Russians no longer tenable.

The Austro-Germans are now pushing on towards Lemberg, and the advance has reached a point south of the city, only thirty-five miles away.

Russians Take Up Defensive Positions

VIENNA, June 4.—Vienna despatches announcing the fall of the main fortress of Przemysl and its occupation by the Austro-German forces early yesterday morning were confirmed later by advices from Petrograd, announcing that the Russians had evacuated the stronghold and taken up a defensive position to the north and east, for the defense of Lemberg.

With the capture of Przemysl, say the military critics here, the Austro-Germans have accomplished a large part of the main object of the Austro-German drive against the Russian Galicia line, begun months ago, although the original purpose of this drive, which was to force the raising of the siege of the Galician fortress and to relieve the Austrian army of 120,000 held within it by Count Vladimir Bobrinski, failed, through the inability of the Austrian garrison to hold out.

Task Not Completed Yet

The Austro-Germans have, the military men point out, to drive the Russians back for a considerable distance yet before they, the Austro-Germans, can establish themselves in any easily defended positions and detach any considerable force from the Galician line for operations against the Italians on the south or the Allies on the west.

It is not believed here that there can be much foundation for the Austro-German claims of great booty in the fall of Przemysl, inasmuch as the Russians had plenty of time to transport all their supplies back to their own rear before they withdrew from the city.

It is expected that von Mackensen, in command of the Austro-German forces in Galicia, will not rest satisfied with his successes to date, but that he will now push on in an effort to recapture Lemberg and drive the Russians still farther back toward their own frontier, into positions from which they may not be able to resume an offensive for months to come.

Superior Equipment Won Galicia Victory

MANCHESTER, England, June 4.—Declaring the Austro-German victory in Galicia, which has won them back (Continued on Page Three)

JAPANESE CABINET STILL UNDER FIRE

Serious Disorders Are Spreading As Result of Recent Treaty With China

TOKYO, June 3.—Growing opposition to the cabinet, developing from the unsatisfactory result of the Japanese demands upon China, have reached the point of grave demonstrations, with Baron Kato, minister of foreign affairs, chief of those under criticism.

Serious disturbances approaching riots are occurring, the result of an anti-government mass meeting where orators inflamed the audience against the cabinet. Many arrests have been made of the rioters and those promoting the demonstrations. The organizers of the mass meeting are under police surveillance and the published manifests have been confiscated.

Disorders today marked the consideration in the house of the resolution introduced yesterday expressing lack of confidence in the cabinet. The Opposition party was not strong enough to put through the resolution and it was rejected, the debating being very violent.

Premier Okuma and Baron Kato defended the negotiations with China, declaring that Japan had taken the proper course, while Hara and Ogawa attacked the government action bitterly.

FRENCH BARK AFIRE CALLS FOR CITY AID

Smouldering coal in the cargo of the French bark Francois d'Amboise burned up so hot early today that the fire department was called out at two o'clock this morning.

The hatches were opened yesterday afternoon and when air reached the coal the flames began to glow red in the 'midships hatch.

The bark is tied up at the end of Pier 17 and Chief Thurston was obliged to stretch a line across the slip from Pier 16.

Steam was got up on the ship's donkey engine to pump the water out of the hold as fast as the fire engine pumped it in.

SMALLEST REPUBLIC DECLARES FOR ITALY

San Marino Has Thirty-nine Officers and 950 Men To Pour Into War

AMSTERDAM, June 3.—The Republic of San Marino has officially approved the Italian attitude toward Austria and has declared itself in a state of war.

OLDEST STATE IN EUROPE

The Republic of San Marino is the smallest of the world's republics, but not the smallest independent country in the war. That honor belongs to the Principality of Monaco, which has eight square miles of territory and 23,000 population. Monaco declared war upon Germany and Austria within a few days after the French declarations, and soldiers from the principality are with the French army.

San Marino is the oldest state of Europe, however, and maintains a standing army of thirty-nine officers and 950 men. Its twenty-four miles of border touch Italy throughout, lying between the provinces of Amelia and Marche, some ten miles inland from the Adriatic.

Another of the small independent countries of Europe in the war, but not of it, is the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, whose guaranteed neutrality was violated by Germany at the same time as that of Belgium. German troops occupy Luxembourg, and the Kaiser is reported to make his western headquarters in the capital city of Luxembourg. The Luxemburgers are, so far as is known, taking no part in the fighting. They did not resist the German invasion, nor have they thrown in their lot on the German side.

FORMER PURSER BAKER GUILTY OF SMUGGLING

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3.—F. V. F. Baker, former purser of the steamer Ventura, was convicted on two counts today, as a result of his alleged implication in the attempted smuggling of pearls valued at many thousands of dollars into San Francisco. He will be sentenced on Saturday.

TAFT EULOGIZES WILSON'S POLICY

He Says Jingo in White House Would Have Involved Country in War

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—"If we had a jingo in the White House, the United States would have before this been at open war with Germany," declared William Howard Taft, former President, in an address here yesterday at the commencement exercises of Bryn Mawr.

Mr. Taft in his address, paid a high tribute to the coolness with which President Wilson is handling the present difficult negotiations with Germany.

"Instead of a jingo, who would have plunged this country into war at once, we have in the White House today a chief executive who appreciates the grave responsibility that rests upon him, a man who realizes that, considering the temper of the American people, a turn of his hand would plunge us into the present international conflict."

ZEPPELIN SWEEPS LONDON IN FLIGHT

BERLIN, June 4.—The Wolff News Bureau learns that in the Zeppelin raid last Monday night on the environs of London, one dirigible reached Finchley, a suburb on the northern edge of the city.

It is argued, therefore, that the airship must have flown over the greater part of the city itself. Wolff's add that great damage was done.

The British report of the raid was that nineteen bombs were dropped, four persons killed, a number wounded, and that the damage was inconsiderable.

NAVY OFFICERS CHANGED

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Navy department orders were published yesterday placing Capt. John Hood in command of the battleship Texas, succeeding Capt. Albert W. Grant, while Captain Hood's place on the general board, at the navy department, will be filled by Capt. William L. Rodgers, until now in command of the battleship Delaware.

ABOUT PRZEMYSL RANGES FIERCEST PITCHED BATTLE IN ALL HISTORY

Losses in Men and Materiel On Both Sides Reach Appalling Figures and Quantities As Forces Surge Back and Forth

DEAD AND MAIMED REACH HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS

Austro-German Reports Claim That Russians Slowly Are Being Conquered, While Petrograd Says Slavs Hold Advantage

LONDON, June 3.—The greatest pitched battle in all history, which is being fought out in a great semicircle, of which the fortress of Przemyśl forms the center, is continuing, with increasing intensity and fierceness. Each side is rushing huge reinforcements into the conflict and attacks and counter attacks, with losses in men and materiel on both sides rising to unprecedented figures and quantities, follow each other almost without cessation.

Battleline Is Swaying The battle front is swaying over a section of territory extending from well to the north of Przemyśl, on the River San, to as far as Stry, forty miles to the southeast. The dead and wounded in this titanic struggle number hundreds of thousands, while great numbers of prisoners have been taken by each of the armies engaged.

While the reports differ radically as they originate in Berlin and Petrograd, it is certain that as yet neither has won any decisive advantage, the battle raging with each side stubbornly refusing to acknowledge failure.

Outer Forts Taken The Austro-German reports claim that some of the outer forts of the Przemyśl defense to the north of the city have already fallen and have been occupied by the Teutons, while on the southern front they state that their forces are making progress towards the railroad connecting Przemyśl and Lemberg.

The latest Petrograd despatches acknowledge that the Teutons managed to reach one of the northern forts, but failed to hold it, a fierce counter attack driving the supporting force back and leaving those troops which had entered the fort prisoners in Russian hands.

Successes Not Confirmed The Russian official reports make no mention of the reported capture of Stry by the Austro-Germans nor of the other signal successes claimed in the Vienna and Berlin statements of the situation.

An afternoon despatch from Berlin yesterday claims that the Austro-Germans in May captured three hundred thousand Russian prisoners.

GERMANY MAY EXPORT SEED OF SUGAR BEET

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Great Britain has announced a willingness to allow exportation from Germany of as much sugar beet seed as may be required in the United States, such exportation to be made through Rotterdam, if it develops that there is not a sufficient supply otherwise procurable. This permission of Great Britain does not involve any exchange of commodities, the best seed to be paid for in cash.

BALKAN STATES NEARING WAR PARIS, June 3.—The Balkan states are rapidly nearing war, according to advices received here. Rumania is reported to be mobilizing an army of 100,000.

TURKS RUSH UPON LINES OF ALLIES

Repeated Attacks On Gallipoli Peninsula Repulsed By Machine-Gun and Rifle Fire

LONDON, June 3.—The Turks, reinforced, made a series of desperate assaults upon the British and French lines on the Gallipoli Peninsula yesterday, according to the official reports. The Turks advanced a number of times, being each time repulsed by machine-gun and infantry fire. The losses of the attackers were heavy, the attempts to rush the Allies' trenches being made against a direct fire.

In the western theater there is heavy fighting in progress, north of Arras, the center of the battle being around a sugar factory at Souchez, which each side claims to be holding against the attacks of the other. This factory is some distance in advance of the French trenches.

The British steamer Saldieh, on her way from Egypt carrying a number of passengers, was torpedoed yesterday without warning by a German submarine in the North Sea and seven of those on board were drowned. One of them was a stewardess. Forty-one survivors, eight of whom were passengers, have been landed at Chatham after a harrowing experience.

MEXICAN CHIEFS RECEIVE WARNING

President Wilson's Note Is Delivered As Six More Americans Are Killed

WASHINGTON, June 3.—President Wilson's demand upon the warring Mexican chieftains that they lay aside their quarrels, for the good of their own country or prepare for intervention, was telegraphed to them yesterday. Simultaneously, the text was given to the American press.

"Mexico apparently is no nearer a solution of her troubles than when revolution first was kindled," says the note; "there is no protection for citizens; foreigners are starving and there is no government."

The United States cannot stand by indifferently, doing nothing."

Six Americans Killed Captain Lane of the oil tanker Winifred, which arrived yesterday at Houston, Texas, reported that six Americans are known to have been killed near there within the last few days and that a general massacre of Americans is feared.

CHINESE TRADE ENVOYS WANT AMERICAN SHIPS

NEW YORK, June 3.—The New York Merchants' Association entertain the visiting Chinese commercial delegates at luncheon yesterday. In an address following the luncheon, Haun Chang, one of the prominent bankers with the Chinese delegation, has been additional statements to ply between the United States and China, under the American flag, are necessary for the proper development of the mutual trade of the two countries. He also urged that steps be taken to extend the banking facilities in China-American trade.

CHICAGO WOMAN HELD BY ITALIANS AS SPY

MILAN, Italy, June 3.—Janbella Wida, a Chicago singer, who has been making her home here, was arrested yesterday by the authorities and charged with being an accomplice of a Bavarian army officer, recently seized by the police on a charge of espionage. The American girl is said to have been assisting the spy in the collection of information for the use of Italy's enemies.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR FAMILY When you fail to provide your family with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy at this season of the year, you are neglecting them, as bowel complaint is sure to be prevalent, and it is too dangerous a malady to be trifled with. This is especially true if there are children in the family. A dose or two of this remedy will place the trouble within control and perhaps save a life, or at least a doctor's bill. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

JAPANESE CAPTAIN ARRESTED AS SPY

Plot Discovered To Supply China With Military Secrets And Maps

TOKIO, June 3.—This morning's papers give prominence to the reported arrest of Captain Naoyoshi Manuro, adjutant-commandant of the fortifications, at Madsuru, on charges of treason.

Involved with him are other officers, all under suspicion of having sold military and naval secrets to Yuan Shih kai, president of China, in 1911. A plot has been discovered, the newspapers say, by which the Chinese government was supplied with information of Japan's army and navy plans for moving troops, and with maps showing the detail of transportation arrangements.

AMERICAN AVIATORS TO BUILD AIRSHIPS

DULUTH, Minnesota, June 3.—Authentic aviation, have been placed in charge of a large aeroplane factory recently established in Toronto, Ontario, which has contracted with the British government for the building of a thousand aeroplanes. This report was given out yesterday by the officials of the Erickson Company, a Duluth corporation, a subsidiary branch of the aeroplane company controlled by Glenn Curtis.

AUSTRIAN AIRMEN DROWN

BRINDISI, Italy, June 3.—An Austrian aeroplane, of evident German build, was found floating in the Adriatic off the southern coast of Italy yesterday, the occupants having apparently drowned. A note book containing drawings and written observations was found in the machine, these showing that the aviators had been making an examination of the Italian coast, with a view to locating possible landing places for troops.

SEBASTIAN VICTOR IN MAYORALTY RACE

LOS ANGELES, June 3.—As the result of an exciting and hard-fought municipal election, held yesterday, Charles E. Sebastian, the former chief of police, is elected the next mayor of this city. Sebastian was recently charged with assisting in the delinquency of a sixteen-year-old girl, a charge which he declared was inspired by his political opponents. His chief opponent in the contest was Councilor Whiffen.

BRITAIN AND ITALY TO ADJUST FINANCES

LONDON, June 3.—An important conference to be held at Nice was announced officially yesterday. This is to be between David Lloyd George, the chancellor of the exchequer; the governor of the Bank of England, and Signor Rubini, the minister of finance for Italy. At the Nice gathering the financial questions arising from the entrance of Italy into the war as one of the Allies will be discussed. The British delegates, who will be accompanied by the financial secretary of the treasury, will leave for Nice soon.

WARPLANE KILLS PLEASURE SEEKERS IN WARSAW THEATER

WARSAW, June 2.—Six persons were killed and twenty-five injured here today, when a German aeroplane dropped bombs on a moving picture theater. Most of the victims were women and children.

JAPAN DEPORTS FORMER PACIFIC MAIL EMPLOYEE

YOKOHAMA, June 2.—Wilhelm Steinschneider, formerly a stevedore in the employ of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, is one of the resident Germans ordered deported by the Japanese government for alleged pernicious activity against the welfare of Japan.

HARBOR BOARD AND SAILOR PEOPLE ARE MUCH AT ODDS

Inter-Island Company Letter To Governor Brings Maui Controversy To Fore

VICE-PRESIDENT McLEAN ANSWERS T. M. CHURCH Claims, Company Is Only Carrying Out Wishes of People Of Valley Island

The contents of a letter written on April 30 by the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company to Governor Pinkham in regard to the controversy over the Kihel and Mafu landing places on Maui were the subject of much thought and heated discussion by the members of the harbor commission at the meeting held by the board yesterday.

It was stated at the meeting that lights are being installed at the Kihel landing to add to the safety of the place in alighting and taking on passengers. The board has decided to dismantle the landing at McGregor's.

"I wonder if Mr. McLean thinks we are a bunch of stool-pigeons and a few heads," Commissioner T. M. Church was quoted as saying at the meeting yesterday, "and if the heads of departments have nothing to say at all. I consider that the board has been insulted. This communication is childish and ridiculous and I propose telling Mr. McLean about it. If he continues to think that the Governor would interfere with this board or any other matter he is poorly informed."

The following communication, signed by James L. McLean, vice-president of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company, and including the much discussed letter of the harbor commission on October 21 last, that they would dismantle McGregor's Landing on or about the first week in November, which information we conveyed to the lighthouse inspector.

"Fourth. The United States lighthouse inspector has recently made a personal inspection of the wharf at McGregor's, and states that with the exception of some top planking, the wharf is in good condition and can be put in good repair at a small cost.

"Fifth. In view of the fact that if the present wharf at McGregor's is put in repair and the new extension of 150 feet is made to same (for which the money has just been appropriated by the legislature), it will then become one of the best landings on the island of Maui, at which passengers can be landed at night time with perfect safety and quick despatch, the dismantling of McGregor's wharf would seem to be against the best interests of the people of Maui, and their legislative delegation, through whose efforts such appropriation was made, and it would, therefore, seem to be the duty of the territorial officials of the government, instead of dismantling McGregor's wharf, to immediately repair the same and build a new extension as authorized by the legislature.

"In conclusion, we respectfully request your most careful consideration of the question hereby submitted, and we trust that the idea of dismantling the harbor wharf, as proposed by the harbor commissioners, be abandoned, and that the government will extend at as early a date as possible, the said wharf and put the present wharf in good condition, thereby meeting the wishes of the people of Maui as expressed by their representatives in the legislature and providing a safe and convenient landing for all Maui passengers.

"Yours very respectfully, INTER-ISLAND STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD. (Signed) BY JAS. L. McLEAN, Vice-President. Mr. McLean Cannot See It. If there is anything in the above letter to cause the members of the board of harbor commissioners to feel that they have been insulted, all I can say is that I feel sorry for them, and I will leave it to the public to judge whether the communication is either childish or ridiculous, as is claimed by Commissioner Church, if he has been reported correctly. "The whole trouble with some of the members of the board of harbor commissioners is that they are determined to carry out their own ideas and dismantle the wharf at McGregor's, in spite of the fact that the Maui delegation in the last legislature waited on Governor Pinkham and obtained his approval for an appropriation of \$10,000 to repair and extend the wharf at that port. "To show how the people of Maui feel about this matter, I will state, that while on Maui the other day, one of the members of the last legislature told me that he had taken the chairman of the harbor commissioners to task in regard to his attitude on the McGregor wharf proposition, and said he told the chairman plainly that if he had any fancied grievance against the Inter-Island Company, to take it up with the company and not attempt to interfere with the wishes of the people on Maui. "The letter to the Governor, which I have asked you, Mr. Editor, to publish, was written at the Governor's request, after I had interviewed him as to the intention of the government as regards McGregor's, and he assured me at the time that it was at the request of the Maui delegation, the legislature that he had agreed to approve the appropriation asked for by them. It certainly seems strange, after this, that the harbor commissioners should take it upon themselves to put aside the wishes of the people and to carry out their determination to dismantle the wharf at McGregor's. "Honolulu, June 2, 1915. "JAMES L. McLEAN."

CONGRESS WILL RECONVENE

Senator Chamberlain Says Extra Session Is To Be Devoted To Defense

PORTLAND, Oregon, June 3.—That an extra session of congress will be called during the last of summer is the expectation of Senator Chamberlain, who stated in an interview yesterday that he thought it highly probable that the President soon would issue a call. One of the main tasks of the extra session will be to pass legislation to provide for a strengthening of the national defense, says the senator.

"When congress meets, either in extra session or in regular session, I will offer legislation which is intended to raise one regular standing army to 125,000 men," said Senator Chamberlain. "I consider that this legislation, which provides for 25,000 more than our present maximum peace strength, will be sufficient. "If, as is probable, the Mexican situation continues to be acute, I do not expect that there will be any opposition to this military legislation."

within a comparatively short distance of their objective points and can reach same in short time. New Lighthouses Installed. "Third. It may not be known to you, but it is a fact that the United States lighthouse department has just erected a new lighthouse and installed a new light at McGregor's at considerable expense, which they would not have done had there been any intention to immediately dismantle McGregor's Landing. No such intention in regard to McGregor's was ever intimated to the United States lighthouse inspector, and the first he knew of any such intention was when we received notification from the board of harbor commissioners on October 21 last, that they would dismantle McGregor's Landing on or about the first week in November, which information we conveyed to the lighthouse inspector.

"Fourth. The United States lighthouse inspector has recently made a personal inspection of the wharf at McGregor's, and states that with the exception of some top planking, the wharf is in good condition and can be put in good repair at a small cost. "Fifth. In view of the fact that if the present wharf at McGregor's is put in repair and the new extension of 150 feet is made to same (for which the money has just been appropriated by the legislature), it will then become one of the best landings on the island of Maui, at which passengers can be landed at night time with perfect safety and quick despatch, the dismantling of McGregor's wharf would seem to be against the best interests of the people of Maui, and their legislative delegation, through whose efforts such appropriation was made, and it would, therefore, seem to be the duty of the territorial officials of the government, instead of dismantling McGregor's wharf, to immediately repair the same and build a new extension as authorized by the legislature.

"In conclusion, we respectfully request your most careful consideration of the question hereby submitted, and we trust that the idea of dismantling the harbor wharf, as proposed by the harbor commissioners, be abandoned, and that the government will extend at as early a date as possible, the said wharf and put the present wharf in good condition, thereby meeting the wishes of the people of Maui as expressed by their representatives in the legislature and providing a safe and convenient landing for all Maui passengers.

"Yours very respectfully, INTER-ISLAND STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD. (Signed) BY JAS. L. McLEAN, Vice-President. Mr. McLean Cannot See It. If there is anything in the above letter to cause the members of the board of harbor commissioners to feel that they have been insulted, all I can say is that I feel sorry for them, and I will leave it to the public to judge whether the communication is either childish or ridiculous, as is claimed by Commissioner Church, if he has been reported correctly. "The whole trouble with some of the members of the board of harbor commissioners is that they are determined to carry out their own ideas and dismantle the wharf at McGregor's, in spite of the fact that the Maui delegation in the last legislature waited on Governor Pinkham and obtained his approval for an appropriation of \$10,000 to repair and extend the wharf at that port. "To show how the people of Maui feel about this matter, I will state, that while on Maui the other day, one of the members of the last legislature told me that he had taken the chairman of the harbor commissioners to task in regard to his attitude on the McGregor wharf proposition, and said he told the chairman plainly that if he had any fancied grievance against the Inter-Island Company, to take it up with the company and not attempt to interfere with the wishes of the people on Maui. "The letter to the Governor, which I have asked you, Mr. Editor, to publish, was written at the Governor's request, after I had interviewed him as to the intention of the government as regards McGregor's, and he assured me at the time that it was at the request of the Maui delegation, the legislature that he had agreed to approve the appropriation asked for by them. It certainly seems strange, after this, that the harbor commissioners should take it upon themselves to put aside the wishes of the people and to carry out their determination to dismantle the wharf at McGregor's. "Honolulu, June 2, 1915. "JAMES L. McLEAN."

WORK STOPPED INDEFINITELY ON LOST SUBMARINE

Present Apparatus Might Mangle Hull and Destroy All Evidence Sought

NEW PONTOONS WILL BE BUILT AT MARE ISLAND Hull Will Be Sealed and Righted To Prevent Disintegration During Wait

(From Thursday's Advertiser) Weather permitting, divers will go down to the submarine F-4 this morning, taking with them strong canvas mats. With these they will plug up all holes they find in the sea-wasp. This will be done to keep sand and animal life from entering the sunken bulk.

Later the divers will affix lines in such a manner that the submarine can be turned top side up. She now lies listed far to starboard; in fact, almost upside down, and it is desired to prevent further tearing loose of machinery and apparatus fastened to the floor. Such disintegration would tend to destroy evidences of what caused the F-4 to take her fatal dive. Work Indefinitely Discontinued. When these two facts have been performed, work on the salvaging of the F-4 will be indefinitely discontinued. It may be many weeks before the submarine will be moved again from its present berth on the bottom of the ocean, forty-five feet below the surface, just outside the channel entrance.

This is by order of the navy department, following an exchange of messages between the officers superintending salvage work and officials in Washington. Naval Constructor J. A. Furer, who has been in charge of all mechanical work, and who designed the pontoon scows which made possible the bringing of the F-4 from a depth of 206 feet to its present position, has been summoned to Mare Island navy yard to rig new equipment. He will leave for the Coast Saturday on the Sierra.

Hull Torn and Mangled. It is freely admitted by those in charge that, if the style of work conducted in the past, which brought the F-4 from its great depth, were to be continued, the submarine would be broken into pieces and all evidence destroyed of what caused the accident. As it is, the hull has been torn and mangled by cables and chains. Constructor Furer has evolved a new scheme, and it has met with the approval of the navy officials. It is necessary, however, that he go to the Coast to perfect his scheme. En route he will complete his plans and specifications.

First he will build six large cylinders. These will be filled with water, submerged and lashed to the submarine, three on each side. When this is accomplished, the water will be pumped from the cylinders and the submarine brought up by their buoyancy. There is no doubt that this scheme will be successful, but it will be many weeks before the special apparatus can be constructed and brought to Honolulu. Only when this is accomplished will work be resumed on raising the ship. Absolutely no work has been done since Sunday on account of the rough weather. It is useless for divers to go down, as the swells take them off their feet and they cannot see because of the swirling sands. Announcement was also made yesterday that Lieut. Charles E. Smith, commander of the submarine flotilla, will leave for the mainland on July 5. He is now several months overdue in new service, but has consented to remain in charge of the submarine salvage work at the request of Admiral Moore and with the consent of the navy department.

It is expected he will be succeeded by Lieutenant Crittenden. It is also expected that Lieutenant Commander Briggs will come to Honolulu as commander of the submarine flotilla, with both the E and K groups of submarines under his command, as well as the tenders Alert and Rainbow.

LEARN OF HUSBAND'S DEATH 3 DAYS AFTER

Informed by friends, who had read the story in The Advertiser, the wife of the Japanese who died late Sunday night on a car of the Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Company learned for the first time yesterday of her husband's death. It was only when she called at the office of the department of vital statistics of the territorial board of health yesterday that the authorities learned the dead man's name.

The Japanese was named Fukuzo Nakashima. He was forty-seven years of age and a native of Yamaguchi-ken, Japan, and had been a resident in the islands for some years past. The body of the deceased was cremated and the funeral held yesterday from the undertaking parlors of L. Hoooi, Kukui street, the ashes being interred in the Oahu cemetery.

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.

ISOLATED FROM WORLD, BERLIN EAGERLY WAITS AMERICAN NEWS

German Government Ignorant of Profound Impression Created in United States By Reply To President's Lusitania Note

STATIC ELECTRICITY PUTS WIRELESS OUT OF BUSINESS Cables Received Via London Arc Not Believed Because They Are Subject To Censorship By Authorities of Hostile Government

BERLIN, June 3.—The officials of the government and the general public here and throughout Germany are waiting expectantly for news of the developments in the German-American situation which may have arisen in view of the German reply to the American note repudiating any responsibility for the loss of American lives due to the sinking of the British liner Lusitania. Cables Not Believed. Expectancy is heightened through the fact that as yet no trustworthy news has been received from the United States indicating what the American reception of the German reply has been. The only word which has reached here has been through London by transatlantic cable and the reports so received, being censored by the British, are given no credence here. No reports which the German people are willing to accept as trustworthy have come. For the past three days the foreign office has been unable to communicate directly with Count von Bernstorff, static conditions on the Atlantic having prevented the use of the wireless and deprived the foreign office of the opportunity of transmitting or of receiving messages in the official cipher from America. No Code Allowed. What cable messages have been exchanged have, because of the rules of the cable companies, controlled in London, where all cable messages are likewise censored, been sent in plain language. The necessity of using such has prevented any communications of an official nature. It is hoped here that weather conditions will render the use of the wireless possible today.

President Tells It To Bernstorff. WASHINGTON, June 2.—America's intention to insist on the terms of the note of protest to Germany were reiterated to the German representative Ambassador von Bernstorff, by President Wilson today. The President, received Count von Bernstorff in the Blue Room of the White House, for half an hour. It was an informal conference and no announcement of its details is expected. It is understood that the ambassador's object was to gain an insight of the points which the United States is determined to insist upon, and to give the German viewpoint.

The President gave his views to Ambassador von Bernstorff, expecting the ambassador to enlighten Berlin, through the German foreign office, as to the earnest intentions of the United States to obtain strict accountability for the loss of Americans in the sinking of the Lusitania.

RUMANIA GIVES ORDER FOR ARMY BINGHAMTON, New York, June 3.—Announcement of a significant contract has just been made here by a combination of shoe manufacturers. The contract has been concluded with representatives of the government of Rumania and calls for the early delivery of half a million pairs of war shoes. Work upon the contract has already been started.

DISAGREEMENT AGAIN SCULLY SMUGGLING CASE

Jury Stood 'Fifty-Fifty,' Announced Foreman McInerney When Asked By Court

THIRD TRIAL WILL BEGIN THIS MORNING

District Attorney Will Not Go Home, He Says, Until He Finishes

"If the Court please, the jury stands fifty-fifty."

This announcement was made to Judge Clemmons in the federal court at twenty minutes to four o'clock yesterday afternoon, when the federal jury in the second trial of the opium-smuggling case against John T. Scully returned to court, after almost five hours given to a consideration of the testimony in the case, and reported another disagreement, the second of this nature since the charges against Scully have been pressed in the federal court.

"Without saying which way the jury leans, how does the jury stand?" asked Judge Clemmons.

"If the Court please, the jury stands fifty-fifty," announced W. H. McInerney, acting as foreman of the body.

"In other words, you mean to say that the jury stand six for conviction and six for acquittal," pressed the jurist.

"Yes, your Honor, six of one kind and half a dozen of the other," replied Mr. McInerney, sotto voce.

The court ordered a mistrial entered and the jury was discharged.

Third Trial Begins Today

The district attorney asked that the third trial of the case might go over until his return from the mainland. Harley McBride objected. His client was entitled to an immediate trial, if the prosecution elected to keep the show on, he said. The district attorney then announced that he would stay by his guns and see the end of the troublesome affair. The court ordered the third trial to begin at half past eight o'clock this morning, when the selection of a jury will begin.

The only veniremen now eligible are Charles T. Littlejohn Jr., James Guild and E. J. Lindermann. Of the near one hundred jurors who have had their names inscribed on the payroll of the marshal's office, these three alone have not been called into the box while the selection of the jurors in the two trials both of which have resulted in disagreements, was on. In the first disagreement the jury stood seven for conviction and one for acquittal. The ratio of progression is, evidently, working in Scully's favor. Judge Clemmons will instruct the marshal's office today to roam over the highways and byways of the city in search of at least twenty-five special veniremen, if the case is to go on, as announced yesterday.

Jury In Second Deadlock

The trial of the Scully case was resumed at half past eight o'clock this morning. The prosecution has closed its side of the story, in the line of testimony, the day before. The trial opened yesterday for the defense with Oliver Pedro Soares, official stenographic reporter of the federal court, in the stand. He read from his shorthand notes some of the testimony given in the case by A. M. Brown, deputy city attorney. The defense then announced its case was closed.

Fervent and eloquent addresses were made to the jury by both the district attorney, who opened and closed, and C. H. McBride, sandwiched in between for the defense. Scully and his wife looked on in weariness. Instructions to the jury were given and the panel retired at eleven o'clock to consider its verdict. Several ballots were taken and, then the jurors and their half-votes to lunch. At two-twenty in the afternoon the jurors filed into court and asked that certain testimony be read to them. It was. Then, until three-thirty, the jury continued in a deadlock, at which time the disagreement was reported and the jury discharged.

The Twelve Men

The selection of the jury for the second trial began on Monday of last week. The jury was finally selected on the succeeding Friday, the taking of testimony requiring all the time since, until yesterday. The jury was made up as follows:

William H. McInerney (foreman), Conrad Bullman, M. Wahn, Arthur E. Lister, W. W. Farr, John H. Drew, Charles D. Hall, Ralph P. Fajfuff, James W. Pickard, Robert Hajr, E. C. Weller and A. B. Clark.

MINOR CASES COME TO END IN CIRCUIT COURT

At the request of Arthur M. Brown, deputy city attorney, three nolle prosequi were entered in Judge Ashford's court, in two assault and battery cases and one in which the charge was having opium in possession, yesterday. All three defendants were convicted in the district court of Honolulu, but appealed their cases to the circuit court in the case against J. P. Kalehuu the charge was dropped because Mrs. Kalehuu, whom the defendant had beaten up, had retracted and did not want her hubby prosecuted. Lack of evidence accounted for the dropping of the case against Yim Kee. On the same ground with having opium in possession, was dismissed. K. Okawa, charged with having no least to a particular section of the city vehicle ordinance, was given until nine o'clock tomorrow in which to withdraw his appeal.

INTER-ISLAND WILL ADD TO FACILITIES

Propose To Begin Work Immediately On Improvement of Kailih Frontage

Within the next week or ten days the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company will begin dredging work for a steamer slip on their holdings in the Kailih district of the harbor obtained from the Dowsett Estate. When the slip is dredged a pier will be erected. All this may sound insignificant on the surface but beneath this first initial move is a project that will eventually run into the millions of dollars in investments. The Inter-Island Company faces the dilemma of needing more room because of constantly growing business. As was stated last night by James A. Kennedy, president and general manager of the company:

"We simply must have more room. It matters not what the cost will be. We will probably expend millions before we are through. We will start in a week or ten days on the digging of the first hole for a slip. Our plans are all prepared and we will go ahead with the work as fast as required. A wharf will be erected as soon as the slip is dredged. Further than that I can say nothing now regarding the next move for I do not know what it will be. Our present facilities are inadequate and we must meet the needs as they arise. These needs are growing so rapidly that we can no longer delay."

The property acquired by the company from the Dowsett Estate runs along the harbor front and has a frontage of 2800 feet between the O. R. & L. Company holdings and the Standard Oil tanks. The frontage is choice for wharf, slips and cooling station.

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William Kinney, Hawaii Pioneer, Dies In Kaunama

WILLIAM KINNEY

Deceased Had Been Interested In Sugar Industry Since Its Earliest Stages

A message received from Hilo announced the death yesterday, at his Kaunama home, near that city, of William Kinney, a kamaaina known all over Hawaii. The funeral will take place today, the body to be given burial in the Homelani Cemetery, on the Pehakunui hill overlooking the Crescent City.

The deceased was born in Nova Scotia, Canada, seventy-eight years ago, and came to Hawaii about 1853. He was connected with the sugar industry in these islands almost from its earliest stages and for many years was manager of the Honoumua Sugar Company in the district of South Hilo, Hawaii.

Retired Years Ago

He retired about seventeen years ago, being succeeded by John T. Moir, now manager of the Onomea Sugar Company, at Papaikou, in the same district.

From Honoumua, Mr. Kinney went into small farming in Keauau, Oahu, in the district of Puna, Hawaii. He engaged largely in the planting and rearing of fruit trees. The experiment proved a failure. He then went into the planting of sugar cane, which he sold to the Oha Sugar Company. Two years ago he purchased from a Japanese hut a small sugar mill in Oha.

The last two years of his life were devoted to his fine Kaunama property, three miles above Hilo, where he cultivated sugar cane and fruit trees.

Visits Native Land

On July 12, 1913, Mr. Kinney left Honolulu for Nova Scotia, his native land, from where he had come to Hawaii sixty years before. This was his only visit to his old home since coming here. He returned to Hawaii six months later.

By former marriage two children survive him, William A. Kinney, the well-known lawyer, now on the mainland, and Mrs. Philip Dodge, who, with Mr. Dodge and children, are in Japan, where the Dodges have been teaching in American schools. The Dodges have been expecting to visit Hawaii and are here now.

Mr. Kinney's second wife, a Hawaiian, and several children by her were with him at his death.

KOREAN WILL HANG FOR WIFE MURDER

Pak Chi Sur Found Guilty—Sentence On Monday

Pak Chi Sur was found guilty of the murder of his wife in Judge Ashford's court yesterday, following a short trial before a jury, each with only five minutes in reaching a verdict. He was sentenced at nine o'clock on Monday morning, under the law that least forty-eight hours having to intervene between conviction and sentence.

Unless executive clemency is granted, Pak Chi Sur will hang. There is no other alternative. Between the time of conviction and the hanging at least fourteen days shall elapse. The duty of signing the death warrant falls this time to the lot of Wade Warren Thayer, the Acting Governor, in the absence of Governor Blakham. High Sheriff William P. Jarrett, warden of Oahu Prison, will arrange the necessary details for the execution, the first one, unless it is called off, to take place in the Territory in several years.

The Korean pleaded guilty yesterday, but his plea could not be accepted. Judge William J. Robinson, assigned by the court to defend the man, withdrew the plea and entered a plea of not guilty.

DIRECTED VERDICT REFUSED IN HUSTACE-DAVIS CASE

The case of Mele E. Hustace against J. R. Davis, defendant, and James J. McKelvey, city auditor, garnishee, an action for debt, will go to the jury in Judge Stuart's court this morning, the court going into session at ten o'clock. This case has been on trial the past three or four days. A motion for a directed verdict was denied yesterday by Judge Stuart. Argument and instructions to the jury will be heard this morning, after which the case will be turned over to the jury for a verdict, which may be reached today.

PRZEMYSL FALLS IN SHORT ORDER

(Continued From Page One)

Przemysl from the Russian, to be due solely to the overwhelming superiority of the equipment of the Austro-Germans over that of the Russian troops, David, Lloyd-George, the chancellor of the exchequer, made a strong appeal to the employes and workmen of Manchester last night, urging that they do their part in supplying the British armies at the front with all the necessary munitions of war.

"If the Allies had been as well supplied and as well equipped for their work as are the German forces in Italy, they would have long since driven the Germans out of France and Belgium and back upon their own soil," he said.

(Continued From Page One)

growsome details but substantiated recent press despatches of the misery which now exists and the starvation tortures which face the Mexican people. On every hand there is privation and suffering. Lands have been laid waste. Fortunes have been dissipated. The poorer classes are penniless and cannot purchase food, the supply of which is rapidly dwindling. Soup kitchens were in operation in every city of any size when Mr. O'Brien left the country.

Mr. O'Brien departed because his company was put out of business. When he left the City of Mexico there were 25,000 Americans in the capital. He uttered no complaint against any of the leaders of the various revolutions; in fact, remained absolutely neutral in his comments.

Wells-Fargo Wiped Out

His own experience, however, reveals what the continued warring has done to foreign capital. At the time of the revolt against Diaz, the Wells-Fargo company was operating its cars over 8000 miles of railway track in Mexico, over both state and privately owned lines, and the company decided to "put in" with Diaz regime.

As the completion of governments "changed the company lost and lost in business and property holdings until a short time ago it decided to give up the ghost and quit the republic. Mr. O'Brien is now on a tour of the world on an inspection trip for the Wells-Fargo folk. He saw the action at the time of the first occupation of the City of Mexico by the Madero troops. He was told to leave. Two hours after he left his residence the house was demolished. When he returned to the city ten days later his home was in ruins.

Another interesting address was that of Mr. French of San Diego who told briefly but vividly of the Panama-California exposition and of the civic pride of the San Diegians which made the exposition a success. In the absence of President E. E. Paxon of the club O. E. Bierbach presided. About twenty-five members were present.

CHARLES R. BISHOP IS SERIOUSLY ILL

Friends of Banker and Former Resident of Hawaii Are Deeply Concerned

Associated Press despatches yesterday announced that Charles R. Bishop is seriously ill in Berkeley, California. No details were given. However, the advanced age of Mr. Bishop—he being ninety-three years old—caused the message to be received with alarm by his old friends and acquaintances in Honolulu.

Though Mr. Bishop has lived in California for twenty years, he is well remembered by the older business men and residents, and his name is intimately associated with the later history of the Territory. He came to Hawaii in 1847, and for many years he was a leader in business affairs and amassed a fortune. He has for years been vice-president of the Bank of California.

He married the Princess Bernice Pauahi, who died in 1884, and who perpetuated the name of Bishop by leaving her private fortune, consolidated into the Bishop Estate, to the founding and maintenance of the Kamehameha Schools.

ESTATE OF LATE SUPERVISOR QUINN FILED IN COURT

A petition asking for the appointment of Clem K. Quinn as administrator of the estate of James C. Quinn, deceased, was filed in the circuit court yesterday and will be heard by Judge Whitney on July 12. The estate is valued in the sum of \$6000, the heirs being children of the deceased, Miss Margie Quinn, twenty-five years of age; Robert E. Quinn, nineteen years old, and Rose Quinn, three years of age.

In the divorce case of Mrs. Emma K. Kalehuu against Joe Pua Kalehuu the husband filed in the circuit court yesterday his answer to the complaint. He asks that it be dismissed.

GERMAN FLEET IS READY TO STRIKE

Naval Correspondent of Times Says Offensive May Be Brought At Any Time

In the latest number of the weekly edition of the London Times that has been received here, the naval expert who writes for this paper under the title of "Naval Correspondent" warns the British public against regarding the German battleship fleet as a negligible quantity.

The raids of the German commerce destroyers and submarines and the few fleet actions of the war have attracted so much attention as to cause many in England to overlook altogether the more powerful units of Germany's mighty fleet. Light swift cruisers have attacked small towns on the British coast and then scurried safely back to their base not more than 400 miles distant, but the battleship fleet has to date obstinately refused to come out despite the most irritating taunts from the British press. Neither has the great armada of Sir John Jellicoe made any attempt to drive them out. Recently there have been reports of a big German fleet in the North Sea but the British newspapers have been inclined to push back the rumors.

The accepted report that the Germans are gathering a light squadron at Ostend is taken by the Times' naval correspondent to argue that Germany has again succeeded in getting some kind of a naval force through the Allies' net.

New Commander

This writer remarks that the command of the German fleet has been changed recently and that its new commander, Admiral von Pohl, will naturally be anxious to prove his capability by some act which shall put his superiority over his predecessors in evidence.

"Nothing would go further to prove this," says the British critic expert, "than his appearance in the open sea at the head of a powerful fleet, even if he were unable to carry on an extended naval campaign. If he could escape defeat, or should fight a drawn battle, it would prove that the German navy after all its losses is a force that will bear the most vigilant watching and can exercise more important functions than those of coast defense."

German Dreadnoughts

That Admiral von Pohl has the means of making trouble is the conclusion of the Times' naval authority, who thinks that he can certainly master today seventeen dreadnoughts under his flag and possibly twenty-two. Germany keeps its naval secrets very well but it is known that at the beginning of the war it had four recently launched dreadnoughts in the water waiting for equipment and there is no doubt that they have lost no time in making them ready for action. According to reliable report there was one battle cruiser waiting completion and six light cruisers were under construction on the day the war opened.

"Some of them," says the naval correspondent, "so far advanced that," with the "speeding up" of wartime labor, they are probably now ready to be commissioned.

"When it is remembered that the battleship strength of the German navy immediately previous to the war was composed of thirty-three ships, it seems by no means improbable that the British expert, that the new German fleet commander may make up his mind to run the risk of abandoning the defensive policy and warn the British public to expect an active offensive at an early date."

MANESIS HAD BAD RECORD ON COAST

An inquest was held yesterday afternoon on the bodies of Lena Brown and Louis Manesis, the victims in the recent shooting tragedy in Iwilei.

A verdict was returned in accordance with the facts.

Manesis is said to have threatened repeatedly to kill the woman; indeed so alarmed were friends of the woman's at Manesis' conduct that a purse of money was subscribed to pay his passage back to the Coast. He received the money and promised to leave the city by the steamer Matsonia sailing yesterday.

Manesis, who is said to have been a Bulgarian, is reported to have an extensive police record on the Pacific slope. He is said to have been a habitue of the tenderloin districts and to have been engaged in several dubious pursuits.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO VISIT THE VOLCANO

Between June 19 and September 20 persons will have an opportunity to visit the Kilauea Volcano at a material reduction from regular rates, the hotel management having arranged to sell tickets for fifty dollars, which will include the round trip in the S. S. Mauna Kea and eight days at the Volcano House. There will be no other expense attached to the trip. Tickets will be sold only at the office of the Luter Island Steam Navigation Company, and reservations may be made at any time.

BLAZON TYPE NOT NECESSARY

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Headline to attract the public eye. The simple statement that all chemists sell it is sufficient, as every family knows its value. It has been used for forty years, and is just what its name implies. For sale by all dealers. Heuser, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.



MARINE INTELLIGENCE

By Merchants' Exchange.

Balboa—Arrived, May 31, s.s. Oregon, from Hilo, May 12.

San Francisco—Arrived, June 1, s.s. a. m., s.s. Manoa, hence May 25.

San Francisco—Arrived, June 1, U. S. str. Hector, hence May 24.

San Francisco—Arrived, May 31, s.s. Enterprise, from Hilo, May 22.

New York—Arrived, May 31, s.s. Columbia, from Hilo, May 1.

Port Ludlow—Arrived, May 31, schr. Spokane, from Kaunama, May 13.

Port Townsend—Arrived, May 31, schr. Melrose, from Kaunama, May 12.

Gray's Harbor—Arrived, May 31, bktn. Makaweli, from Port Allen, May 12.

Sydney—Arrived, May 31, s.s. Ventura from Honolulu, May 17.

San Francisco—Arrived, May 31, 4:20 p. m., S. S. Mongolian from Honolulu, May 26.

Sydney—Arrived, May 31, S. S. Makura from Honolulu, May 19.

San Francisco—Sailed, June 2, 12:30 a. m., S. S. Wilhelm from Honolulu.

San Francisco—Sailed, June 2, schr. Defender, for Hana.

Yokohama—Arrived, June 2, s.s. Manchuria, from Honolulu, May 22.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED

Str. Mauna Kea from Hawaii and

THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

RODRICK G. MATHESON, EDITOR

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 4, 1915.

THE ADVERTISER'S SEMI-WEEKLY

Coming Round To It

THE New York Journal of Commerce, discussing the question of the readjustment of tariff duties from the point of view of revenue requirements, makes the following editorial remarks:

There seems to be little doubt that there will be need of increased revenue, unless there can be a decided improvement in the way of economy in Government expenditures. There is no reason why the additional revenues should not be derived from duties upon imports, properly laid for the purpose. It is said that the provision of the tariff act putting sugar upon the free list next March may be revoked. That would certainly not be inconsistent with the principle of a purely revenue tariff. This provision was one of the serious mistakes of the tariff act, because the sugar duty yields a large revenue at small cost for collection, with such a wide and complete diffusion that it is not a perceptible element of cost to the consumer. The effect as concentrated upon the producers, especially of cane sugar, is somewhat "protective," but, as an objection, that does not outweigh its advantage as a means of revenue. A large part of the use of sugar is luxurious rather than necessary and the mere fact that some of it is produced in this country is not a sufficient reason for not deriving revenue from that imported. There are other duties that may be levied for revenue without restricting trade or having for their object protection against foreign competition.

The American Agriculturist, a non-partisan farm journal and one of the oldest and most influential of its class, makes the following editorial remarks in a recent issue on the domestic sugar industry:

There never was any sound reason for this destructive policy (of free sugar) toward one of our greatest agricultural industries. But for the war which cut off the supply of German sugar and temporarily helped our market, the growth of sugar cane in the Southern States and of sugar beets in the rest of the country, and the manufacture of sugar therefrom, bade fair to be destroyed. The high prices following war gave the business a temporary respite, but the feeling has been general that 1915 will be the last crop of cane or of beets, for which a profitable price could be paid growers in competition with free sugar from the tropics. While war conditions might help the 1915 crop, free sugar next year would be a death blow.

Now the need for more revenue gives domestic sugar producers another chance. In their present effort to continue at least the current tariff, if it is impossible to restore former duties, growers of cane and beets, the manufacture of sugar therefrom, and the labor and capital invested therein, should have the cordial support of all other people and interests throughout the country. All parties in congress should untiedly support this demand. How much better to pay to American producers of cane and beets the \$100,000,000 annually paid out heretofore for imported sugar! No matter what you may think about protection vs. free trade, or vs. tariff for revenue only, here is an item upon which the tariff is both revenue-producing and protective, as against the so-called coolie labor of the tropics.

Shall our farmers double and treble the area and yield of sugar beets within the next few years, in exchange for the \$100,000,000 heretofore paid out annually for imported sugar, or shall this great domestic industry languish, only to turn its golden millions into Cuba, Java and other isles of the tropics?

To ask such a question, says "Facts About Sugar," is to answer it.

German-Americans

THE position in which very many German-Americans find themselves at this crisis in the history of the United States—for a crisis has been reached, without doubt—is expressed in a recent issue of the New York Staats-Zeitung, in a signed article by its editor, Herman Ridder. Discussing the looming war cloud and the doubt some papers had been casting on the loyalty of German-Americans, Herr Ridder said:

The German-Americans must suffer in any conflict between the United States and Germany pains of which their fellow-citizens can never know anything. It is rather a time for showing them the greatest degree of consideration. They have fought to uphold the flag in the past and they will do so again, against any enemy whatsoever. They deserve the fruits of past loyalty, until they have forfeited the right to claim them. There has never been but one flag under which the German-American has fought. There never can be but one flag under which he will ever fight. And that flag is the Stars and Stripes.

The Bevani Concert

THE ADVERTISER does not ordinarily boost theatrical or other entertainments in its editorial columns, and never on a financial basis.

The Bevani concert to be given next Friday evening at the Opera House is not an ordinary event however.

The program is a remarkable one. It is seldom that so many beautiful selections are included in one concert. They are among the gems of the musical world.

It is also seldom that so many musical voices of so high training and quality are heard in one concert.

The Friday concert will be a rare treat and an education to every music lover, and no one who can afford the price should miss the opportunity to hear the best in the way of music that will be heard in Honolulu for many a long day.

The decision of Robert W. Shingle to become a member of the board of supervisors will be received with undisguised pleasure throughout Oahu. Mr. Shingle should be a powerful member, one whose business training fits him for the handling of many of the problems presenting themselves before the city fathers. If Shingle can introduce some of the methods of the Waterhouse Trust Company into the finance committee of the board the outlook will improve.

According to the Japanese papers, the feeling among the British and German residents of Kobe, following the news of the sinking of the Lusitania, went to fever height. When the Germans began to celebrate the news, in one of the Kobe clubs, an English member sent out for a pole and proceeded to poke the eyes out of a portrait of the Kaiser, given the club by the Kaiser himself. By the time the picture, said to be worth \$10,000, was sufficiently mutilated to suit the Englishmen, the Japanese police arrived and ejected both the celebrating Germans and Carrie Nation Britishers.

The New Bedford Times says that to clean ivory the article should be soaked in cold water for twenty-four hours. What a lot of dead baseball players there would be if the New Bedford suggestion were attempted.

Danielesque

THE New York Evening Sun declares that Secretary Daniels is a landlubber, and a hopeless one at that. Commenting editorially upon the secretary's latest offense against good taste and the century old traditions of the Navy, that of permitting a young couple to be married on the deck of the battleship New York during the recent visit of the Atlantic fleet to the metropolis, because the request of the bride appeared to him to be a patriotic one and her enclosed photograph showed her to be a pretty girl and therefore not to be denied, the Evening Sun says:

"The fact that Josephus Daniels should have got his duties as secretary of the navy and as 'first aide to Cupid' mixed and granted permission to a young man and a young woman, members of a moving picture company, to be married on board the battleship New York, should occasion no surprise whatever. It is true that according to the unwritten law of the Navy weddings on ship board, even of officers, have been permitted very rarely if ever out of respect for the dignity of the service but those days are past. Daniels has no dignity; so why should the service have any?"

"The only thing that should occasion any surprise is that Mr. Daniels, in order to do his full duty by Cupid, did not detail the New York to take the happy pair on a wedding trip to the Canal Zone and return. It is safe to say that the officers of the New York would have been no more scandalized by one order than the other. They are not used to the barn storming business, but Daniels is doing his best to fit them for it."

Caminetti Still Troubled

IT is difficult to understand just what Commissioner General of Immigration Caminetti has in mind when he suggests special legislation to deal with the "dual citizenship" of the American-born Japanese in Hawaii, as reported from San Francisco by wireless yesterday. According to the Constitution of the United States these children born in Hawaii are American citizens, and no legislation by congress can deprive them of all that this citizenship includes, unless such legislation takes the form of a discriminatory constitutional amendment, a fantastic suggestion. What the laws of Japan cover in respect to children born abroad of Japanese parents is not concerned in the case, as certainly congress has no jurisdiction either to interpret, enforce or alter Japanese law.

There is not a civilized nation which has not some legislation providing for citizenship in the land of the parents for children born abroad, provided the parents have not renounced their citizenship in the land of their birth for the land of their adoption and hold an intention of repatriation. Inasmuch as Japanese citizens are, so far as the existing laws have been interpreted, unable to renounce allegiance to Japan to become American citizens, naturally any law of Japan that applies to the children of her citizens born abroad applies to those born here, whether they so desire or not. Whether the American-born Japanese elect to become Japanese subjects, as allowed by Japanese law, or choose American citizenship, as allowed by the Constitution, is their privilege. When the young Japanese attains the age of twenty-one, he must choose. He cannot exercise any rights of citizenship here and at the same time claim Japanese citizenship. He cannot exercise the right of a citizen in Japan and hold any rights as an American citizen, while if he remains in the United States after attaining his majority, he is obligated to all the duties of citizenship, whether he claims the privileges of his birthright or not.

Congress cannot alter any of these things by legislation short of a constitutional amendment. What congress can do is to make it easier for the American-born Japanese to exercise their rights as American-born citizens. At the present time, the immigration bureau, under Mr. Caminetti's charge, is used to curtail these citizens of the United States of the rights enjoyed by every other citizen, interposing every obstacle in the exercise of the right of these citizens to free travel, for one thing, and using the force of the federal government to impress upon the American citizens of Japanese blood their taken-for-granted alienage.

Mr. Caminetti, ever since he took office, has gone out of his way to single out the Americans of Hawaii, who happen to be of oriental parentage as though they occupied some dubious status under the law. If he would come to Hawaii and study conditions he would find that there are just as good Americans among the younger Japanese and Chinese here as there are among the children of foreigners on the mainland. There is no good reason discoverable why a Hamamoto cannot be quite as useful a citizen and quite as loyal a citizen as a Caminetti.

More legislation respecting the American-born Japanese of Hawaii is not needed, but more commonsense in the application of existing legislation is.

Those Londoners who are smashing German shops would be more patriotic if they enlisted and carried on their fighting from the trenches.

Standing up in a man-to-man boxing match is illegal in this Territory, it appears, but drawing a gun on an unarmed opponent is, both legal and ethical. When is the farce going to end?

They take their war politics seriously in Spain. Disputing editors in Madrid have fought it out with sabres. In the United States the typewriter continues to be mightier than the sword.

The watchful waiting appears to have shifted to the south of the Rio Grande. Carranza and Villa have clasped bloody hands and are waiting and watching for the Gringos.

HAWAII SHOULD BE IMPREGNABLE

Representative Dyer Favors Big Naval Base and Thinks Congress Will Do Duty

Representative L. C. Dyer, who recently returned to his home in St. Louis, Missouri, from a trip of inspection of the Hawaiian Islands as a member of the congressional party, told a reporter for the Globe-Democrat, the leading newspaper of the Southwest, that he would favor strengthening the fortifications here so that the Islands as a naval base would be impregnable.

"The necessity of this is apparent to any one," Dyer said, "because of the position of these Islands in the Pacific Ocean, midway between the United States and the Far East, as a protection to the Pacific Coast, the Panama Canal and the Philippines Islands. The work of fortifying and establishing a naval base is now going on, and if sufficient money is made available for the work under way and that planned these Islands will be the greatest asset the United States has as a naval base."

"If we should have war with the enemy we would make every effort to get possession of the Hawaiian Islands for use as a naval base," Dyer said. "There would be practically no danger of any other country attacking the Pacific Coast or the Panama Canal so long as we held the Hawaiian Islands, and had there an ample naval base. The fortification of the Islands and troops maintained there are primarily for the purpose of protecting the Pearl Harbor naval station. Work is being done now upon the naval station at Pearl Harbor in the erection of a coaling plant, a dry dock, a naval magazine and waterfront improvements, all of which will involve an expenditure of a great deal of money."

"Fifteen million dollars will be needed in the next three years to complete the work under way at the naval station, forts and the necessary guns and ammunition. It is money that ought to be spent, and I feel certain that congress will do its duty in this regard. At present there are about 80,000 soldiers in the Islands, and there ought to be 15,000 maintained there."

"Upon the question of statehood—that is, the Territory of Hawaii becoming a state in the federal union—I do not believe that for a number of years congress would look with favor upon that. There are too many nationalities of people in the Islands, and while the Hawaiian Islands are termed the great 'melting pot' of the world, the experiment in this regard has not developed fully enough to fully determine how well the races would blend together and work together in order to be given the powers and rights of citizens of a state."

Sugar Worth \$50,000,000 a Year

The chief product of the Islands is sugar, and the crop amounts to substantially \$50,000,000 a year. The present law provides a protective duty upon sugar coming into the United States from foreign countries. Hawaii does not have to pay this duty, it being the Territory of the United States, but if that provision of the Underwood tariff law should be allowed to go into force next year it will be a great hardship to the sugar industry of the Hawaiian Islands, and, in my judgment, from close examination there, it would practically ruin this industry, the chief industry of the Islands.

"Of the sugar consumed in the United States Hawaii furnished about 14 per cent. Cuba is the greatest producer of sugar for our people, and with the tariff off, and Hawaii so far from the mainland it is practically impossible for that industry in the Islands to be maintained. I sincerely hope that congress will repeal that portion of the Underwood bill at its coming session this winter and allow these Islands to continue to prosper, not only on account of the people who live there, but because of the great benefit that these Islands are to the United States as a whole."

CHINESE DENOUNCE TREATY WITH JAPAN

Nationalists of Honolulu Adopt Revolutionary Resolutions

Chinese Nationalist leaders of Honolulu, gave out for publication yesterday a set of resolutions adopted May 22 in the Chinese Theater by the party and drafted by Col. Gen. D. J. Wodan, president of the college of electors which chose Dr. Sun Yat Sen provisional president of China. The resolutions denounce the treaty concluded last month between Japan and China, as the personal instrument of Yuan Shih-kai, an unconstitutional, illegal, and preposterous; and pledge the signatories to devote their lives, fortunes, and sacred honor to the overthrow of Yuan Shih-kai and the establishment of a government "with full power to do whatever free and independent people may of right do."

FAILS TO PAY ALIMONY; HUBBY CITED FOR CONTEMPT

Domingo Ferreira, from whom his wife, Mrs. Francisca Vieira Ferreira, secured a divorce on January 23, last, has been cited to appear before Judge Whitney at nine o'clock this morning to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt. The wife claims that he is owing her alimony to the sum of ninety-five dollars, at the rate of five dollars a week, and her attorney also says that Ferreira has not paid the thirty-dollar fee ordered by the court.

A United People

THAT the world will hear soon of an ultimatum from Washington to Berlin, with a declaration of war to follow, is by no means a fantastic or jingoistic suggestion if the press of the United States indicates the temper of the Nation and furnishes a prophetic light upon the probable course of President Wilson. That the Nation is united behind the President, for war if needs be, and that this country, as the champion of humanity, would be justified in drawing the sword against Germania and her allies, the massacring Turks, seems to be the consensus of opinion amongst American writers.

War with Germany is being openly discussed as a possibility and treated by many magazine and newspaper commentators as a probability. Certainly, President Wilson, in view of the language in his own message to Berlin following the sinking of the Lusitania and in view of the language in the quotations from the German reply which have been wireless here, must now either act with a firmness that will force German acquiescence with American demands, or must crawl. That President Wilson will do the latter, no American believes.

Collier's Weekly, in its current issue, speaks for the United States when it says:

The President's note to Germany, signed by his Secretary of State, is much more than a triumph in the literature of diplomats; it is a statement, at once direct and subtle, of the only ground Americans would have their Government stand upon in this the gravest crisis of the national life since Lincoln's election, fifty-five years since. Upon Germany rests the responsibility for war if there is war; to President Wilson and to the American people goes the glory of peace with honor if our hopes are fulfilled and the peace is kept. The President recites without ratiocination or rhetoric Germany's successive violations of American rights at sea: the loss of an American citizen on the British passenger steamer Falaba, torpedoed on March 23; the German submarine attack on the American steamer Cushing; the torpedoing of the American vessel Gulf-light on May 1; the torpedoing and sinking of the liner Lusitania on May 7. In a few weeks more than one hundred American citizens lost their lives as a direct consequence of the German submarine war upon non-combatants, a form of warfare inevitably involving, as the President's note points out, the "violation of many sacred principles of justice and humanity," and our specific rights upon the sea. The dates we have cited bear eloquent testimony to American patience; if war is, as we fervently believe, an outrage to the temper of these times, it is a no-light spirit that this nation has come face to face with war; stern in its hatred of war's brutality, but no less stern in its insistence upon the maintenance of America as a nation. There are times when the question arises: Is this country or that truly a nation, or is it but a geographical name?—a name where people earn their livelihood? The President's note and its acceptance in a spirit of calm and determined gratefulness by all Americans, of whatever party and whatever birth—whether they live by the Golden Gate or in the shadow of the Statue of Liberty, which beckons the ships of all the world to New York harbor, whether they labor in the wheat fields of Kansas or on the plantations of the old South—is assurance that we are indeed a united nation; united in peace; united, too, if need there be, in a just war.

Mountain Tramping Rules

ONE of Hawaii's chief assets is its magnificent mountain scenery, made available to kamama and stranger alike through the medium of the numerous trails which have been opened by water surveys, private philanthropy and the Trail and Mountain Club.

Points which several recent incidents have brought strongly to the front, is the fact that it is unsafe for those not thoroughly familiar with the mountains to leave the trails, and that it is also highly dangerous to attempt tramping alone.

Several deaths have taken place and a number more have been narrowly escaped through neglect to observe these precautions.

It is only fair to the Honolulu community that the simple precautions above outlined should be taken, with the added one that intending trampers should leave with some responsible person a statement of exactly where they propose to go.

We say it is not fair to this community, not to take these precautions, because there are a number of persons in it who, through motives of common humanity, feel called upon to go into the mountains in search of lost persons every time that a "lost man" is reported.

There is no law which can prevent fools from endangering their own lives and incommoding other people. These kinds of trampers will continue to afflict the community regardless of what is said; but the other kind are appealed to, to observe the following simple rules:

1. Don't tramp in the mountains without leaving word where you are going!
2. Unless thoroughly acquainted with the locality, don't leave the trails!
3. Don't, under any circumstances, tramp alone!

An Important Election

THE voters of Honolulu should realize that the election of delegates to the authorized charter convention, to be held July 6, means a great deal to Honolulu, one way or the other. If the convention be dominated by practically progressive men, this city should secure a modern organic law under which the greater part of the waste, overlapping and lack of progress of the past and present may be eliminated. On the other hand, good intentioned-theorists might propose a charter which will not be acceptable, or the ones who regard a municipality as something created for their own benefit may ditch the whole question of charter revision and preserve the status quo. Honolulu's present government is admittedly inadequate. Whether improvement is to be made or not depends upon the choice of delegates next month.

Banker's Opinion On War

THAT a war with Germany would interfere with a still considerable American export trade to that country is the statement of Henry Clews, the New York financial authority, who discusses the matter in his regular weekly financial letter of May 22, before the German reply had been sent and at a time when it had been intimated that Germany would at least suspend her submarine activities against merchant ships, an intimation that the torpedoing of the American-Hawaiian steamer Nebraskan dispelled very quickly.

Referring to the general improvement in the tone of the stock market, the barometer of American trade conditions, Mr. Clews wrote:

There is only one influence preventing more positive recuperation, and that is less confidence in an early ending of the war. The outcome of the Lusitania incident is still a matter of suppressed concern. There is every reason to hope for a friendly understanding with Germany; but this problem is still unsettled, and is likely to be a source of uncertainty until adjustment is finally reached. War with Germany is unthinkable. Neither country can seriously injure the other, and every effort should be made to prevent such a catastrophe. Of course, if war did come, it would temporarily unsettle finances and trade on this side of the Atlantic. Our foreign commerce would be still more disturbed than it now is, since exports to Germany would cease entirely. At present we are shipping large quantities of merchandise to Germany via Holland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden. This trade would of course be stopped in event of hostilities. The financial disturbance would probably be limited to moderate liquidation, and to the effects of new taxation and the large Government loans. All indications, however, point to a peaceful settlement. For many reasons the United States desires to preserve harmonious relations with Germany, chief of these being our policy of avoiding foreign alliances, and the possibility of our being of valuable service as a peace intermediary.

That Mr. Clews is in thorough sympathy with the protest sent to Berlin by President Wilson, he indicates in his address made on May 13 at Cleveland, Ohio, delivered in his capacity as president of the American Peace and Arbitration League before the World Court Congress. Approving of the effort to establish such a court for the settlement of international questions, he said:

"A world court will, by its existence, tend to abolish the causes of war, therefore war itself. Refined, cultured men have, in all times, looked with repugnance upon brutality, whether individual or organized. The savagery of Indian warfare has caused the various races of Indians to become almost extinct. The killing of innocent non-combatants by poisoning the very air they breathe, the torpedoing of unarmed vessels, and the firing of bombs from the sky upon villages, towns and cities whose unarmed inhabitants are peacefully sleeping, are of the same order of brutality as the burglar who enters a house at night and shoots down the family while in bed; it belongs to the dark ages, not the present. The warfare now going on in Europe is leading to the bankruptcy of all the nations involved, which would be most unfortunate for us as well as for them, as they are the best customers for our products as well as for our manufactured goods; and the greatest sufferers and victims will be the working classes upon whom the heaviest burdens fall. Is it not time for them to be boldly outspoken and insist that such brutally savage wars shall end? War which cannot be carried on without such brutality should therefore be discountenanced by all civilized peoples."

The Cunard Record

UP to the day the Lusitania was sunk by a German torpedo the Cunard Line could point to a record of safety during three-quarters of a century of Transatlantic service broken by scarcely the loss of a passenger. Indeed, it has often been said that during this period, which covers almost the entire duration of regular Transatlantic crossing by steam vessels, not a single passenger on a Cunard ship had lost his life through accident.

Delvers into the obscure corners of detail have shown that such is not the case—passengers have, for instance, been washed overboard. But the exceptions are virtually negligible and not in the least attributable to careless conduct of the line. Until the loss of more than a thousand lives in the Lusitania, travel by the Cunard Line had been all but synonymous with immunity from danger.

Of course, good luck had its part in this record. Two or three times within the memory of living men, Cunard steamers have had close calls. The Oregon was sunk within a few miles of the Port of New York. These facts, however, do not detract from the merit of the obviously good management. Nor has the Cunard Line, by specializing on a policy of Safety First, been a laggard in the development of its ships. Rather it has been a leader.

The Cunard Line was the first Transatlantic company to adopt the turbine, and in the Lusitania and her sister Mauretania it literally set the pace for Transatlantic travel, while paying scrupulous attention to safety and providing amply for comfort.

The excellence of such management and the wisdom and care of the seamanship it secured find their due repose in seventy-five years of safety. To halt the record it took the barbarous attack upon the Lusitania by a German submarine.

David Jayne Hill, former United States ambassador at Berlin, says that a convention of representatives of neutrals to protest against the war in Europe would be about as valuable as a string of ciphers, which, however long, amounts to nothing.

BATTLE IN EAST IS CLAIMED BY BOTH RUSSIANS AND TEUTONICS

Conflicting Reports of Situation in Galicia From Petrograd and Berlin and Vienna Throw Doubt Upon All News From Front

REPUTED SLAV SUCCESSES ECLIPSED BY OTHER SIDE

Where Forces of Czar Were Believed To Have Przemysl Secure Austro-Germans Are Announced To Be Making Advance

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.) LONDON, June 2.—Russian bulletins of more prisoners taken in the fighting around Przemysl are met by detailed reports from Vienna and Berlin which throw into doubt the assertions of Petrograd that the Teutonic advance in Galicia has been checked.

"In the last two days' fighting in Galicia," says Petrograd, "we have captured 238 officers and 10,442 men."

The Teutonic Allies, however, chronicle a series of victories from north of Przemysl to as far east as Strzy. According to the Berlin statements, von Mackensen's forces have been successful both north and southeast of the great fortress, having made headway in the advance against Jaroslau to the north and having captured Strzy, an important railroad junction south of Lemberg. The despatches claim successes all along the eastern front.

The Vienna official despatches give a number of details regarding the eastern situation. These despatches state that the Russian offensive east of the San on Monday was repulsed, with heavy Russian losses. On the northern front of the Przemysl line the Bavarian troops stormed and captured three defensive positions, taking fourteen hundred prisoners and twenty-eight heavy guns.

South of the Dnieper, the Teutonic allies penetrated the Russian positions and recaptured Strzy, taking fifty-three officers and nine thousand prisoners, with eight cannons and fifteen machine guns.

Despite these detailed reports from Berlin and Vienna, the Russian reports continue to announce Russian success along this front.

A Berlin despatch yesterday afternoon stated that it was believed there that the Russians had been forced to abandon Radom, on the Warta River in Poland, northeast of Czenstochowa.

SOME MORE OF THE HORRORS OF WAR

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.) PARIS, June 2.—The birthrate in Paris for May is more than double that of the corresponding month a year ago. In May, 1914, in this city the total number of births registered was 1850. For the May just ended, the number of births registered is 3890.

JAPANESE HOUSE PASSES GREATER ARMY MEASURE

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.) TOKIO, June 1.—The budget committee of the house yesterday presented a report approving of and recommending the proposed increase in the army, a measure over which controversy has raged for more than a year. The measure provides appropriations for two new divisions of 24,000 men each. It also approves the construction of three submarines and eight destroyers.

The report was adopted.

WALSH REBUKED AGAIN

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.) NEW YORK, June 1.—Mackenzie King, former Canadian minister of labor and now a member of the industrial relations committee of the Carnegie Foundation, an expert on questions of labor disputes and arbitration, charged today that Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the federal commission, on industrial relations, had distorted his testimony when he issued a statement in Kansas City seeking to make it appear that John D. Rockefeller Jr. was personally responsible for labor conditions in Colorado.

JANE ADDAMS IN VIENNA

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.) VIENNA, June 2.—Jane Addams of Chicago, a member of the women's international peace embassy, was received here yesterday by the Austrian minister for foreign affairs.

ZEPPELIN BOMBS KILL CIVILIANS

Londoners Retaliate By Wrecking German-Owned Shops And Mobbing Their Owners

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.) LONDON, June 2.—The German Zeppelin, reported over the outskirts of London on Monday night, dropped ninety bombs in their raid, inflicting an inconsiderable amount of damage but killing four persons and wounding a number. The raid incited the London mob and there were a series of riots yesterday, in the course of which a number of shops owned by Germans were wrecked. The police were called out in force and the riots put down.

It was at first reported that the Germans had used bombs charged with poisonous gases, but this has been proved not to be the case. The fear of poison bombs was induced by a notice sent out recently by Scotland Yard, notifying Londoners what to do in the event of the expected Zeppelin raids. The notice concluded with this injunction: "It would be well for persons thus taking refuge to keep all windows and doors on lower floors closed so as to prevent the admission of deleterious gases."

SULTAN SELIM HAS BEEN MADE USELESS

Progress of Allies At Dardanelles Casts Gloom Over Turks Who Want Peace

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.) ATHENS, June 1.—Confirmation of the recent report that the Turkish warship Sultan Selim was put out of action by the Russian Black Sea fleet was received here yesterday from Constantinople.

The Sultan Selim was formerly the German battleship Goeben. In the opening days of the war, she threaded her way through the French and British fleets, escaped to Constantinople and was turned over to the Turks.

Petrograd reported recently that she was shelled and set on fire aft by twelve-inch shells from the Russian battleships. The Constantinople advices are that the Sultan Selim has been dismantled and her guns taken ashore.

There is gloom in Constantinople over the progress of the Allies and many favor opening the Dardanelles and negotiating for peace.

The transport of reinforcements to the Asia Minor shore of the straits has been interrupted by the activities of a British submarine, which, diving under the minefields that block the narrows, has penetrated the Sea of Marmora and is operating before Constantinople.

TURKISH LOSSES GROWING

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.) LONDON, June 1.—A Turkish prisoner captured a fortnight ago on the peninsula of Gallipoli says that the Turkish losses incurred up to that time in the defense of the Dardanelles had amounted to forty thousand men.

JAPAN WILL DEPORT GERMAN RESIDENTS

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.) YOKOHAMA, June 2.—A German baker of this city, detected in sending letters to the German prisoners in the detention camp near Tokio, conspired within leaves of bread, has been ordered deported by the authorities. Four other Germans of Yokohama have also received notification to leave Japan forthwith "for committing acts against the welfare of the country."

FEELING IN SPAIN RUNS HIGH ON EUROPEAN WAR

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.) MADRID, June 2.—The residents of this capital are commencing to divide sharply into pro-German and anti-German factions and feeling between the sympathizers of the Allies and the sympathizers of the Teutons is running high.

The press is either rabidly pro or anti and the printed discussions are sharp and bitter.

Yesterday the editors of rival publications met in a sabre duel, in which both were severely wounded.

CAN YOU AFFORD THE RISK?

Were you ever seized with a severe attack of cramp colic or diarrhoea with out a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house? Don't take such risks. A dose or two will cure you before a doctor could be called, and it never fails even in the most severe and dangerous cases. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

MEXICAN CHIEFS EAGER FOR NOTE

They Suspend Hostilities Pending Arrival of President Wilson's Ultimatum

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.) WASHINGTON, June 2.—Mexico is so eager to know the exact language of President Wilson's note to the various Mexican chieftains that hostilities virtually have been suspended between the partisans of Villa and Carranza until the text has been received and digested.

Approved by the cabinet yesterday, the note is to be telegraphed in multiple to the different leaders today.

Gen. Francisco Villa left the front at Leon yesterday in order to be near the American border, where he can get the message promptly from the wires.

Simultaneously with the despatch of the note, it will be given out in full to the American press. In substance, it is a resume of the efforts the United States has made to aid Mexicans to the attainment of popular self-government; a statement of the conditions that now prevail; and a strong warning that, unless these are immediately bettered by a cessation of the personal warfare and general outlawry that is bleeding the country white, America must intervene for the restoration of order in the name of humanity.

Carranza Admits Famine

General Carranza, from his capital in Vera Cruz, having first anticipated the President's note with a statement that famine in Mexico is impossible, came out yesterday with a second pronouncement that conditions in Mexico City, which is held by his enemies, are pitiable.

Miss Mabel Boardman, chairman of the American Red Cross National Relief Board, suggested yesterday to the President that an embargo be declared on the exportation of arms and ammunition from the United States into Mexico, and of cattle and foodstuffs from Mexico into the United States.

DEAD JUDGE ASKS CLEMENCY FOR FRANK

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.) ATLANTA, Georgia, June 1.—A letter from the late Judge Roan, who presided at the original trial of Leo M. Frank, the Atlanta pencil factory manager, on the charge of killing little Mary Phagan, has been submitted to the prison commission at the opening session sitting on the Frank case. The letter urges executive clemency for Frank, who has applied to the prison commission in an effort to prevent the carrying out of the order of execution.

Judge Roan said after months of deliberation he was still uncertain as to the guilt of the accused man.

BELIEVED FRANK INNOCENT

ATLANTA, Georgia, May 21.—In a letter forwarded today to Governor Stanton and the state prison commission urging clemency for Leo M. Frank, Judge A. G. Powell, a former member of the state court of appeals, asserted that the late Judge Roan, who presided at Frank's trial, often had expressed to him the belief that Frank was innocent of the murder of Mary Phagan.

"I was an intimate friend of Judge Roan," Judge Powell's letter stated. "If he were living, I would not attempt to speak for him. Since his mouth is closed by death, I feel it is due to him and to Frank that I should give you the benefit of what I know of how he felt as to the defendant's guilt."

At Judge Roan's request, Judge Powell said, "he had prepared portions of the court's charge to the jury. 'I mention this fact,' the letter added, 'merely to show I had opportunity of intimate knowledge of the state of his (Judge Roan's) mind.'"

Judge Powell said he was unable to explain "why Judge Roan, with these views, did not grant the new trial, which from the conversation with him I fully expected him to grant."

WILSON AGAIN IN 1916 AND WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.) SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—Mrs. William Kent, wife of Representative Kent, the only independent in congress, predicted here yesterday that President Wilson will be re-nominated in 1916 and that congress will give all American women the vote in 1916. Mrs. Kent was speaking before the Congressional Union.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Hatch and Harry L. Stafford and wife arrived in Honolulu in the steamer Sierra and are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Whitney of the Roselaw, 1366 South King street. Mrs. Hatch is the daughter of Mrs. Whitney, and is widely and popularly known in Honolulu, where Mr. Hatch formerly was clerk of the United States district court. Mrs. Stafford is a sister of Mr. Hatch, whose home is in Oakland, and both Mr. Hatch and Mr. Stafford are attorneys in San Francisco.

TWO MORE STATES READY TO PLUNGE INTO WAR'S ARENA

Rome Reports That Rumania and Bulgaria Soon Will Join In Conflict

ONE TO OPPOSE AUSTRIA AND THE OTHER TURKEY

Italian Troops Occupy Thirty-Seven Austrian Villages And Invest Cortina

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.) ROME, June 2.—Overshadowing even the campaign against Austria, the probability that Rumania and Bulgaria will soon plunge into the European war, the one against Austria and the other against Turkey, is the absorbing topic of discussion on the streets, in the cafes and the newspapers.

Italian Clergy Joins Colors

Thousands of priests, monks and members of the Society of Jesus are throwing off their frocks and vestments and joining the colors, many of them as officers.

On the plateau of Fogarino, the fighting has settled down to a duel of heavy artillery. Along the Carinthian frontier, only minor engagements are taking place.

Cortina Being Invested

Italian troops have occupied to date thirty-seven villages in Austrian territory and are investing Cortina, in the Austrian Tyrol.

It is reported that the Kaiser has published an order in Berlin banning the works of all living Italian composers from German theaters.

POISONOUS GASES STILL USED BY THE GERMANS

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.) TORONTO, Ontario, June 2.—Writing from the front, an officer of the Canadian contingent whose letter has been received here declares that the Germans are still making use of poisonous gases in Northern France and Flanders.

"The respirators with which all British troops have been supplied," writes the officer, "afford only a partial protection against the poisonous gases the enemy pours out against us."

"The suffering of those who inhale them is terrible."

ALLAN LINER CORSICAN ARRIVES IN GLASGOW

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.) GLASGOW, June 2.—The big Allan liner Corsican from Montreal arrived here safely yesterday, after dodging a German submarine which pursued her hotly.

Warning was sent out by wireless to the White Star liner Megantic, which is taking the same course, to keep a sharp look out.

The Russian bark Montrosa struck a mine in the North Sea yesterday and went down, but the crew was saved.

AMERICAN ARMY DEFICIENT

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.) NEW YORK, June 1.—At the Memorial Day exercises yesterday in the shadow of Grant's Tomb, Henry S. Breckinridge, assistant secretary of war, asserted that the army is deficient in personnel and material and pledged that the country insist on greater preparedness. Not for war, but to preserve peace, should the army and navy be developed, he urged.

FRATERNITIES ARE BANNED

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.) WASHINGTON, June 1.—The Supreme Court today handed down a decision upholding the constitutionality of the Mississippi law prohibiting the existence of fraternities at public institutions of learning.

RESIDENCE LOTS FOR SALE AT WAIHOHINU, HAWAII

Fifteen government residence lots will be sold at public auction at noon of July 26, at the front entrance to the courthouse in Waiohiniu, Kauai, Hawaii, by Land Commissioner Tucker. The lots vary in area from 14,237 square feet to 61,407 square feet, the upset price of the lots being from ten to fifty dollars. Where present tenants shall be unsuccessful bidders the Territory will allow them sixty days in which to vacate the premises. The improvements on the lots range in value from five to fifty dollars.

GERMANY BOLDLY DEFIES AMERICA

London Times Says Berlin Has Flatly Repudiated Principles of Humane Rights

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.) LONDON, June 2.—Discussion of the crisis between America and Germany continues here with the greatest interest. The Times today prints the following editorial comment on the German reply to President Wilson's Lusitania note:

"The German reply is a flat refusal to comply with the American demands and is a repudiation of the doctrine on which the demands are based."

"It means that Germany purposes to continue the methods of submarine attack on unarmed merchantmen and passenger ships which President Wilson branded as a 'violation of the rules of fairness, justice and humanity.'"

"It means that Germany intends to substitute international nihilism for the principles of humane rights."

SOUTH IS WITH WILSON

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.) RICHMOND, Virginia, June 1.—Pledges of support for President Wilson in "these perilous times" and prayers for a righteous peace throughout the world marked the opening today of the reunion of Confederate veterans.

CHINESE SEEK CLOSER TIES WITH AMERICA

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.) NEW YORK, June 2.—The members of the Chinese commercial commission now touring the United States were the guests of the officials of the city and the leading manufacturers at a banquet last night.

The principal spokesman for the visitors, Chai Chang Woo, senior secretary of the ministry of agriculture, in the course of his address, said:

"The people of the United States and the people of China have many points in common. Each people is in for peace, for liberty and for morality."

"The United States is China's great example and we have learned much of our advantage from you. I am hopeful that the two republican nations will join hands for commerce and unite in an enduring friendship."

OWNERS OF COTTON CARGOES PROTECTED

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.) LONDON, June 2.—To relieve the losses caused the owners of the cargoes on the Danish steamers Livonia and Deido, being detained by the British authorities, the foreign office, through the board of trade, yesterday advanced \$300,000. These two cargoes, consisting wholly of cotton, are owned by New York shippers. They were billed to German consignees but held by the British cruisers and taken into Falmouth. The amount advanced by the foreign office will be paid over to the owners, pending the settlement of the price to be paid by the British government for the cotton.

HALF MILLION IN BONDS TO BE SOLD

Balance of 1911 Issue of Territorial Securities To Be Offered At Former Price

Col. Charles J. McCarthy, territorial treasurer, has received Governor Pinkham's approval to place on the market the sale of \$500,000 worth of the 1911 territorial public improvement bonds, this being the last block remaining unsold.

In the block there are 1300 bonds of the \$100 and 201 of the \$1000 denominations. The issue of 1911 was for a total of \$1,430,000, of which amount \$730,000 was placed on the market here and in New York and other mainland cities by former Treasurer D. L. Conking, a block of \$680,000 being held in reserve. The first block was sold by Treasurer McCarthy with such ease that steps were immediately taken to place the second block on the market.

Of the \$800,000 left on hand there were sold recently two lots of bonds totaling \$180,000. Of this amount Bishop & Co. took \$100,000 and the Bank of Hawaii \$80,000. The remaining half million will now be offered for sale. Offers for purchase of these bonds on the basis of ten cents premium on each \$1000 will be accepted. If no such offers are made the bonds will have to be re-advertised for bids, as required by law. They can be sold, however, at the figure the last sale brought.

NEWCOMB FOUND: MEMORY IS HAZY

Remembers Fall Over Steep Cliff And Regaining Consciousness In Cold Pool

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.) Suffering from severe bruises about the head and body, exhaustion and nervous shock which will keep him in bed for several days, Harry B. Newcomb occupies an apartment at the Queen's hospital as a result of two days' harrowing experience among the cliffs of Makaha valley.

As stated in The Advertiser yesterday morning Newcomb left for the valley Saturday afternoon in company with Thurston Taylor on a goat hunt. They passed Saturday night at the ranch house of George Meyers. Early Sunday morning the pair started out with their guns. They decided to separate, going up an either side of the valley.

Newcomb remembers all this; also that he saw a flock of geese and dropped one of them; that he rushed forward to get his prize; that he felt himself slipping and realized he was taking a tumble over a precipitous cliff.

Then comes a lapse of memory. The next he remembers is that he was in the dark and sitting in a pool of ice cold water and was suffering from pleurisy. He waited for daybreak and started to make his way out. How or when or where he went he doesn't know. He only remembers that he kept walking and walking all day Monday and eating kauli nuts for sustenance.

That night his mind became clearer and, though broken in body, he waited for the rise of the moon and then started out for the Myers ranch. He reached the place just before daybreak and fell exhausted as he was within 300 yards of the house. There he was found by members of the Myers household.

About the same time the rescue party consisting of Gilbert Brown, Alexander Hume Ford, F. E. Steere, Joseph Stickney, Fred Cramp, Fred Ziegler and Mr. Coe arrived by automobile from the city and carried Newcomb back to the city and to the Queen's hospital.

Attending physicians said last night that Newcomb will be able to leave the hospital in a few days. He was confused as to his experiences and wanderings in the hills; in fact, appeared irrational at times and complained of severe pains in his head. He has a bad wound on the crown and lacerations and bruises on his body, leading to the belief that he pitched head foremost when he went over the first steep cliff.

ROUGH SEA AGAIN DELAYS SALVING

Recovery of Submarine F-4 Now Certain and Matter of Few Days

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.) It was too rough at the channel entrance for any diving to be done yesterday and salvage work on the submarine F-4 had to be postponed until today. If the sea is calmer, divers will go down to get more lines about her; if it is not, work will have to wait again.

There naturally is impatience to get the submarine inside the harbor with the end in sight, as it is; but the salvage crews know that her salvage is certain and they do not purpose to permit the divers to take any unnecessary risks.

H. I. Nelson, electrician on the F-4, whose wrist was injured on Sunday in the first serious accident of the work, learned that it was not broken, as had been feared, but that the injury was confined to the tendons. An X-ray examination was made at Fort Shafter.

An Associated Press despatch from Washington yesterday said that Mrs. Frank C. Fiorard, widow of one of the F-4's crew, had been given a place as seamstress at the Mare Island navy yard.

Dire Distress

It Is Near at Hand to Hundreds of Honolulu Readers.

Don't neglect an aching back. Backache is often the kidneys' cry for help. Neglect hurrying to the kidneys' aid. Means that urinary troubles may follow.

Or danger of worse kidney trouble. Here's convincing testimony: Mrs. Maria Sippe, 62927 Hogan St., Spokane, Wash., says: "My kidney trouble began with a lame, painful and stiff standing so that there would be no strain on my back, then I had to put my hands across the small of my back as a support. I had a bearing down feeling in my hips and my bladder was inflamed. I had gravel and the kidney secretions were in bad shape. One day I saw Doan's Backache Kidney Pills advertised and began using them. They helped me right away and four boxes cured me. I haven't had a sign of kidney trouble since."

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

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

SECOND NOTE ON SUBSEA RAIDING IS BEING DRAWN TO END TRIFLING

Government Considers Teuton Reply Covert Declaration That Berlin Cares Nothing For the Good Will of United States

ADMINISTRATION WILL NOT RECEDE FROM STAND

Unless Kaiser Disclaims Disregard of International Law and Abandons Indiscriminate Submarine Warfare He Will Lose

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.) WASHINGTON, June 2.—Declaring irresponsible and unsatisfactory Germany's reply to the American demands that violations of the rules of humanity in the sinking of unarmed merchant ships must stop, and that the American flag must be respected on the high seas, the majority of the members of the cabinet, following a meeting with the President, yesterday endorsed the President's attitude that America must speak firmly, and, if necessary, act against Germany in the cause of human rights.

Cabinet Members Indignant

While none of the members of the cabinet would permit any words to be directly attributed to him, the majority were outspoken in conversation, expressing indignation at the German reply, which appears to disregard the good will of the United States, doubts the facts set forth in the text of the American note of protest and disclaims all blame for the sinking of the Lusitania and the killing of more than one hundred American citizens.

Germany Held Accountable

It was made plain, from the expressions of the cabinet officers and the remarks of administration leaders, after the meeting, that the United States will not recede from the position it has taken, that the indiscriminate use of submarines against merchant shipping by the Germans must cease and that Germany will be held to strict accountability for the loss of American life through the sinking of the Lusitania, and the attack upon the Gulfight.

Second Note To Be Terse

A second note, in reply to the German note, which suggests that the United States has overlooked the fact that the Lusitania was armed and was carrying Canadian troops and ammunition, will, it is understood, make a direct inquiry of Germany whether her reply means that Germany intends to disregard the fundamental principles of international law.

If the German reply is still unsatisfactory, the United States will, probably, hand Count von Bernstorff his passport, recall the American ambassador from Berlin and break off diplomatic relations with Germany.

German Americans Act

The approach of a diplomatic rupture between the United States and Germany resulted last night in a meeting in New York of the American Independence Union, composed of prominent German-American citizens.

After earnest consideration, the union telegraphed to President Wilson a message, in part as follows: "There is the greatest danger that any violation by the administration of the neutrality you enjoined on the Nation will start war."

Petition To Be Upheld

"We beseech you to uphold twenty-five millions of loyal citizens of the United States, whose sympathies are with Germany and Austria and who believe they are right."

The message closed with assurances to the President of the loyalty and unhesitating fidelity of the signatories.

GREATEST COXSWAIN IS KILLED AT YPRES

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.) LONDON, May 25.—Included in the recent lists of killed at Ypres is the name of Second Lieut. Stanley MacLagan, known to rowing enthusiasts as the greatest coxswain of recent years. He steered the Oxford crew for four years, 1899 to 1902, and later steered many winning Leander crews, including the famous eight which won the Olympic Regatta at Henley in 1908.

At the time of his death he held the post of secretary of the Amateur Rowing Association. He was a member of the London Stock Exchange and was thirty-five years old. He was killed in action on April 25.

SUGAR AND PLANTATION NEWS



WILLET & GRAY ON NEW YORK MARKET

Prices Rule Strong — Outlook Good For Continuance of High Values

Sales in the New York market for the week ending May 29 were 445,691 bags Cuban and Porto Rican and 900 tons St. Croix and San Domingo. Willett & Gray's report states that the business of the week was on a par with that of the preceding weeks of the last two or three months. In part the report says: "The weekly cable from Cuba, giving increased receipts, brings the present visible crop up to within 120,736 tons of the last crop, at corresponding date. Increased offerings of both Cubas and Porto Ricans at 3 1/2 c. e. & f. and 4.80c followed, and a seller accepted from an operator 1.10c per lb. concession for 5000 bags Cuban, affixed, at 3.15-16c e. & f., making market quotations again 4.85c per lb. Ups and Downs

"On Wednesday morning the market was easier, with several sellers at 4.85c, but on receipt of several cables from Cuba reporting heavy rains in Cuba, with consequent interruption in grinding, the market became firmer, with nothing for sale under 4.80c.

"Futures for June shipment were, however, well sustained and sold at an advance to 4.95c for 35,000 bags to an outright. Late June Porto Ricans sold Howell at the same figure.

"Today the unfavorable Cuban news had further effect, nearby sugars selling to operators at 4.80c and June shipment at 4.95c.

"Notwithstanding that English statistics show that Great Britain has already secured sufficient raw supplies for several months to come, that country continues the policy of constantly looking further ahead at present basis of values, which are in her favor in Cuba for raw sugar, as against other sources of supply.

"Unconfirmed rumors place English purchases during the week of Cuba for June-July shipments at 30,000 tons at 3.75c f. o. b. Cuba.

Enrich Consumption Large

"The consumption of sugar in Great Britain is unusually large, 187,000 tons raw value, including molasses, or 161,844 tons refined for April, but due perhaps to an expectation of an increase of duty on sugar which, however, was not made.

"It is the usual custom in England to bring down the 'Budget' the early part of May, and in this Budget it is also usual to announce changes in tariff rates.

"Last year, instead of an increase being expected, it was thought the sugar duty would be reduced, and consumption fell off materially, but when it was known that the duty would remain unchanged, the consumption increased rapidly, the figures for May reaching 218,751 tons raw or 196,992 tons refined value.

"In this connection, our Liverpool correspondents write under date of May 8, 1915: "A change was made in the duties, dealers are now busy disposing of their purchases, and demand has slackened."

Cuban Mills Busy

"As the Cuba centrals continue working in larger numbers than last year, the weekly receipts and stocks make large increases, the stocks in Cuba and the United States together are now 1,134,229 tons, against 1,107,629 tons at this time last year.

"3,000 tons full-duty sugar were sold for use for exports this week at 4.80c to 4.95c per lb. duty paid, for Cubas or Porto Ricans.

"Atlantic port receipts for the week were 84,197 tons, against 82,197 tons last year, and stock increases 22,197 tons to 351,263 tons, against 314,964 tons last year.

"Messrs. Gurns-Meyer wired the Cuban conditions late yesterday as follows: Heavy rain generally. Centrals closing rapidly; 147 Centrals working, against 66 last year and 111 in 1913.

"Advices from Germany report that there is much scarcity of labor to handle the growing beet crop.

Refined

"All list prices have remained at 6.00c, less 2% during the week, although for the week ending May 11, 1915, —Extremely hot weather has marked the week in many sections, and has interfered somewhat with work of all kinds. Light to moderate rains have also occurred at many points, especially in the east. The heaviest precipitation reported was about 2.00 inches in 24 hours, at Camaguey. Under these conditions harvesting and planting are making fair but irregular progress. Conditions are, however, very favorable for the growth of next crop, which has made excellent progress so far.

From Germany, F. O. Licht reports

Oahu Engineer Invents High-Lift Pump Valve

E. M. Seville, consulting engineer of the Oahu Sugar Company, has invented a new valve for use on the Riedler pump. A sample of his invention was exhibited at the last annual meeting of the Hawaiian Engineering Association. It has now been in use on the big Riedler high lift pumps in Waipahu for ten months and has stood the test of practical work in a highly satisfactory manner. The Riedler pump, manufactured by the Allis-Chalmers Company of Chicago, has proved far superior to other high lift pumps because it was fitted with mechanical valves. So long as these worked satisfactorily it delivered water with higher efficiency than other types not provided with mechanical valves.

The Hall valve, which is the one commonly used on Riedler pumps, has to be reground at frequent intervals. Its shank, or movable bearing, is very narrow, allowing considerable play and wear after long use. Also the Hall valve delivers its water at right angles to the axis of the valves, so that where two valves are side by side on a cylinder head the streams from each meet in the same plane, retarding delivery and reducing the working efficiency of the pump.

Better Than Hall Valve

The new Seville valve has a long shank. The valve seat is beveled so that the stream from adjoining valves do not impinge against one another, head-on, as is the case in the Hall valve. Furthermore, just outside the bearing seat there is a circular rubber washer which fits into a channel in the metal, extending about a quarter inch above.

The valve seat is metal. When the valve closes the back pressure forces the rubber collar against the outer edge of the seat and prevents leakage. The beveled metal valve seat may thus become lined and channeled from use without actually lowering the efficiency of the delivery.

A Seville valve on the big Riedler pump at Waipahu has been estimated to have opened and shut twenty-nine million times in the ten months since it was installed, without impairing its working efficiency.

Experts Approve Invention

Mr. Strothingham, head engineer of the Allis-Chalmers Company, and the chief engineer of the International Pump Company have both pronounced the Seville invention a marked improvement over any form of mechanical valve previously devised.

Catton, Neill & Co. of this city have been appointed Mr. Seville's agents for the placing of this invention, which is destined to find wide use wherever the Riedler pump is used.

BAG SUPPLY IMPROVING

The sugar bag situation will be good if nothing happens to the Siberia on route from the Orient. George H. Robertson stated yesterday. "The Siberia has already sailed from Hongkong and we know that a big consignment of burlaps is aboard her. Should any contingency arise to prevent her arriving here the twenty-second, the plantations will have to shut up shop. There are just enough bags on hand to run the mills comfortably until the Siberia gets here and she has enough aboard to last us until the next consignment arrives."

FACTORS SHIPMENTS

The shipments of the Sugar Factors' Company to May 31 totaled 317,131 tons, according to Manager A. M. Nowell.

REST AND PEACE

Fall upon distracted households when Cuticura enters. All that the fondest of mothers desires for the alleviation of her skin-tortured and disfigured infant is to be found in warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP. And gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment.

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Record and Forecast of Hawaiian Sugar Crops as of Uneven Dates to May 3, 1915

The Hawaiian sugar plantation fiscal year is from Oct. 1 to Sept. 30. There are forty-five sugar mills in Hawaii. In addition thereto, there are seven independent cane planters, whose cane is ground on shares, who do business on such a large scale that their share of sugar is listed separately. Planters without mills or not grinding their own cane are indicated hereunder by a *.

NAME OF PLANTATION.	Crop of 1914—Tons of Sugar Oct. 1, 1913, to Sept. 30, 1914.	*Crop of 1915, Agents and Sugar Factor's estimate as of Jan. 1, 1915.	*Crop of 1915—Tons of Sugar Shipped Oct. 1, 1914, to May 31, 1915.
*Apokaa Sugar Co.	925	450	22
*Estate V. Kuaesoa	992	930	372
Ewa Plantation Co.	29,663	30,000	18,329
*Gay & Robinson	5,122	5,000	4,785
*Grove Farm Plantation	4,413	4,800	3,013
Hawaiian Agricultural Co.	17,880	18,000	6,136
Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co.	56,500	55,000	41,237
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	26,426	21,000	14,714
Hawaii Mill Co.	3,601	3,900	1,695
Hawakua Mill Co.	7,057	11,500	5,613
Halaia Plantation	2,087	1,600	1,000
Halaiau Plantation Co.	10,803	16,500	10,119
Hilo Sugar Co.	18,937	13,300	10,521
Honokaa Sugar Co.	7,272	10,000	10,174
*Kahala Sugar Co.	6,250	7,000	4,290
Hawi Mill & Plantation Co.	6,745	8,600	6,160
Honoua Sugar Co.	8,567	9,000	1,206
Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Co.	5,909	8,000	11,208
Honolulu Plantation Co.	20,154	19,000	11,291
Kilauea Sugar Plantation Co.	6,426	5,800	1,684
Kipahulu Sugar Co.	2,126	2,500	3,500
Ka-luku Plantation Co.	6,225	5,500	6,470
Kahuku Plantation Co.	8,193	7,000	5,261
Koloa Sugar Co.	8,572	8,500	9,692
Kekaha Sugar Co.	17,153	13,100	2,966
Kabala Sugar Co.	4,475	4,500	488
Kana Development Co.	3,477	3,200	3,571
Kaunakakai Sugar Co.	6,932	7,000	2,279
Kukui Sugar Co.	3,225	3,700	50
Kukui Plantation Co.	1,137	600	7,837
Laupahoehoe Sugar Co.	11,193	11,300	13,375
Lihue Plantation Co.	22,065	20,000	1,038
*Lala Plantation	1,600	1,600	5,682
Maesee Sugar Co.	10,680	10,000	26,228
Maui Agricultural Co.	33,680	34,000	8,201
McBryde Sugar Co.	16,345	15,000	1,000
Niihii Mill & Plantation	2,700	2,500	18,871
Oahu Sugar Co.	33,474	32,000	14,614
Okaloa Sugar Co.	25,736	25,000	14,614
Okaloa Sugar Co.	2,027	1,850	1,618
Onomea Sugar Co.	19,600	18,000	11,255
Paunahou Sugar Plantation Co.	10,767	10,000	8,235
Pioneer Mill Co.	28,302	28,000	18,529
Popekoe Sugar Co.	9,806	10,500	6,100
*Pepee Plantation	1,035	1,200	525
Union Mill Co.	2,608	3,000	1,717
Waialea Mill Co.	14,922	14,000	9,316
Waialea Sugar Co.	16,100	18,000	13,790
Waialua Agricultural Co.	30,238	31,000	16,261
Waimea Sugar Mill Co.	3,083	4,500	1,700
Waianae Co.	5,133	4,800	2,251
Waipahoehoe Sugar Co.	2,258	1,900	1,103
Total	617,026	612,530	379,722

SHARE SYSTEM OF SOUTH IS A LOSING GAME

A scientific analysis of the cost of tenant farming in the cotton growing states recently conducted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture indicates that in the long run the Southern land owner loses more than he makes by having his land worked on the share system. The average negro tenant farm is twenty acres, of which fourteen acres are usually in cotton and the balance in corn. An average crop return in normal years is seven bales of cotton, three and a half tons of cotton seed and 120 bushels of corn, worth gross \$560, or an average value of \$27.90. The land owner's cost of production averages \$5 per acre, \$100; over-seeing, \$60; one mule, its feed and care, \$150; use of implements and harness, \$20; house rent, \$24; fuel, \$12; pasture, \$24; repairs and overhead charges, \$10; seed, \$22; bags and ties, \$9—a total of \$461 for half the crop. The negro tenant supplies labor, \$22; and bags and ties, \$9, for his half of the crop.

Share System Unprofitable

The investigator states that it is impossible under the share system to have the best use made of the land. The tenants can not be induced to spend enough labor on crop production to grow more than average yields. The only hope for that portion of the South where tenant farming is the vogue is to bring up the value of the land or the crop is to entirely discard the share system and substitute corporation farming and the payment of cash day wages.

The average outlay per acre per annum that the land owning planter would have to pay would be somewhat higher than under the half-share system, but in exchange he would get the whole of considerably increased crops so that his farming would be much more profitable.

CATTON, NEILL AGENTS

The Searby Shredder, for the manufacture of which Catton, Neill & Company are the exclusive agents, is now installed in six mills in Hawaii and negotiations are in progress for its use elsewhere. This company has the agency for all the cane countries as well as for Hawaii.

SUCROSE INCREASES WITH HOT WEATHER

The weather conditions have been dry and hot for the whole group during the past week. Kau is the only district which has had good rains. Heavy showers in the forest belt above Pahala have helped on the water supply of the plantation and the mill is again grinding full capacity. Elsewhere the streams are running dry but as John Waterhouse said yesterday the dry weather does not effect this year's crop except to help the sugar yields. Almost two-thirds of the entire Hawaiian crop is now bagged and on its way to market.

SPECIAL COMMISSIONER TO LOOK AFTER THE COMPLAINTS OF FILIPINOS

Manila (Cablenews)—American, May 7.—The appointment is expected in a few days of a special Philippine labor commissioner for Hawaii to look after the interests of the Filipinos who have been recruited by the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, and whose treatment in the sugar fields has been the source of considerable criticism for several months past.

It is understood that Dr. Alejandro Albert is to be given the position, and that his duty will be to act as an intermediary between the laborers from these islands and their employers. He will be given full power to act upon their complaints and to settle such disputes as may arise between them that can not be settled out of court.

He will probably have his headquarters in Honolulu.

The body of Mrs. Mary Anderson Smith, who died at the Queen's Hospital Saturday, was taken to San Francisco in the steamer Maru yesterday morning. Mrs. Smith was removed from the Tenyo Maru two weeks ago when that steamer reached port from the Orient. The body was taken through on the through ticket from the Orient.

PLANTERS ON BIG ISLAND

Are Happy, Says Manager John A. Scott—Splendid Crop Outlook

John A. Scott, of Hilo, stated yesterday that the cane in the Hilo district is in splendid shape. Thus far Hilo has had less rain than Hamakua. The prevailing warmth and sunshine have materially increased yields and purity and all plantations will outturn more sugar than their original estimates called for.

Not only is the 1915 crop good; the 1916 buds are improving every day. The 1917 plant cane is well started. All the windward plantations have their cultivation better in hand than has been the case at this season for several years. The streams are low, or at least some of them are, Mr. Scott said, but even should the harvesting be delayed by shortage of flume water this might not be a serious matter considering the trend of the market and the probable maintenance of the price levels.

Hilo Making Solid Gains

Hilo is growing steadily and consistently as crop conditions in the tributary country warrant that the city should grow, Manager Scott said. The federal building is well under way and the brickwater contractors are putting a good getting ready to place the superstructure of lava blocks on the completed sub-base.

The contractor who is building the causeway and road to the new wharf has his work well along. The wharf shed materials are being assembled and as soon as the approaches are finished that work will be begun and pushed rapidly to completion.

Altogether, Mr. Scott said, Hilo has fine prospects and is going to make a solid, substantial growth between now and 1920. When the breakwater is completed Hilo will have the best harbor in Hawaii and is bound to get a share of the trans-Pacific coal and supply trade. With further railroad development and extension to connect all the outside districts with the trunk line, a development which will not be delayed but which is bound to come, Hilo's solid future is looking up.

THE BLACK BLIGHTS OR FUMAGINES

Indirect Injury Due To Cloaking the Cane Leaves From Sunlight

Not Themselves Parasitic But a Sure Sign of Hoppers' and Pests

The influence of the fumagine fungi which grow on the surface of leaves in the excreted sugary juices from leaf-hoppers, plant-lice and other sucking insect pests of crops has been investigated by G. Nicholas, a French botanist.

It has been generally held that the fumagine fungi are injurious because the black black coating which they form on the leaves, after cane and other plants are injured chiefly because they hinder assimilation and respiration. This idea was not based on any precise observations, so Nicholas undertook experiments to determine the exact injury that does take place.

Scientific Results

The experimenter worked with orange, oleander, olive, guava, gardenia and several ornamentals. Leaves covered with fumagine were divided in two, one half being freed from the fungus. The two halves or symmetrical portions of them were placed in glass tubes containing air of known analysis, saturated with moisture and containing eight to ten per cent of carbonic acid gas, from which all green plants compound starch and sugar in the presence of sunlight. Two analyses of the amount of gas removed by each half of each leaf were made.

M. Nicholas found marked retardation of the life process of the leaf in all cases where the fumagine fungi were present. The adverse influence of the black coating was in direct proportion to its thickness and density.

Black Blight Secondary

The fumagines or "black blights," as they are called in Hawaii, are entirely external to the leaves of plants. In habit they are "saprophytes," or microscopic plants living on dead food as distinguished from the "parasites," which get their food from living sources.

Their presence indicates an epidemic of some insect pest which lives by sucking the juices from the leaves and stems of plants. In a cane field the black blight or fumagine on leaf and cane is a pretty sure indication of a new outbreak of leaf-hopper. On coffee the fumagine is a tell-tale sign of the presence of plant-lice, mealy-bugs, scales, or the tarpsid bug.

Insect pests of this class make no use of the sugar in the plant juices which they suck. They are after the albumen in the plant juices. Straining the cane juice through its digestive apparatus the leaf-hopper uses the albuminous portion of the cane juice to build up its own body tissues and excretes the sugar in almost pure form as glucose. Bees, ants and other insects feed on the glucose excreted and the fumagines grow rapidly in it.

Tell-Tales for Pests

The average observer places more blame on the fumagine than on the insect pest which is the first cause of the damage to his crops. The botanist has long known that the black blights are not parasitic but are only an index of the presence of a dangerous pest but they do injure the plants on which they grow because they screen the leaves from the sunlight and prevent healthy growth.

Whenever there is an outbreak of fumagine on any crop the planter should call in an entomologist to diagnose the trouble. The black blight would not grow on the leaves and cloak them from the sunshine if leaf-hoppers, aphids, tarpsid bugs and other pests had not paved the way and provided a coating of glucose for the fumagines to grow in.

MACHINE SHOPS BUSY WITH MILL ORDERS

J. Hesterman, manager of the Honolulu Iron Works, said yesterday that enough orders are now on hand to keep the shops busy for the rest of this year.

The company is building a large size multiple effect for the Ewa Plantation company, a new three-roller mill and a quadruple effect for the Waialea company and a vacuum pan for the Hawaiian Sugar Company. Several minor orders in the way of re-plantments and new machinery are also in progress for other plantations.

The Hilo branch shops of the company are crowded with work. Manager George D. Russell has been here several days consulting with the directors of the company and arranging for new machinery to increase the capacity of the Hilo shops so as to be able to take care of all the work that is coming.

The advertising and subscription committee of the chamber of commerce at a meeting held yesterday approved the plan of the Paradise Tours Company, as an advertising medium.

