

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER  
U. S. WEATHER BUREAU  
July 4, 1918—Last twenty  
four hours—rainfall T.  
Temperature Min. 73; Max.  
82. Weather, Clear.

# Hawaiian Gazette

FOOD FORECAST FOR TODAY  
One Meatless and One Wheatless Meal

VOL. LII, NO. 34 HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1918. —SEMI-WEEKLY. WHOLE NUMBER 4753

## NATIONS JOIN IN CELEBRATION AND HISTORY IS MADE

### Never Before Have So Many Nations United Spontaneously To Celebrate Birthday of Sister Country

### Women and Children Fairly Smother Sammy In Flowers; Ambassadors Clasp Hands Over Banquet Board

WASHINGTON, July 5.—(Associated Press)—In battle torn France, close up to the fighting front where the big guns thundered, in Paris and other French cities, in London and the cities and towns of Britain, throughout Italy and by half a dozen Latin-American countries as well as throughout the length and breadth of the United States the birthday of the United States and the anniversary of the enunciation of the doctrine that all men are created free and equal and have a right to independence of action, justice and liberty, were celebrated and commemorated yesterday. Never in history have so many independent nations united in the celebration of the national holiday of a sister country. It approached the character of a world holiday or at least a world celebration.

At home the hopes of those who have long desired a "safe and sane" Fourth were almost realized. The use of explosives and fireworks as compared with past years was insignificant. Instead, from more than a score of shipyards great vessels, some fighting craft and others immense freighters, some steel and some of wood, slid down the ways and splashed into their natural element. All records of ship building were put far into the background.

### SAMMY CELEBRATES

Close up to the front Sammy celebrated and his French friends of the nearby villages, soldiers and civilians of France, joined in the celebration with him. Women old and women young and little children came to him flower laden and fairly smothered him with blossoms while every one who could secure an American flag, large or small displayed it proudly.

### HISTORY MADE

In Paris the city was ablaze with the tricolor and with the Stars and Stripes and at the luncheon which was held at the American chamber of commerce there was enacted a scene which was history making and created a profound impression. There over the banquet board Ambassador Derby of Great Britain and Ambassador Sharp of the United States, clasped hands. It was the first time since the United States attained the dignity of a nation that a British ambassador had attended an affair in commemoration of the independence of the United States.

"We celebrate today, but we do not loaf," said Ambassador Sharp and then he told the banqueters what was being done in his home country and detailed the program that was being carried in the launching of more than one hundred ships.

### LONDON ABLAZE

Not since the first week of the war has London seen such a wave of joy.

(Continued on Page 3.)

## FIVE HUN DIVERS SENT TO BOTTOM

### Desperate Efforts To Sink Troop Ships Are Rendered Fruitless and Costly

ATLANTIC PORT, July 5.—(Associated Press)—Destruction in European waters of five German submarines by British transports, carrying American troops and conveyed by American and British destroyers, is detailed by passengers who arrived here yesterday on a British trans-Atlantic liner. The stories which they tell indicate how desperate are the efforts of the foe to break through the guarding cordons of warships and strike the transports to thwart the constant in-pouring of American forces to France.

An American destroyer detected the submarine which sank the empty troopship Orissa and dropped a depth bomb squarely upon it.

On the same evening a troop passenger vessel in the convoy sighted and shelled and sank a second submarine.

The next encounter threatened to be costly to American lives for the fog lifted just in time for a British transport, laden with 7000 American soldiers, to discover three enemy divers. One of these was close upon the transport but the big British steamer evaded it. Her gunners then sank a second of the three and a British destroyer disposed of the third.

## SULTAN OF TURKEY IS REPORTED DEAD

### Before Ascendancy Had Been Kept Prisoner Many Years By His Brother Abdul

AMSTERDAM, Netherlands, July 4.—(Associated Press)—A Constantinople dispatch via Vienna says that Mohammed V, sultan of Turkey, died last night.

Mohammed V, thirty-fifth sovereign of Turkey in direct descent of the House of Osman, founder of the empire, came to the throne by a coup d'etat on April 27, 1909, after having been held for thirty-three years a prisoner by his brother, Sultan Abdul II, in the royal palace and gardens of Constantinople. The scheming Abdul II intended that his own son, Prince Burhan Edine, described as the most brilliant and gifted of the princes of the House of Osman, should succeed him. But this plan was thwarted when parliament deposed Abdul and placed his prisoner brother, Mohammed Reschad Effendi, on the throne as Mohammed V.

### Without Education

The Sheik-ul-Islam, head of the Moslem church, drew up the decree of deposition, which passed parliament without a dissenting voice. Five minutes later, Mohammed, who during his imprisonment had had no experience in the duties of government, being purposely denied education in such matters by his brother, was declared sultan. The same afternoon he took the oath of fidelity to the Turkish constitution and 101 guns proclaimed the new sovereign.

### War to Finish

In February, 1917, in a speech in parliament, the sultan promised Turkey participation in the war until the end, and declared the alliance forced him to break relations with the United States.

The Turkish empire paid dearly for his entry into the great war. Russia overran Armenia and the British drove the Turks far up the valleys of the Euphrates and the Tigris and took Jerusalem, Bagdad and other important cities from them with great loss of life and treasure. Under him Turkey has become virtually a German vassal in the autocratic scheme of the German powers for Teutonic ascendancy in central Europe.

## AUTHORITIES IN WARSAW DISCOVER CONSPIRACY

AMSTERDAM, July 5.—(Associated Press)—Warsaw authorities have unearthed a conspiracy among leaders of the Polish party against the Central Powers and many arrests have been made in the efforts that are being made for its suppression.

### FUEL FAMINE NEAR

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, July 4.—(Associated Press)—A widespread strike of port workers here has caused a serious fuel shortage. It is expected that by the end of the week there will be no light, heat or power.

## LONDONERS TURN OUT TO SEE GAME OF BASEBALL

### Strive Hard To Learn American National Game and Bring Diagrams and Clippings With Them

LONDON, July 5.—(Associated Press)—Before King George and a host of other Londoners who tried laboriously to follow the plays with the aid of diagrams and printed explanations of rules and plays, the baseball game of the United States Army in England was defeated by the nine representing the American Navy. The game was a good one with the score two to one in favor of the sailors.

The Londoners attempted to work up an enthusiasm and followed the lead of the American and Canadian spectators in applauding the good plays, but it was evident that the game was more of a wonder and a bewilderment to the spectators than a well conducted contest. For several days the London press has been educating its readers in baseball and has been publishing explanations of the game and of the rules involved.

## PERSHING DETAILS AMERICAN VICTORY

### Commander in France Tells of Attack and Overcoming of Foe Near Thierry

WASHINGTON, July 5.—(Associated Press)—General Pershing, in a continuation of his communique of last Tuesday gives further details of the splendid successes which were achieved by the American troops of his expeditionary forces in their engagement with the enemy northwest of Chateau Thierry.

Two battalions of infantry carried out the attack in the Chateau Thierry region on the evening of July 1, General Pershing reports. This infantry attack was preceded by finely executed artillery preparation of twelve hours by the American artillery which the general takes occasion to commend. Then the attack was launched and all objectives were carried and the positions and gains consolidated within an hour and a half.

At 3:45 o'clock on Tuesday morning the enemy made a strong counter attack which was repulsed with heavy enemy casualties.

In the American attack the foe losses were very heavy, one of their regiments being practically annihilated and a large number of prisoners taken. When the counter attack of the enemy was repulsed still more prisoners were added to the enemy's already large losses.

## AMERICAN FORCES IMPRESS ITALIANS

ROME, July 4.—(Associated Press)—The first contingent of American troops to arrive in Italy established its camp and within forty-eight hours was doing all of its own cooking. The rapid movement of these forces, the expedition with which all orders are executed, has created a most favorable impression upon military observers while the civilian population is wildly enthusiastic because of the arrival of the Americans, their Allies from over the seas.

This enthusiasm is increased by reason of the large Italian population in the United States and the feeling that these soldiers are, in a sense, the comrades of the Italians who left home to seek fortunes in the land.

## SCHOONERS BURN IN SHIPYARD BLAZE

BEAUMONT, Texas, July 4.—(Associated Press)—The Orange Maritime Texas ship building plants burned this morning causing a loss of two lives and a monetary loss of half a million dollars.

In process of construction within the yards were three two thousand ton schooners and there were also destroyed. They were a considerable way from completion.

An investigation of the cause of the fire will be conducted.

## VLADIVOSTOK HELD BY CZECHO-SLAVS

### Order Is Restored In City—Uprisings Grow In Other Sections of Country

WASHINGTON, July 5.—(Associated Press)—Vladivostok is quiet and in the possession and control of the Czech-Slovak forces, is the report received here yesterday from a member of the American diplomatic corps now in that Siberian city. The control of Czech-Slavs is complete after the enforcement of orders for a general disarmament and the occupation of the principal buildings.

From other parts of Russia the reports continue to come of disturbed conditions and the uprising against the German aggressors seems to be gaining in strength.

### Kiev Burns

Reports from Moscow say that on the twelfth of last month there was a second great fire at Kiev which destroyed buildings in that city extending over an area of five square miles and leaving only a heap of smoldering ashes and smoking debris.

Sanguinary battles in the Ukraine are reported where Yekaterino-Mav peasants rose against the German forces and the Ukrainian white guards. Two hundred thousand peasants are reported to have armed themselves and determined to make a stand in defense of their homes and their rights.

Serious famine is reported in the province of Tveringov in Little Russia in despatches from Moscow which also said that reports from Caucasian said that Turkish military commanders in the Alexandropol district of Russian Armenia had ordered a number of Armenian civilians to be shot.

### Kerensky Speaks

Speaking in Paris yesterday Kerensky said: "The shame of the peace of Brest-Litovsk has caused the Allies to consider the Russian people in the light of deserters from the cause. But this I can assure you, the Russians will perish rather than submit to German tyranny."

## IMPORTANT POINTS REGAINED BY FRENCH

### Push Forward Half Mile on Mile and Quarter Front

PARIS, July 5.—(Associated Press)—General Petain regained another position of importance from the Germans yesterday, striking strongly against the enemy line at Anastroches, ten miles northwest of Soissons and three miles north of the Aisne. The attack was made on a front of a mile and a quarter, the French line being pushed forward nearly half a mile, leaving the French in possession of an important bit of high ground.

## GERMANY WILL BORROW STILL MORE BILLIONS

AMSTERDAM, July 5.—(Associated Press)—Germany proposes to further finance its war needs by fifteen billion marks and will continue its policy of raising funds by loans rather than through increasing taxes for the whole or any part, it was announced in yesterday's despatches from Berlin.

The bill to grant this immense for their war credit was introduced in the Reichstag. The interest on Germany's war debt is now greater than the revenues which are received from taxation and the burden of interest will thus be further increased, requiring further loans to meet it unless a new policy shall be adopted.

## NEW SUCCESS MADE BY LIBERTY MOTORS

NEW YORK, July 5.—(Associated Press)—Equipped with Liberty Motors the first flight of an American built great Caproni airplane, the successful Italian model, was made at Mineola aviation field yesterday before great crowds.

## HUNS PLACE MINES TO HINDER NEUTRAL SHIPS

STOCKHOLM, July 4.—(Associated Press)—Without notice to Sweden, Germany has anchored two mines in the Categat thus threatening the waters between the North Sea and the Baltic, and seriously impeding commerce. Immediately upon the discovery of this Sweden presented a strong protest to the German government.

## FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION IS DEFEAT FOR HUNS

### Americans Participate With Australians In Smash Specially Planned For American Holiday

### Hamel Is Seized and Held and Fifteen Hundred Prisoners Taken While Foe Is Exterminated

LONDON, July 5.—(Associated Press)—American infantry on the Amiens sector celebrated their Fourth of July yesterday by taking part in a smash delivered by the Australians against the German lines just south of the Somme, east of Amiens and on the sector officially described as the Villers Brettoneaux section. This attack was planned expressly as a Fourth of July demonstration and American battalions, which had been brigaded with the Australians, were invited to participate in honor of the day.

### ENEMY TAKEN BY SURPRISE

The battle was a complete surprise. The Australians, with their American comrades, swept into and through the village of Hamel and seized and occupied the high ground of the Hamel and Vaire woods, taking fifteen hundred prisoners.

### ITALIANS POUR BURNING OIL ON AUSTRIAN ENEMY

### Make Gains On Piave River Sector and Capture Thousands

ROME, July 5.—(Associated Press)—In a day of desperate fighting, under severe conditions, the Italians on the Lower Piave added to their gains yesterday and inflicted heavy losses upon the enemy. A new feature of the fighting was the appearance of Italian airplanes carrying barrels of oil, which were set afire and dropped on the bridges held by the enemy, the burning oil scattering over the woodwork and completely destroying twelve of the bridges.

### Fields Boggy

The battlefield of yesterday was water, mud and sand, in which the opposing forces had the greatest difficulty in maneuvering. The rapid movement of fieldpieces was found impossible.

The Italians attacked at four different points along an eight-mile front, everywhere driving the Austrians back in desperate battling, much of it hand to hand battling, killing such as refused to yield or flee and taking many prisoners.

### Thousands Taken

In his official report to Rome yesterday General Diaz reported that since Saturday his men had captured and held three important heights and had gained much ground about the mouth of the Piave River. In that 62,702 the Italians had taken 4600 prisoners.

### Further Gains Made

Later in the day the Italian commander gave details of further fighting and more prisoners. This communique reported that his forces continued to gain on the Piave River sector near the Adriatic and that in San Lorenzo Valley they had materially enlarged their positions. During the day, and in addition to the prisoners mentioned in his first despatches the Italians had taken 2230 prisoners nearly the total since last Saturday morning seven thousand.

In the mountain sectors the pressure against the Austrian advanced positions continued but the fighting was somewhat less violent in nature.

### ATTACKS SUSPENDED

On the Vaux sector, northwest

(Continued on Page 3.)



### CALL OF DRAFTEES HITS PLANTATIONS UNEXPECTED BLOW

#### Belief That Laborers Would Be Given Deferred Classifications Not Borne Out

#### FAILED TO ASK FOR ANY EXEMPTION OF WORKERS

#### Large Number Necessary To Keep Up Production and Supply Source Doubtful

Each day the labor shortage on the plantations of the Islands is growing more acute. With the call of the guard into federal service the pinch was felt but with the publication of the list of draftees, now being called into service each day, the shortage becomes more and more accentuated. Just how great and serious it will become will hardly be known before the first of the month when the registrants will have been mustered in and the plantation managers have the chance to cast up their accounts and see exactly how they stand in man power.

It is evident that the plantations have miscalculated on the effect of the draft. It would seem as if they had failed to take precautions that might well have been taken to somewhat conserve the labor supply. This seems to have arisen through a misunderstanding of the draft law.

**Exemptions Waived**

Before the calling of the draft agencies generally believed the draftees would be more seriously needed by the calling of the guard than by the draftees. They knew that labor engaged in an essential pursuit, such as producing sugar, was entitled to a deferred classification but it would seem as if it had been assumed that such classification would be given by the draft board whether asked or not. Such was not the case. If the registrant claimed exemption because of being engaged in an essential industrial pursuit he would have secured it. No, also, a plantation might have applied for exemption on the ground of the necessity for such labor and would have secured the deferred classification. But they did not do this and as a result the draft will hit the plantations as hard, if not harder, than the call of the guard. There are men in the territories who are not in the territories, the nation and the world as the plantation workers. It is too late now and all that is left to be done is to seek to replace the draftees with new workers.

**Where Is Supply**

And there comes the rub. What is to be the source of supply? The shipping situation between the Philippines and here is such that an adequate number of Filipinos cannot be brought in. Labor might be brought from Porto Rico but the exact terms are not yet known and again the shipping situation intervenes with difficulty. There is no source of supply in sight.

Plantation managers have been notified to send in reports on their actual labor needs as soon as they can be ascertained but this can hardly be done until after the draft has been completed. Some of the plantation agencies have asked for comparative statements which will show number of laborers now on the plantation, number employed one year ago and number in service two years ago. When such statements are sent in the computation will be simple and it can readily be determined just how much labor must be secured from an outside source.

**Possible Crop Losses**

Meantime estimates of the actual shortage vary. It is said that a conservative estimate is between 2000 and 2500 laborers below the last year's crop and with the 1920 crop upon which much work will be required. Already the 1920 crop is seriously threatened by the failure of the nitrate supply and a combination of lack of labor and want of fertilizer would play really serious havoc.

**Enroll Idlers**

One proposal that is heard, not from plantation agencies but from students of economical problems is that the next legislature could pass a law similar to those passed by West Virginia, Maryland, New Jersey and New York and make idlers get into some useful occupation. Those laws affect men outside of draft age and if the idlers of Hawaii were forced to work a certain number of hours weekly of their own free will or a greater number on public works there would be many of them who would go to the plantations rather than go to jail.

So far as not claiming exemption goes, it is not strange that the average plantation laborer has not done so. In the army he will get his \$30 a month and his food will be better than it has been received for. His thirty dollars is practically clear. His thirty dollars is practically clear to him and "it looks good to him."

### REFINERS' APPLICATION FOR RAISE IN PRICES WILL BE INVESTIGATED FOR FOOD ADMINISTRATION

NEW YORK, June 16—Present indications point to a reasonably prompt decision being reached by the food administration relative to raising an advance in the refiners' margin. Whatever advance may be determined will be granted to offset the increase in production costs that has taken place since October 1, when the refiners entered into the agreement with Food Administrator Hoover to accept a net margin of 130 points.

Designated by Hoover

An important step in the direction of reaching an early adjustment of the margin was taken last week when Oscar S. Straus, chairman of the New York State public service commission for the first district, was designated by Mr. Hoover to investigate and pass on the merits of the refiners' application for an upward revision of the present margin.

The appointment of Mr. Straus is reported to be regarded by the refiners as an admirable selection and entirely satisfactory to them. On the other hand, the general opinion of the sugar trade is that, because of his large experience as an arbiter in a number of important economic and public service controversies, his appointment will be regarded by consumers as giving assurance that their interests will be well served and protected. Mr. Straus was secretary of labor and commerce under President Roosevelt, was formerly ambassador to Turkey, and was chairman of a commission appointed in 1914 to arbitrate the differences between the Eastern railroads and their employees.

**Readjustment Provided For**

The provision of the agreement under which the refiners are bringing their request for a readjustment of the margin specifically states "that said margin is also subject to revision from time to time by reason of changes in the cost of refining."

Early in the year the refiners recognized that recourse to this provision would have to be made because of the rapid increases taking place in both manufacturing and distributing costs. The subject of making this necessary known to the food administration was discussed at various meetings of the American Refiners' committee during February and March, at which times the majority opinion was to the effect that while the justice of taking immediate steps to secure relief was unquestioned, it was to the best interests of the industry to defer such action as far as possible.

In April, however, the pressure of rising costs in labor, supplies and distribution became too heavy to permit of the request for a higher margin being further delayed, especially among the smaller refining corporations. The matter came to a head on April 30, on which date a special committee was appointed, consisting of B. A. Osgood of the Savannah Sugar Refining Corporation, W. A. Hoodless of the Pennsylvania Sugar Company and George R. Butler of the National Sugar Refining Company, with instructions to prepare briefs showing the increased cost of refining and to submit the same to the food administration.

After several weeks spent in securing cost data from all the refiners, the report of this committee was embodied in the form of briefs and was recently placed before Mr. Hoover. No information has been given out as to the rate of increase asked for, but in a general way sugar circles have had knowledge that it was considered necessary to secure an increase of at least 20 points to equalize the increase in refining costs. Owing, however, to the differences in geographical location and financial resources among the various refining companies, variations are reported to exist in the number of additional points above the present margin necessary to give adequate compensation for the maximum increase in refining costs.

**Fall in Four Divisions**

In general terms these increased costs may be grouped in four divisions, covering labor, supplies, fuel and packages (barrels and bags). No question exists but that large increases in costs have taken place since last October in each division. The increase in labor costs is the most noticeable. In 1917 the average increase of fully twenty-five percent. Not only have the costs of all kinds of materials gone up, but after June 25 the twenty-five percent increase in freight rates will have to be added. This latter added expense will fall heavily on the refiners. Coal will also account for a large increase in refining costs. The increase in freight alone will be forty-five cents per ton and more than 1,000,000 tons are used by the refiners during the year.

Under the head of coooperage, which represents the materials used in all forms of covering, such as bags, barrels and barrels, costs have gone to extraordinary high levels with a tendency to rise steadily in the future.

**Costs Paid before Straus**

On all of the above factors entering into the determination of a new margin are now before Mr. Straus. Discussing this particular point, a leading refiner said this week to a representative of Facts About Sugar: "His task will be not only to see that the food administration is so advised concerning a higher margin as

to accord to the refiners the same spirit of cooperation manifested by them in their acceptance of voluntary regulation, but also to interpret to the public the necessity for a slightly higher price on sugar because of higher producing costs. The latter would not be difficult, because the man in the street is already fully aware that increased wages to labor, higher freight rates and larger values placed on all materials must be passed along to the consumer to preserve the business of the country in war time.

In connection with the procedure to be followed by Mr. Straus in his investigation, it is reported that he does not now contemplate holding any public hearing. He will for the present at least confine his line of inquiry to a study of the refiners' briefs submitted, numerous conferences and discussion with individual refiners, and audits of the refiners' companies' books to establish definite cost figures.

It is evident that the above method will accelerate the determination of the new margin as rapidly as is possible consistently with Mr. Hoover's desire to have the investigation a thorough one. On the other hand, it would indicate that whatever margin is decided upon cannot become effective for some time to come.

This latter possibility is giving certain refining companies some concern, as it is generally conceded in all quarters that unless the relief to be granted is promptly forthcoming it will be of little value to the refiners this year. The last quarter of the year, even in normal times, is the one of the lightest refining operations, while this year it will be abnormally so, as supplies in light for that period in 1918 are extremely light. It is thus obvious that a much delayed increase in the margin would seriously affect the refiners, but little, as the higher refining costs have prevailed during the months of heaviest operations.

It is reported in trade circles that the tariff commission may take advantage of the present investigation to conduct an inquiry covering the entire subject of refining costs along the line of the survey made some time ago of the cost of sugar production in Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and Louisiana.

### CUTTING cane in a Waialua Plantation field under normal conditions when good weather has aided the growth. This season's crop has been cut a third by reason of two adverse summers. One of floods and one of drought and the field are in contrast to this picture taken one year ago.



### ADVERSE WEATHER CONDITIONS CAUSE DIVIDEND SUSPENSIONS

Two plantation companies have announced suspension of dividends, Waialua on Maui and Hutchinson on Hawaii and the reasons for the action are the same in both cases, adverse growing conditions. The action of Waialua was fully expected but with Hutchinson the expectation was less general.

Waialua has had two years of adverse conditions for fully a third of the crop. The 1919 crop was also seriously damaged. Under these circumstances a cessation of dividends was to be expected.

Hutchinson suffered severely from drought on Hawaii last year and its crop was similarly reduced for this year and will be cut for next year as well. Costs increased.

It costs as much to grow a field of cane when the tonnage of cane is light as it does when the cane is heavy. It also costs as much to grind cane where the sucrose content is small as where it is large. The result is that the cost of growing and grinding 10,000 tons of sugar is the same as if the average had produced cane to yield 15,000 tons or, in other words, the cost for the production of a ton of sugar is about a third to a half larger than normally. With costs higher and with sales reduced the profit is gone. This is the situation at Waialua.

Where profits are earned there must be put aside a sum to meet the federal taxes for the year when they shall be definitely known but where the situation is as it is at Waialua there will be practically no income tax and will certainly be no excess profits tax.

**Suspension Necessary**

It is therefore clear that the suspension of dividends by Waialua is a necessity since it will not have the earnings and is not a course pursued to accumulate undistributed profits. Waialua will have small earnings, if any, for the present year and the 1919 crop is not highly encouraging.

As to Hutchinson a similar clear statement has not been obtained but it is understood that what has been said of Waialua earnings and probable earnings may be similarly applied to the Big Island company.

**Others Are Likely**

Suspension of dividends by other companies will not be an unexpected eventuality, or if not suspensions "at least out. In some instances the suspensions may be merely until returns come in. Some of the plantation companies now have a third or a half of their crop stored and waiting bottoms for shipments. At Waialua, with its other troubles, there is in storage now about 4500 tons or nearly half of this year's crop. It will take weeks after shipment for the companies to receive their returns. Meantime they do not consider it the part of wisdom to borrow money at six or seven percent interest for the purpose of paying regular dividends. They will have to put aside their provision for taxes on their earnings and the result will be a temporary lack of funds, at least of funds that are available for dividends.

The companies also face the probability of still larger excess profits taxes. These, with higher freights, higher costs for everything used, with cut the profits below last year considerable and there will be a materially smaller drop for the year as well.

### HUN DIVERS CAUSE LOSSES OF SUGAR

#### Twelve Thousand Five Hundred Tons Sent To Bottom Off Atlantic Coast

Raw sugar shipments suffered further during the past week from sinkings of carriers by the German U-boat raiders, who continue their piratical operations in North Atlantic coast waters. The two additional vessels to be listed with the three reported destroyed last week were the Vinland, carrying 1,471 long tons of Cuban raws, and the Pirar del Rio, with 3,642 tons, also from Cuba, Facts About Sugar reports.

**Sugar Loss Over 12,000 Tons**

This further loss brings the total amount of raws destroyed through submarine sinkings to about 12,700 tons. As the total receipts at Atlantic ports for the previous week were above 90,000 tons, while those for this week will closely approach that figure, it is obvious that damage inflicted by the enemy submarines on the inward flow of raws represents but a trivial loss which is barren of any serious influence on the sugar situation.

At this port cargoes of raws have been arriving daily all the week. The same is known to be the case at other Eastern ports. In addition, it is reported that such cargoes of raws as were temporarily diverted to Southern ports at the outbreak of the submarine attacks have since arrived at their original destination. Sugar carriers held at West Indian ports last week have also since sailed.

**Slight Slowing Up**

The net effect upon the sugar shipping situation of submarine activities along the American coastwise lane may, therefore, be summarized as being confined to a slight slowing up in the movement of raws which is of practically negligible importance. Sugar carriers are moving to loading and unloading points under instructions issued by the Navy Department. Under this system all possible safeguards are being provided and the results attained so far under this plan indicate that there is little likelihood of any great check taking place in the future arrival of raw supplies at any refining point.

There has been no change in the general shipping situation for the week. Late reports in the trade are to the effect that the Joint Committee on Transportation still anticipates the movement of close to 300,000 tons during June.

### MORE THAN HALF OF SUGAR CROP MOVED

#### Still Shipments Are One Hundred and Fourteen Thousand Tons Behind Last Year

More than half of the Hawaiian sugar crop has been moved. At the same time accumulations of raws are piling up in all of the warehouses of all of the Islands for, although the proportion of the total that has been moved is not alarmingly below the percentage of the 1917 crop that had been moved at the same time a year ago, shipments are, in volume 114,000 tons behind.

So far as are available the figures on shipments to the first of July are 228,667 tons of Sugar Factors raws and 55,702 or in all 284,369. One year ago there had been shipped to July 1, 398,279. The June shipments may be a little higher than those figures indicate for the failure of the usual channel of information as to departures from other Islands makes it difficult to ascertain and there may have been some departures some time ago to which this year's total is run.

The shortage of shipments this year as compared with last by no means indicates the amount of sugar piled up awaiting shipment for last year's shipments were behind production and now the sugar is not moving so fast as it leaves the mills. The figures of sugar waiting shipment that are each month reported to the shipping board as of the first day of the month have not yet come in. It is expected they will have been combined within the next few days and will show a considerable increase over the first of last month.

Still shippers are optimistic of the future and are confident it will be but a short time before there are sufficient bottoms available to carry off this steadily growing surplus stock.

### TAX ON UNDIVIDED PROFITS NOT BIG

#### Applies To Only Preceding Year and Not To Accumulations of Other Years

Announcement that undivided profits are to be subjected to a fifteen percent additional federal tax has awakened considerable interest among stockholders of various corporations which have in past years accumulated surpluses through investment of profits in lieu of paying them out in dividends and inquiries have been heard as to whether such tax is applicable to such surpluses or applies only to accumulations of the last calendar or fiscal year.

Where last year a corporation, or a firm, failed to divide profits, not essentially needed for the carrying on of its business, such undivided profits are to be subjected to a fifteen percent tax. The understanding is that this applies only to the earnings of the past year and does not apply to prior accumulations although the first intent of the law was to make it so apply. As passed, it is said by those who have kept in constant touch with this sort of taxation legislation, it applies only to undivided profits for the year.

How much will be allowed as an amount necessary for the conduct of the business will be a matter to be decided in specific instances, the varying circumstances deciding the question. It is evident, however, that the setting aside of a fund to pay federal taxes will not make such sum subject to tax. This is something that practically all of the Hawaiian corporations have done. Some of the companies did acquire further additions to their surplus funds last year and it will be necessary to determine whether the additions to such surpluses were necessary for the conduct of the business of the companies.

It must also be taken into consideration that where Liberty Bonds have been purchased by such companies taxable undivided profits are only the amount over and above the investment in such Liberty Bonds or in Treasury certificates.

**RECORD INDIAN CROP**

Official reports received this month from India place the total crop of 1917-18 in the British Indies at 3,229,000 tons, which is the highest so far recorded. In view of the shortage of seagoing vessels, it is doubtful if this bumper crop will relieve in any way the sugar shortage in Western and Central Europe.

**SOME HIGHER COSTS**

The cost of sugar manufacture has been computed in the West and some interesting information is at hand as to the increase in prices. For example, labor cost has increased 250 percent, fuel 100 percent, fiber cloth June 170 percent, filter cloth duck 260 percent, sugar bags 335 percent, and so on down.

### SOFT DRINK MAKERS CAN SAVE ON SUGAR

Bottles of soft drinks in the United States may save approximately 50,000 tons of sugar annually by using other sweetening materials, according to investigations by specialists of the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture. The Bureau of Chemistry is preparing to furnish bottles with sweetening formulas that will allow the actual sugar content in soft drinks to be cut to fifty percent or less and at the same time will preserve the consistency, taste and quality of the beverages. Starch sugar, starch sirup, maltose sirup, and honey are the substitutes used.

The Bureau of Chemistry specialists have cooperated with bottlers in using these to sweeten and give "body" to soft drinks. Their favorable opinions of the results have been sustained by four "tasting juries", made up of representatives of the bottling industry, Bureau experts, representatives of flavoring extract manufacturers, and women and children representing the consuming public.

The sweetening formulas that have been tested in the Bureau experiments will be furnished to bottlers and the results of the experiments will be described in detail in forthcoming trade publications. Restrictions on the use of sugar in soft drinks have been placed by the United States Food Administration, but it is believed that the Bureau of Chemistry experiments will allow the usual amount of these products to be manufactured without marked change in palatability or quality.

### WHERE SUGAR GOES IS TOLD IN TABLE

The sugar division of the United States food administration in Washington has compiled the following estimates of the quantity of sugar used annually in the various manufacturing industries:

Confectionery	350,000
Soft drinks	135,000
Condensed milk	100,000
Ice cream	64,000
Crackers	55,000
Pies	47,500
Bread	45,000
Sweet doughs	45,000
Cakes	37,500
Tobacco	26,000
Cal. Ore. Wash.	17,000
Rest of U. S.	9,000
Chewing gum	15,000
Sundry bakery goods	9,000
Proprietary medicines	6,100
Canned vegetables	4,000
Soap	900
Brewers	900
Total	968,000

### BET CROP CONDITION

The condition of the sugar beet crop on June 1 is reported by the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture as 48.8. The comparison is with the average condition for the past ten years, taken as 100 percent. The condition of the crop on June 1, 1917, was 104.5 percent of the average.

### FILLS RUSH ORDER

The Lithue Mill received a rush order for 300 bags of washed sugar for the Honolulu market. They have started a night shift on grinding so that they will be able to finish on time, as they are now grinding for the Hanalei mill which has shut down—Garden Island.

### BEEF CROP CONDITION

The acreage sown to sugar beets last year in the United States was 64,680, while in 1918-17 it was 672,116 acres. The tonnage allowed was 5,095,217 tons against 5,574,707 tons. Of the tonnage Colorado allowed 1,504,568 tons and California 1,869,918 tons. The average yield of sugar per acre was .99 tons, against .54 tons in 1916-17 and 1.18 tons in 1915-16. There were 91 factories of which 13 were new.

### BEEETS IN IOWA

Iowa will plant 10,000 acres of beets this year the largest in the history of this great farming State. The Mason City plant is one of the largest and best equipped plants known in the country and will be ready for a heavy tonnage in fall.

### DRAFTEES WILL NOT LOSE BONUS MONEY

#### Departure From Plantations Act of Government and Not Act of Men Themselves

Draftees who are taken from the plantations and accepted for service will not lose the bonus which they have earned this far this year. The plantation companies realize that the leaving of the plantations by these laborers is not an act of their own will but an act over which they have no control. They would have been perfectly willing to work out the bonus year if they had been permitted to do so, but the government has taken them. Under these circumstances it is only right and fair that they should not be the losers by the arrangement. And they will not be.

Payment of bonuses to those called in the draft will not be made at this time but will be made to them, as to the laborers in company employment, who have fulfilled bonus conditions, at the end of the bonus year. Already they have received each month a third of the bonus money for that particular month. This means that they have coming to them the remaining two-thirds of the bonus money for those months, of course, the bonus ceasing when their labor ends with the call of the draft.

It was said at the office of the Planters' Association under bureau on Wednesday that this was the case but that the same rule did not apply to those who were called in the guard. The men of the guard, who have been taken into service now, joined the guard of their own responsibility, by their own willing act, knowing that they might thereby be called into service. Thus it appears that the guardians called will lose the several months accumulation of the bonus money earned, for that period, as if they had left the plantation for other work. Just where the difference comes in the lay man may not quite see. It is estimated that the call of the guard has taken more than a thousand men from the plantations.

### REFINERY PROPERTY TO BE USED AS TENNIS COURT

A report from the East says that the United States government has taken over a plot of vacant ground and a warehouse of the National Sugar Refining Company on the East River front in Brooklyn. The property is part of the old Mollenhauer refining plant on Kent Avenue and will be turned over to the Y. M. C. A. who will use it for a tennis court.

### EARL CADDOCK RETAINS WRESTLING CHAMPIONSHIP

CASPER, Wyoming, July 5—(Associated Press)—Earl Caddock retained the world's wrestling championship here yesterday by taking two straight falls from Hussene. Caddock won the first fall in sixty-one minutes by a bar arm headlock. In the second fall he used the head scissors arm combination.

NATIONS JOIN IN GREATEST JUBILEE

United States Natal Day Observed With Honors Never-Paid Any Nation Before

(Continued from Page 1)
thousand as swept over it yesterday. The Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack floated together over all public buildings and were twined together in store windows and over house fronts.

After this meeting Lloyd George, the premier, cabled a message to President Wilson in which he said that he had just heard that a hundred ships were being launched by the United States as a feature of its celebration.

PREMIER CABLES
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SHIPMENT RECORD
In New York, Secretary of Navy Daniels spoke at a meeting of the Tammany Society and told of the achievement in shipbuilding that marked the day.

Every large city of the land there were celebrations of magnitude in which dozens or scores of nationalities participated.

It was the greatest, the most spontaneous and the most far-reaching celebration in the 142 years since the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

W. S. S. SAMMIES CELEBRATE BY DEFEATING HUNS

(Continued from Page 1)
of Chateau Thierry, where the Germans are making strong efforts to regain the ground lost to the Americans on Monday night, the Yankees are holding firm and throwing back each enemy assault.

There have been a number of air fights on this front between the American and German flyers, in which the Huns have come off second best.

The British air squadrons have been carrying on a ceaseless activity, bombing and raiding and engaging the German airmen at every opportunity.

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AMERICAN IDEALS BEING TO WORLD

Signers of Declaration of Independence Did Not Speak For This Country Only

(Continued from Page 1)
for all mankind. They were thinking not of themselves and material interests which centered in little groups of landholders, merchants, men of affairs with whom they were accustomed to act, but of a people which wished to be done with classes, special interests and the authority of men whom they had not themselves chosen to rule over them.

They entertained no private purpose, desired no special privileges. They were consciously planning that men of every class should be free and America a place to which men of every nation might resort who wished to share with them the rights and privileges of free men.

Take One From Them
And we take one from them—do we not? We intend what they intended. We here in America, believe our participation in this present war should be only the fruitage of what they planned. Our case differs from theirs only in this, that it is our inalienable privilege to counsel with men of every nation for what shall make not only the liberties of America secure, but the liberties of every other people as well.

It is our conception of the great struggle in which we are engaged. The plot is written plain upon every scene, every act of supreme tragedy. On one hand stand the peoples of the world—not only peoples actually engaged but many others also who suffer under mastery, but cannot act; people of many races in every part of the world—the people of stricken Russia still among the rest, although they are for the moment disorganized and helpless.

Tensions In Contrast
Opposed to them stand a friendless group of governments who speak no common purpose but only selfish ambitions by which they cannot provide for themselves, and whose people are feeling their hands, governments which are for their people and yet are for the time their sovereign lords, making every choice for them and disposing their lives and fortunes as they will as well as lives and fortunes of every people who fall under their cruel government.

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ALL RACES PARTICIPATE IN OBSERVANCE OF NATAL ANNIVERSARY OF NATION

Peoples of All Lands of Pacific Unite To Pay Tribute To the Stars and Stripes

Races of all the lands of the Pacific united yesterday afternoon to pay tribute to the Stars and Stripes and observed the Fourth of July in a celebration that may be called wholly unique. In addition to the mingling of the many nationalities in colorful costumes, the direction of officers of the Pan-Pacific Association at Honolulu, the home of former Governor Frazar on Punahou Street, was made doubly distinctive by the reading of the Declaration of Independence in twelve different tongues.

In terms that deeply stirred the patriotism of every hearer Lorrin Andrews, who delivered the principal address, told the story of the signing of the Declaration of Independence and described how the colonies had banded defiance to the German king who had the English throne. The note of sincerity that rang through the address called forth one round of applause after another, showing that in the mingled races there all felt the same spirit of loyalty and devotion to the Nation that possessed the speaker.

Alexander Hume Ford, secretary of the Pan-Pacific Association, had charge of arrangements for the celebration and following the addresses, the central feature of the exercises was the preparation for shipment of the fifty odd flags of Pacific countries that are to be sent to Washington. The flags used were those that were presented to Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane on the occasion of the recent visit in his honor recently on the grounds of the Mid-Pacific Institute. In accordance with his wishes they were held here for shipment to Washington. They are now to be sent forward doubly dedicated and are to be delivered by Secretary Lane to President Wilson.

Order of Exercises
Boy and Girl Scouts, pupils of the various schools and representatives of Japanese and Chinese organizations took part in the celebration, which opened with music by the Filipino orchestra followed by selections and singing by members of the orchestra of the Royal Hawaiian band. The principal address was delivered by Lorrin Andrews and following his speech, Judge Horace Vaughan, of the United States district court, spoke briefly before the Declaration of Independence was read in the various tongues.

Early in the afternoon groups began to gather on the spacious lawn in front of the Frazar home. The front part of the house on both stories was draped in the flags that were later removed and placed on a dais in preparation for shipping.

Before opening the exercises Alexander Hume Ford told the gathering that Mr. and Mrs. Frazar were away from the city, but he read a message of greeting from Mrs. Frazar. Children of the Kaimuki School in costume, led by their teacher, Miss Emma Good, gathered about the approach to the grounds which served as a platform. Among the children were Isabella Wilson in Spanish costume, Thelma Frazar, Portuguese; Maruta Tim, Korean; Ruth Lau, Chinese; Sulphina Sandak, Filipino and Katherine Kauliano, Hawaiian.

Andrews' Address
The address of Lorrin Andrews was brief. He told his hearers it was a hundred and forty-two years ago that a little group of patriots gathered together and enunciated a doctrine that the rest of the world at that time regarded as a political folly. It was not a new doctrine, he said, but it had never been enforced. Their doctrine was that all men are born equal and they took the stand they did at the risk of their lives at a time when they stood alone with a wilderness filled with savages behind them and the best fighting force in the world before them.

The speaker pointed out what has come of the action then taken by reminding his hearers that the whole civilized world now admits that without this country, which grew from that first small beginning, it would be impossible today to hope to conquer the Prussian hordes or check the Hohenzollern aspiration to dominate the world. Just as the American political doctrine is based on the equality of man, he said, the Pan-Pacific Association, which had its birth in Hawaii, has as its purpose the establishment of brotherhood and equality for all the races that enter into it. The only great future the world can have he said, would come when all races joined hands together and he asked what better day there could be for Pan-Pacific organization to come together and celebrate than the Fourth of July.

Declaration Read
After Judge Vaughan had spoken briefly, the Declaration of Independence was then read in the various tongues. Those who took part in the reading and the nationality they represented were as follows: Judge Vaughan, American; T. Katsunuma, Japanese; S. K. Lau, Chinese; J. P. Park, Korean; S. C. Dizon, Filipino; Mrs. F. L. Lee, Java Dutch; Margaret Brice, Portuguese; Mrs. H. B. Campbell, Russian; Samuel Kanaoka, Hawaiian; D. Marimbo, Spanish; C. E. Maxwell, Maori; and Fred Harrison, Australian.

After the reading of the Declaration of Independence, Ford and Boy Scouts removed the flags from their hangings to the dais prepared to receive them.

With a Briton reading the Declaration of Independence, with flags of Allied nations raised aloft, and with representatives of the nations fighting with America against autocracy occupying places of honor upon the platform, the striking stand which was used when Kalakaua was crowned king in the Hawaiian Islands, Honolulu's Fourth of July in the year 1918 assumed a distinctive meaning yesterday more significant than any celebration of America's natal day ever held in the Hawaiian Islands, or even anywhere else in the world.

That one hundred and forty years ago was modeled the original profound sentiment of the representatives of the British original American colonies that a descendant of a Briton man of 1776 could not the indictment against England's German King was perhaps the most outstanding feature of a program of patriotic incidents which was prepared that all people dwelling in the Paradise of the Pacific could participate, and with their applause and cheer assert their protest against the atrocities committed in the name of the Kaiser.

Day In Foreign Lands
Fourth of July celebrations in Honolulu in former years were participated in principally by American residents here and the Hawaiians, who took kindly to the day and made of it an occasion of patriotic outburst. Yesterday the situation was reversed; the men who had charge of the day's events were men of foreign lands, with only a sprinkling of Americans. A Briton read the Declaration of Independence; seven flags displayed and cheered were those of foreign countries; the Fourth of July of 1918 in Honolulu demonstrated more certainly than ever before that the unification of the races was complete, save that of the "Unspeakable Turk" and the "Unspeakable Prussian," as Chief Justice L. C. Cooke, in his oration, declared the Kaiser to be.

Nearly 4000 people—Americans, British, French, Portuguese, English, Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, Korean, Porto Rican—gathered beneath the great monkey pod trees in the palace grounds, to help celebrate this unusual Fourth. It was a typical sunny Hawaiian day. Red, white and blue bunting and American flags made a patriotic splash of color upon the ground, which was used as the speakers' platform, while from the tallest bastion of the executive building Old Glory waved triumphantly, and many an eye looked upward at its fluttering and gleaming folds when the presiding officer read brief dispatches from the front telling of American and British and French victories against the Germans and of the shooting down of flocks of enemy airplanes.

Crowd Enthusiastic
It was a large and enthusiastic crowd, almost if not quite as large as that gathered for the former days, for a firecracker was heard throughout the two hours the program was being unfolded. Only when called upon to give three cheers did the poet in patriotism of the cheer make itself manifest, or when joining in with the 25th Infantry soldier "mob singers" when patriotic selections were sung.

Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts were present in large numbers, the former to usher people to seats and preserve lines the latter to circulate through the crowd with ice cold water for the thirsty.

Upon the platform was a distinguished group of men and women. Governor McCarthy, attired in white linen, and wearing his favorite coral hibiscus boutonniere flower, and his military staff were prominently featured on the platform. Also present were Admiral Dyer, U. S. N., commandant of Pearl Harbor Naval Station, representing the navy, and his aid, Lieut. R. L. Martin; Peter Cushman Jones, a resident of Honolulu for more than sixty years whose ancestor fought at Bunker Hill, was also accorded a seat of honor, and evinced unusual interest in the reading of the Declaration of Independence by a Britisher, bearing his approval of the new order of things which has moulded America and Britisher together so closely, since the Kaiser began the world war.

There were representatives of the Daughters of the American Revolution and of the Daughters of Hawaii; Mrs. W. A. Bryan for the former, and Mrs. Henry Macfarlane for the latter. Mrs. A. L. Andrews represented the National Auxiliary of the Council of National Defense.

The general committee in charge of the program, occupying seats included Gerrit F. Wilder, chairman, representing the chamber of commerce; Fred Harrison, J. C. McGill and George Bustard representing Great Britain and her colonies; Victor Lange, Belgian; Pierre Barron, French; Chuck Hoy and C. K. A. Chan; M. C. Sabeo, Porto Rican; T. Katsunuma, Japanese; Townsend, Korean; and R. C. Brown, secretary.

At nine o'clock the Hawaiian band, playing on the Fourth of July for the forty-sixth time since its organization back in the early 70's, with the former leader on that first celebration—Capt. Tom Berger, sitting nearby, played a number of patriotic selections. Then from the bleachers came a rippling flood of activity as 175 enlisted men of

the 25th United States Infantry led by Bandmaster King of the 25th Infantry band, sang popular war songs of the day.

It was a revelation to the civilian that such a vast volume of music could be rendered by this group of fighters, and that it all should be so melodious. Under skillful batonage, with the accompaniment of the Hawaiian Band, the mob singers sang "Over There," and "Joan of Arc," and then swung to the stirring strains of "Good-Bye Broadway, Hello France," and then on to "Long Boy." Every song was applauded and like Oliver Twist, the audience called for more and more and the men smilingly responded, while Leader King coaxed the crowd to join in.

Chairman Wilder of the general committee called the audience together and announced that the gathering was in response to the President's request that the people of all countries join in this unusual celebration. He introduced George W. Smith as master of ceremonies. After reading some news despatches telling of American victories at the front, to each of which the crowd responded with applause, Mr. Smith said the service should appropriately be blessed. Rev. Alexander Akana, who is soon to be called as pastor of Kawahia hoo church, invoked the blessing in a masterful manner and asked the God of Battles to aid the Allies in their effort to stay the hand of cruelty and to preserve civilization and liberty.

Mr. Smith said that the citizens of Honolulu had been gathered fittingly to observe the anniversary of the entrance of the United States into the world war, and that it was but a few weeks ago that foreign residents had been invited by the President to participate in America's freedom, and said that all were now brothers in the battle for freedom.

In introducing Henry A. Taylor as the reader of the Declaration of Independence, Mr. Smith said this Declaration would be read upon all the Allied battlefields, in the camps of the soldiers, and read aloud in many tongues, from the frozen seas of the north, far to the south below where the Southern Cross stood in the skies, and it was important that in Honolulu it should be read by one who had been born a British soldier.

Mr. Taylor read the greatest human document ever adopted by man sitting in conference, in a loud, clear and ringing voice. Every paragraph was read so that the people forming the crowd near the walls of the grounds heard the words distinctly. Mr. Taylor read those parts which related to England's German ruler of 1776 with convincing sincerity, for it was his express wish that acting under the request of President Wilson for foreign-born people to participate in the anniversary of the Declaration to read the document. As he concluded his reading the audience applauded long and vigorously.

Chief Justice James L. Cooke, as the orator of the day, scored the Kaiser's government and called the Germans murderers, particularly when he referred to the murder of Red Cross hospital ship, this week. The Kaiser he called an arch murderer of all German murderers.

Justice Cooke said, in part: "A few years ago when many of us Honoluluans were traveling from Honolulu on a steamer and discussing the war we did not realize that that good ship would be converted into a troop ship carrying soldiers of America to the battlefields of France, and we did not then realize that within a few short days the world would be aflame with war. It is a fact that upon the very following day, July 5, 1914, the German Kaiser called a conference of the lords of Germany and it was then decided that the world should be thrown into the vortex of death and destruction. The Kaiser asked each one present if he was ready for the world conflict for which the military party had been preparing for forty years.

All answered in the affirmative with the exception of the financiers, who were in order to finance of foreign securities, and then they, too, would be ready.

As proof of that fact there was a quick phreng of orders and great numbers of securities were sold in the foreign stock markets, particularly in New York. After the lapse of twenty days or twenty-five days after the conference at Potsdam the war drums were water at over Europe. I am stating this to prove conclusively the fact that the Germans began the war, despite their denials in the newspapers. No sane man can have the least possible doubt of the fact that the Germans planned the war, but they also timed it and launched it!

We are told that there are a great many worthy Germans, but if that be true we must say that the good ones are not voting the German government at the present time.

We read only yesterday of the sinking of the Allied Red Cross hospital ship by a German submarine. We are advised that after it was sunk the Red Cross nurses were deliberately murdered by the crew of the submarine. That is only a repetition of the many, many acts of cruelty which have come to our notice and that shall be the judgment of mankind upon a people such as the Germans!

Now, mind you, they are not all bad, but the trouble is the bad ones are in power and they have cast a stigma over the entire nation.

In the past we have heard of the "Unspeakable Turk." In the future it will be the "Unspeakable Prussian." The day may arrive when they all will be the German Kaiser.

I challenge you to search the pages of history and find such another in human brute. You may compare him to Nero, and the result will be that Nero is a gentleman beside the Kaiser and the result will be that the acts of the Duke were un-mannered as a child compared to the atrocities of the German Kaiser.

We have much to be thankful for today. We have much to be proud of. There are many things we do not see. There is one people who have drawn our attention recently who have been little heard of in this war, yet they are the French Canadians of Quebec. They resisted the conscription act

but those people are now going forth and taking their place in the fighting lines in Europe.

There are the Irish. We all love the Irish. They are making the supreme sacrifice in this war. There were many who have gone on before we entered the war and hundreds of thousands have gone to fight the battles of England and the Allies with out a murmur. There are, however, certain Frankenstein men among them who are working hand in hand with the Germans. There are some among them who in their blind zeal act as a snare that may ensnare their own Allies have been defeated. That, however, should not be taken as a judgment against the race. This is merely the exception.

We are proud of our American civilization, and we are proud of the great and noble men who are now controlling the destinies of this country. We are proud of the part little Hawaii is taking, of our soldiers and sailors.

The Kaiser reckoned without his host when he figured that the United States would not be a material factor or a benefit to the Allies.

Behind our preparations; behind the record that our shipping board is making with the number of ships that are being built; behind the water, every month behind all this, which every month are gliding from the ways into the water, as our answer for the freedom of the seas to the Kaiser, our nation stands solidly against kaiserism.

Behind the record of our navy, we can reflect upon the fact that the despicable operations of the submarines have decreased, more than fifty per cent since the entry of our navy into the conflict. Behind the record of the transportation of our troops, there is the knowledge that we have a million men over seas, there is the statement by the British that we are five months ahead of time in that regard.

Mind you, this million of men has been transported across the ocean with the loss of but 250 men.

This is Independence Day. It is one we have long celebrated and will celebrate for many years to come, perhaps for all time, and I have in mind that this day will be secondary only to another Independence Day we are going to celebrate. That will be the anniversary of the overthrow of the German Kaiser and his Potsdam crowd. It will mark the going of the military autocracy; it will mark the triumph of right over might, civilization over savagery, light over darkness and the reign of God over the cohorts of the Devil.

The day is approaching when the dark clouds of international discord will be rent asunder and the sunlight of peace break forth upon the earth, and a victorious American army will be marching through home and then again will the morning stars sing together and again will the sons of God shout with joy.

The calling of the Allied forces to the front of the platform, one by one, was an interesting phase of the program. As the strains of America, played by the Hawaiian Band, softly reached the ears of all, Miss Louise Eginton, representing the front of the platform, and slowly unfolded the Stars and Stripes. As she stepped aside, the flag of Great Britain was brought to the front by Miss Eloise Harrison, who was draped in the same colors. "God Save the King" was played, until she stepped bare to the music of "Columbia, My Country" the appearance of the French Tricolor as it was brought forward by Miss Juliette Lillithale. She was dressed in red, white and blue and wore a Liberty cap. The Marcelline flag was played while France's flag was unfolded.

The Chinese flag was borne by Yack Hoy Loong, who was attired in old style Chinese costume, a contrast to the military style flag of the modern Chinese Republic. The Japanese flag was offered by Miss Yashika Fujikawa, who wore a becoming native kimono. For both China and Japan, the national anthems of those countries were played.

The flags of Portugal and Italy were displayed last (but not least) by Miss Louie Stanton and Mrs. S. J. Todd, respectively. Miss Stanton wore a quaint peasant costume of Portugal.

Following this ceremony, the meeting was brought to a close by the presiding officer, and at twelve o'clock the national salute was fired in the capital grounds by a detachment of the Hawaiian National Guard.

This salute was not only in honor of America's natal birthday but in honor of all the countries allied with America in the war.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED
By inter-island steamer, Honolulu, from Hawaii and Maui, arrived July 4. From Hawaii—Miss A. Morrison, Miss E. L. Anderson, Miss G. Bennett, A. Edwards, J. W. Russell, Miss W. Norton, E. W. Hochstadt, L. W. de Vries, Mrs. H. Livingston, Mrs. M. A. Miller, Mrs. C. J. Buckston, Mrs. M. A. Miller, Mrs. D. T. Johnson, Mrs. C. A. Carter, Mrs. E. Kessler, Mrs. J

THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

KODERICK O. MATHRSON, EDITOR

FRIDAY MORNING JULY 5, 1918.

THE ADVERTISER'S SEMI-WEEKLY

BREVITIES

The remainder of the Lane party consisting of Mrs. Franklin K. Lane, Miss Nancy Lane, Lathrop Brown, special assistant to the secretary and Mrs. Brown have left for the mainland. Secretary Lane has already reached the Coast and is now on his way to Washington.

Nearly 400 persons enjoyed the Fourth of July dance given by the Outrigger Club at its Waikiki pavilion last night. The dance was reported to be a huge success and very enjoyable by all those present. The music was furnished by the "Dude" Miller orchestra.

A group of officers of the Hawaiian department made an official call on Governor McCarthy yesterday morning. Included in the party were Brig. Gen. A. P. Blockson, Col. G. C. Woodward, Col. B. M. Schofield, Lieut. Col. H. C. Merriam, Lieut. C. F. Cleveland, Lieut. Philip Rice and Maj. C. W. C. Deering.

The semi-annual report of the financial accounts of the federal court clerk's office has been approved by Judge Horace Vaughan, after they were submitted by William L. Rosa, the chief clerk. The report showed that the office has estimated nearly \$1000 above all expenses since the first of the year.

Since all passengers leaving here for the mainland have been required to secure travel permits, cards have been issued to 1022 citizens and 165 aliens. This does not include children below twelve years of age who have left here with their parents or guardians, as they are not required to have travel permits.

Two new members of the industrial accident board who were appointed yesterday by Governor McCarthy are George Weight, who will represent Maui on the board, and Frank O. Boyer, who will represent Honolulu. Another appointment made by the Governor yesterday was that of Miss Elizabeth Dutoit as a member of the board of registration of nurses.

The steamer Kinau was held for nearly half an hour Wednesday afternoon by the vigilance corps when it was informed wrongly that Governor McCarthy was to leave for Kauai on his vessel. The purser finally called up the Governor and told him he was delaying the departure of the steamer. The Governor informed the purser that he had no intention of leaving at that time for the Garden Island. No one seems to know how the impression was given to the Kinau purser that the Governor was to leave for Kauai Wednesday, although the territorial executive says he intends to do so later.

Accompanied by his wife and two daughters, P. C. Lindsay, cashier of the Hawaiian National Bank of Kahului, returned from a vacation trip to the mainland. J. H. Kunewa, division tax assessor and collector of Maui, Molokai and Lanai, arrived in the city yesterday morning to consult with his new chief, Treasurer Metzger.

Harrison Rice, eldest son of Sheriff Rice, of Kauai, arrived in Honolulu from California where he had been attending school. He left in the afternoon for his home at Lihue. Former Judge Chas. S. Dole, of Kauai, who enlisted in the United States Army in the hope of getting to the front, is in the city for the Fourth. He is a nephew of former U. S. Judge Sanford B. Dole.

Among the persons who have recently arrived in Honolulu from the Orient were the following: T. Izumi, A. G. May, F. McKean, K. Onoroto, K. Ooi, S. P. Phelps, Mrs. S. P. Phelps, S. Sakai, Mrs. K. Tanaka, Mrs. E. B. Temple, Mrs. K. Uyeno, C. S. Weight, Mrs. M. Yamamoto and Y. Yumea.

District Attorney S. C. Huber is to leave for Hilo today where he will deliver the Fourth of July oration at the Crescent City celebration. He will be accompanied by his daughter, who is going to take this opportunity to make her first visit to the Volcano. The district attorney and his daughter will not return to Honolulu until next Tuesday.

Col. Alford Hasbrouck, who has been commanding officer of the Twentieth Infantry at Fort Douglas, Salt Lake City, Utah, will pass through Honolulu in the near future enroute to the Philippines to report to the commanding general of the department for duty. Colonel Hasbrouck has had a long and successful career in the army, and had hoped to go across to France with the Twentieth, which by the way was stationed a few years ago at Fort Shafter. He accompanied the regiment from the Mexican border to Fort Douglas.

A Territory wide campaign has been launched by the Vigilance Corps to petition President Wilson urging him to forbid the publication of newspapers and magazines in the German language during the period of the war. Petitions have been prepared by J. K. Butler, William Thompson and W. H. Crozier, the Vigilance Corps committee, and sent to prominent men to circulate, and will also be left in various stores and hotels, so that the passing public may read and affix signatures.

It is urged by the committee that women be asked to sign this petition, the more women the better, the committee suggests. The Vigilance Corps says that the request to take this action emanates from the national headquarters of the American Defense Society.

The corps endorsed the suggestion at its last meeting, and announced that "it is scarcely necessary to remind Americans of the fact that the publication of the German newspapers has aided in maintaining the solidity of the Pro-German propaganda, and has been one of the most effective agencies of the German propaganda."

The petitions are to be signed up and returned to the committee by July 20 and will then be forwarded to Washington. The formation of at least one coast artillery company of the Home Guard will follow the organization of a number of infantry companies, although no steps have yet been definitely taken to call for men for this branch of the army service.

The Hawaiian National Guard having turned over two fine regiments of infantry to the United States for active service during the war, with the selective draft service recruiting both regiments to a war strength of 3400 men from island draft age men, the territorial government has relieved the war department of much of its manpower necessities for garrisoning various local army posts.

The Home Guard which is being organized to replace the old national guard regiments will include not only infantry, but coast artillery, and will be trained in the use of the guns at some of the forts of the Hawaiian department.

PERSONALS

J. W. Russell, the Hilo attorney, is registered at the Young, having arrived yesterday. Miss Genevieve Taylor is now in Maui where she will visit with Miss Frances Baldwin of Hailu.

M. Tokieda, manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank in San Francisco, is in Honolulu for a short visit. T. A. Cressway, vocational instructor for the island of Kauai, is in the city for a stay of a couple of weeks.

Among the returning passengers from Hilo yesterday were Attorney-General Harry Irwin and Major J. M. Cameron. Judge J. J. Banks, the assistant district attorney, is to deliver the oration at the Ad Club Fourth of July luncheon today.

Mrs. W. N. Stewart and daughter, of Lihue Kauai, are spending a couple of weeks in the city. They are guests at the Young. Mrs. W. H. Field, of Wailuku, who with her children, has been visiting in the city will return this morning to her Maui home.

Miss Olive Villiers, daughter of the Episcopal rector at Wailuku, arrived in Honolulu yesterday to visit her brother and sister-in-law. J. S. B. MacKenzie, of Kahului, who is headed for the war front, arrived here yesterday and will leave soon for Europe, going via Canada.

It is reported from Hawaii that Charles H. Jennings, manager of the Panahan store, will shortly move to Maui to take charge of the Paunene store.

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A. G. M. ROBERTSON IS A POSSIBILITY FOR DELEGATESHIP

May Enter Race If Kuhio Decides Not Be Candidate To Succeed Himself in Congress

JARRETT A POSSIBILITY BUT NOT YET CANDIDATE

Intimation Is Given Another Democratic Dark Horse May Appear

Delegate J. K. Kalaniana'ole's intimation given out yesterday that he might not again be a candidate for re-election, it is understood, sent a distinct jar through the ranks of the Republican party, and the result of a deal of speculation concerning what's to be done in the event that the Delegate does not run, is a report that former Chief Justice A. G. M. Robertson, who was often mentioned for office years ago, but who steadfastly refused, may at length become a Republican candidate.

Basis for the belief that the former chief justice might now be willing to take the job if Kuhio does not compete is given when it is remembered that his chief reason in the past for refusing to run was that he and the Prince were the best of friends and for that reason he would under no circumstances oppose him. Political strategists, and particularly the Republicans are now wondering if in a changed condition brought about by Kuhio's refusal to run, Robertson might not be induced to come forward.

Kuhio's Reasons In making his announcement yesterday the Delegate said he had given sixteen years of his life to the service of the Territory as Delegate and he said he felt the time is nearing when he should retire and give more attention to his private business. The announcement, of course, is by no means a definite decision, but the Prince has made it plain that he is doing a good deal of earnest thinking on the question of again being a candidate. It is expected that he will reach a decision in the matter before he leaves for Washington about the end of the month.

It seems to be generally agreed among Republicans that Kuhio can have the Washington billet as long as he wants it, and a majority of Democrats, from all accounts, agree that he cannot be beaten so long as he appears as a candidate. The Hawaiians think of Kuhio as their Alii; he is popular with the masses, and his years of experience in congress impresses the business men.

With Delegate Kalaniana'ole raising questions about whether or not he will be a candidate for re-election, and L. L. McCandless, though heretofore a hardy perennial, remaining discreetly silent, the political field in a sense is barren so far as party representatives are concerned and is left for the present at least to the two who are running as independents, Dr. J. H. Raymond of Maui and Joel Cohen of Honolulu.

Reports that High Sheriff William Jarrett would come out and make the race for nomination on the Democratic ticket under certain conditions could not be confirmed yesterday, but still Sheriff Jarrett is a possibility, and besides him, it is known that there is a dark horse in the field. It begins to be apparent that whatever steps the Democratic party will take here to oppose Delegate Kuhio's re-election or the election of another, in the event the Delegate does not run, will only be known when L. L. McCandless says definitely whether or not he will again be a candidate.

H. CUSHMAN CARTER DIES IN CALIFORNIA

H. Cushman Carter, well known Honolulu and prominent Merchant Street stock broker, died at Sierra Madre, California, yesterday following a lingering illness of more than two years. His brother, J. Oliver Carter, and sister, Mrs. W. H. Babbit, were at the bedside of their brother when he passed away. Cushman Carter left Honolulu more than two years ago in the hope of regaining his health in Southern California. He returned here the latter part of last year but as his health did not improve here, he again left for California about two months ago. Upon the receipt of news that Mr. Carter's condition was serious, Mrs. Babbit left for the mainland ten days ago and was able to be with her brother shortly before he died.

H. Cushman Carter was thirty-eight years of age at the time of his death and was unmarried. He was born in Honolulu and began his early education in Pomona College, later going to St. John's Military Academy, New York. For several years he was associated with his father, the late J. O. Carter, in the handling of estates and other realty matters. Upon his father's death he succeeded him in the management of this business. About five years ago he became associated with Harry Armitage in the stock and bond business.

Mr. Carter is survived by his brother, J. Oliver Carter, and four sisters, Mrs. W. H. Babbit, and the Misses Charlotte, Mary and Gussie Carter. The remains will be shipped to Honolulu where they will be interred in the Carter family plot in Nuamuu Cemetery.

QUAKE RECORDED

WASHINGTON, July 3.—(Associated Press)—A severe earthquake for two hours today registered indications on the local instruments. It is estimated that the earthquake occurred 3900 miles away.

CASE AGAINST TOBACCO COMPANY IS DISMISSED

WASHINGTON, July 3.—(Associated Press)—The federal trade commission today dismissed the complaint against the American Company charging it with unfair competition in fixing resale prices.

INTERMENT CAMP CAN BE ESTABLISHED

Head of National Defense Committee Writes That Hawaii Has Right To Go Ahead

George Garner, Washington director of the National Defense Committee, has written Ed Governor Carter to the effect that Hawaii may establish an interment camp for alien enemies and disloyal persons without permission from Washington. Mr. Garner gives an authority for this statement, Gen. Frank A. McIntyre, chief of the bureau of insular affairs.

In his letter Mr. Garner cites the conditions which prevail in the Philippines, where an interment camp is now established. He also says that any action for interment in Hawaii or shipment of undesirable to the mainland for interment may be taken by the Governor, commander of the Hawaiian department of the army, the territorial government, the army, navy or department of justice. The Washington chief highly commends the local branch of the Vigilance Corps for the work which has been accomplished here in the past. Following is the communication:

"Hon. George B. Carter, Honolulu, Hawaii. "My Dear Governor:—Your letters in regard to the demand in Hawaii for an interment camp for enemy aliens and disloyal persons, together with the resolutions adopted by the Hawaiian Vigilance Branch of the American Defense Society, have been of such interest and importance that I have gone into the subject deeply, and now write you what I get. Probably, the situation is best and most intelligently explained by Gen. Frank A. McIntyre, chief of the bureau of insular affairs, whom you know, although his bureau, of course, now has nothing to do with Hawaii. Can Go Right Ahead

"As he explains it, the government of Hawaii can go right ahead and establish an interment camp, itself, without permission from Washington or any action by the war department, the interior department or the department of justice." This was done in the Philippines, he says, on order of the governor general, although later the Philippines found it more advisable to send such persons to the United States for interment. Porto Rico, also, he adds, has sent such undesirable to the states, where they have been interned.

"Should you not care to do this, he says that the undesirable may be shipped to the states on a transport, one calling at Hawaii each month, and be sent to Salt Lake City or some other detentive camp. "Any action for interment in Hawaii or shipment to the states, he says, may be ordered by the Governor or the commanding general in Hawaii—by the territorial government, the army, the navy or justice, any one of them.

Up To Gregory "As to the department of justice, it strikes me that you will get better recognition by writing yourself, on behalf of the Vigilance Branch, direct to Attorney General Gregory, on the situation. Not that I shall not be glad to take it up with him, but that conditions will appeal more to him if laid before him, direct, by a leading resident or group of residents of Hawaii than if coming to him through a third party, no matter how interested and enthusiastic that third party may be. I am thinking only of the best way to get results; that is what we want.

"Of course, the care of dependents of the undesirable is somewhat of a problem, but General McIntyre has faith that you will be able to solve it. "From what I gather, you are doing a great work in Hawaii—and heaven knows, such good work is needed in every inch of United States territory. "In all probability, I shall have more to write you in a day or so, and therefore will not make this epistle too long.

"Please, be sure to let me know how the Washington end of the Society can help the Hawaiian Branch as a whole, or each and every member of it individually, on either ads or personal matters. I want you and your association to feel that you have a personal representative here, as well as an American Defense Society representative—and that I know to be the desire of the headquarters and the officers of the society, also.

"With all the best wishes to you, personally and in your work, believe me, "Cordially and sincerely yours, "GEORGE GARNER.

PANAMA YIELDS AND WILL HOLD ELECTIONS

PANAMA, July 3.—(Associated Press)—Following the action of the United States under the treaty with this republic in ordering the military polling of this city and Colon, the Panamanian government has withdrawn from its plan for the postponement of elections and they will be held on Sunday.

It was the indication of growing disorder, resulting from the proposed postponement of elections, that occasioned the action of the United States government for the purpose of protecting its interests and the great isthmian waterway.

Can You Afford the Risk?

Were you ever seized with a severe attack of cramp, colic or diarrhoea without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house? Don't take such risks. A dose or two will cure you before a doctor could possibly be called, and it never fails even in the most severe and dangerous cases. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co.—Advertisement.

Labor and Thrift

THROUGHOUT the United States today a labor shortage of eighteen million men exists, according to the figures of Mark Sullivan, writing in Collier's. Two million have been called into the military service, half a million into the navy and half a million into the national ship-building yards. At least two million men—including women who do necessary work other than house-keeping—are now or will soon be required in the airplane manufacturing, and the manufacture of airplanes is one of the minor industries of the war.

"Frank Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank of New York, has found an ingenious and convincing way of arriving at the number of our man power which has been diverted from normal pursuits into war work," says Mr. Sullivan. "He first points out that the total amount of production that all our man power can do in a year is about \$30,000,000,000. Then he sets down alongside this fact the other fact that the appropriations made by the United States government for the present year are \$19,000,000,000. That is to say, the government is going to buy, for war purposes (allowing for some millions for duplications) about one-half of the entire productive capacity of the country. In other words, the government is going to hire for war work, and take away from normal pursuits, about one-half the entire man power of the country. That would be between 17,000,000 and 18,000,000 of our man power. Others estimate the number, for the present, as somewhat lower. They say that although it is true that the country, in an industrial way, is now more than fifty percent at war, various considerations reduce the total of man power diverted. A little later on, they say, the diversion will amount to fifty percent."

To meet this drain upon the labor supply, with no immigration arriving, labor must be diverted from many of its present tasks. Mr. Sullivan points out. It cannot be drawn from the farming class, because agriculture is today one of the very first essentials, nor can it be drawn from the transportation industries, because transportation is also one of the prime essentials for winning the war and must be increased rather than decreased. Summing up the labor situation, the writer says:

With only 35,000,000 man power to start on, with 18,000,000 of that diverted to war work; with 12,000,000 engaged in farming; with 2,250,000 engaged in transportation, and more needed—under these conditions the idea of business as usual is out of the question. Beat the devil around the bush as we may, we shall always arrive at the same point; namely, a fixed total of 35,000,000 man power, and under present conditions a shortage of from 15,000,000 to 18,000,000. That is the main, central fact. That is the essential truth.

But there are some things we can do. They will be far from curing the famine, but they will alleviate it. And there are some other things proposed which it may or may not be expedient to do. All the proposals for alleviating the famine in man power come down to these five: 1. Conscript labor. Draft all males from eighteen up to fifty or sixty and put each of them at work in industries designated by the government. (Some of the proposed bills put the limits at twenty to forty-five; others at sixteen to sixty-five.) 2. Take up the slack in the man power we have. By supervision, avoid the wastage of time and man power. Make more economical use and more continuous use of the labor we have. 3. Use more women in industry. 4. Bring in the Chinese. 5. Self-denial. Do without. Economize man power by refraining from the use of luxuries which consume man power. Go on a war basis and consume only necessities.

The writer argues that conscripted labor cannot be satisfactory labor nor effective in the final net results. "There is a better way than government compulsion," he decides. The second proposal is already being put into effect, the government employment bureaus having largely done away with competition for labor among the largest manufacturers. The employment of women will not fill the gap, inasmuch as many women are already included in the tabulations of labor and inasmuch further as this country must not make the mistake of interfering with "the opportunity and capacity of these women to have families". France's need of man power is ghastly, he points out, but even there the authorities are "careful to make it easy for women to be war workers and mothers too".

The suggestion of importing Chinese will appeal to Hawaii, but at the present time it is not practicable, says Mr. Sullivan. Two years from now it might be possible to bring in a million Chinese laborers, but not today, simply because we have not the ships in which to carry them. If we had ships to bring a million or two Chinese we would use them to carry a million or two more soldiers to France. There are not even ships to transport the 75,000 available Porto Rican laborers to the mainland, or the 10,000 available laborers ready on the Virgin Islands.

"The final and best way of meeting the famine in man power," he says in conclusion, and it is exactly what the President has said in a recent proclamation, "is by avoiding the consumption of man power. We must first of all understand the problem. We must then build on that understanding a great national, spontaneous, voluntary movement in the direction of not using a pound or a yard of any commodity that is not absolutely necessary to well-being. We must first understand

that every commodity we use is based on man power. We must understand that every minute an electric light is turned up is just that much consumption of man power in the power station, on the railroad that brought the coal to the station, and in the mine where the coal was dug. We must realize that that man power is sorely needed to fight the war, and that just in so far as we refrain from using it we are giving it to the nation for war. We must understand that the same is true of everything we eat or wear. We must carry this thought with us every waking minute. It must be a purpose ever present and continuous. The achievement of it must be a point of pride. We must create a nation-wide rivalry in doing without.

"We must understand that the best patriot and the one who is most efficiently serving the nation is the one who achieves most in the direction of doing without."

Is Democracy a Failure?

THE American people have achieved a victory for democracy. They have proved that they can govern themselves.

Through all sorts of agencies the United States food administration has endeavored to bring home to the Nation the vital necessity for sending wheat, meat, fats and sugar over there. What has been the response?

Before the war we used to send across about eighty-five million pounds of pork products every month. In 1916, before we were really "in it", there was a great demand and so we began to send more. We even got up to 121,000,000 pounds a month. But our herds of hogs decreased in doing this, for we were increasing our own consumption to a great extent. That meant that there had to be a big change somewhere and so in the latter half of 1917, even with all our conservation we got up only to seventy-four million pounds a month.

Now comes the startling part of the story. Today, with practically the same herd of hogs in relation to the population that we had before the war, we are exporting about 285 million pounds every month, that is over three times as much as in peace times.

As for beef, before the war we used to send 17,000,000 pounds a month, while today we are shipping 70,000,000 pounds a month.

Perhaps wheat has been our biggest problem. We have realized how very important it is to give the Allies wheat. To the "staff of life", the "daily bread" of their prayers, is the wheat loaf.

What were the conditions on this side of the Atlantic? The wheat crop of 1917 was larger than the 1916 crop, but it was over one hundred fifty-five million bushels less than the average production for the years 1911 to 1915. If we had eaten as much as we usually do, we would have had only twenty million bushels to send over there.

We realized then, and we are still realizing, that we must not eat as much as usual. What have we done up to this time? We have sent one hundred twenty million bushels and by September 1 we will have increased this total amount by many millions.

Let the German militarists still argue that "democracy is a failure". They do not know the democracy of America!

War Stamps and Babies

BRAND WHITLOCK, our minister to Belgium when the German hordes first entered that martyred country and for three long years thereafter, is now telling us of some of the things that happened during that orgy of German lust. He writes in "Everybody's" as follows:

It was on that Sunday morning of the 23d, the Germans that swarmed down the Froidraun road, entered the quarter of Penant, arrested the inhabitants and took them to the Rocher Bayard. The people were held there, evidently as a screen, while the Germans began to construct a temporary bridge over the river. The French were on the other side and now and then they shot at the soldiers working there. The Germans, annoyed by the spitting, irregular fire, sent a citizen of Dinant, one of the prisoners, in a boat across the river to inform the French that unless they ceased firing the civilians would be shot. M. \_\_\_\_\_ made his dangerous voyage, accomplished his mission, and returned to take his place among his fellows. But a few stray bullets still sped across the river.

Then was committed the atrocious crime. The prisoners were massed together, nearly ninety of them, old men and young, women, girls, and boys, little children, and babies in their mothers' arms. A platoon was called up; the colonel in command gave the word to fire, and the gray soldiers, in cold blood, shot down those ninety persons as they stood huddled there together. Among them were twelve children under the age of six years, six of whom were little babies, whose mothers, as they stood up to face their pitiless murderers, held them in their arms.

The six babies were the child Floret, three weeks old; Nellie Poillet, eleven months old; Maurice Betemps, eleven months old; Gilda Genon, eighteen months old; Gilda Marekot, two years old, and Clara Strucy, two years old. Evening came; the soldiers were fumbling among the mass of dead. Some were still living; some, by a miracle, were unharmed. And these were dragged from the pile of bodies and made to dig a pit and to tumble into it the bodies of the victims of the tragedy, their relatives, their neighbors, and their friends.

There are 2,000,000 reasons why every American should buy War Savings Stamps.

There are 2,000,000 American babies under two years of age. When one has been told that a spark will ignite gunpowder and cause an explosion it is, of course, his right to touch a match to a powder magazine "to satisfy himself".

Petition Against Hun Language Papers Circulated

Mainland Movement Taken Up Here By Vigilance Corps, Urging President To Forbid Publication of German Prints

A Territory wide campaign has been launched by the Vigilance Corps to petition President Wilson urging him to forbid the publication of newspapers and magazines in the German language during the period of the war.

Petitions have been prepared by J. K. Butler, William Thompson and W. H. Crozier, the Vigilance Corps committee, and sent to prominent men to circulate, and will also be left in various stores and hotels, so that the passing public may read and affix signatures.

It is urged by the committee that women be asked to sign this petition, the more women the better, the committee suggests. The Vigilance Corps says that the request to take this action emanates from the national headquarters of the American Defense Society.

The corps endorsed the suggestion at its last meeting, and announced that "it is scarcely necessary to remind Americans of the fact that the publication of the German newspapers has aided in maintaining the solidity of the Pro-German propaganda, and has been one of the most effective agencies of the German propaganda."

The petitions are to be signed up and returned to the committee by July 20 and will then be forwarded to Washington.

HOME GUARD TO HAVE ARTILLERY COMPANY

The formation of at least one coast artillery company of the Home Guard will follow the organization of a number of infantry companies, although no steps have yet been definitely taken to call for men for this branch of the army service.

The Hawaiian National Guard having turned over two fine regiments of infantry to the United States for active service during the war, with the selective draft service recruiting both regiments to a war strength of 3400 men from island draft age men, the territorial government has relieved the war department of much of its manpower necessities for garrisoning various local army posts.

# HUNS VAINLY SEEK TO OUST AMERICANS IN MARNE SECTOR

### Massed Attacks Futile As Machine Gunners Mow Down and Tear Holes Through Serried Lines of Desperate Foe

### ORDERED TO REGAIN GROUND WITHOUT FAIL

### Importance of Victory Made Apparent By Enemy Tactics; Much Booty Is Taken In Addition To Heavy Casualties

WASHINGTON, July 4—(Associated Press)—Desperate and futile efforts were made throughout yesterday by the Germans to oust the Americans from their positions at Vaux and Bois de la Roche, on the Marne northwest of Chateau Thierry, indicating the importance with which the foe regards them. In the face of these assaults the Americans held and consolidated their gains and in so doing inflicted further great losses on the enemy.

### VICTORY IMPORTANT

Reports make it evident that there are few French assisting in the sectors where the splendid American successes were won and the proof of the importance of the gains is shown in the report of prisoners taken in yesterday's fighting which said that the massed German forces that were sent against the Americans had been ordered to retake the heights at all hazards and at all costs. This counter was presaged by a tremendous artillery fire but the American machine gunners mowed down and cut to pieces the advancing masses, strewing the field before them deep with dead and wounded. With the repulse of the counter the vigor of the artillery fire was further increased. Not a foot of ground was lost by the Sammys.

### BOOTY TAKEN

In addition to the casualties inflicted upon the foe in dead, wounded and prisoners when these positions were taken and first held, a considerable amount of booty was captured. This included six heavy and eighteen light machine guns, six trench mortars and more than 200 rifles, besides munitions, supplies and other equipment.

The positions gained include Vaux, Bois de la Roche and the neighboring woods and the Americans advanced their lines an average of 1000 yards along a front of a mile and a half.

### BATTLES ON HIGH

In this region the air fighting was especially heavy on Tuesday and yesterday. The American aviators engaged in twenty air battles and downed seven enemy planes, three on Tuesday and four Wednesday. Two American machines are missing. Reports from the front say that Quentin Roosevelt participated in this fighting.

### Day's Casualties

American casualties as reported by the war department yesterday were thirty-three marines killed in action, four dead of wounds and three severely wounded while the army casualties were eighteen killed in action, nine dead of wounds, six dead by accidents, four dead of disease, twelve severely wounded and thirty-six missing.

### TARDIEU ENTHUSIASTIC IN HIS PROPHECIES

PARIS, France, July 3—(Associated Press)—Andre Tardieu, the French high commissioner who has recently been in the United States and who is at the head of military arrangements of the Allied countries, in a statement to the Paris Journal says that there will be two and a half million American troops at the French front within six months. Tardieu says that the Americans are moving across at a tremendous rate and within a short time will add a huge force to the Allies.

# ONE THOUSAND HUNS TAKEN BY AMERICANS DURING JUNE ALONE

WASHINGTON, July 3—(Official)—Twelve hundred German prisoners have been captured by the American forces in France during the month of June and the total of their captures since they first went into actual fighting service is materially larger. The June figures were given in a telegram received from General Pershing and announced today by the war department.

### DEPARTURES MONTH BY MONTH

In his report to the President in which he told of the movement overseas of more than one million Americans said the departures by months beginning May 8, a year ago were 1918 for the first month; June, 12,291; July, 12,988; August, 16,323; September, 32,623; October, 38,269; November, 23,016; December, 48,940; January, 46,776; February, 48,027; March, 83,811; April, 117,212; May, 244,825 and June 276,372. In addition to these there were sent 14,644 members of the Marine Corps, making the grand total 1,919,115.

By reason of the superbly efficient protection which the navy has given to the transport system, said Secretary Baker, "only 291 of our forces have been lost at sea."

"Supplies and equipment for all our troops in France have been sent in adequate quantities."

"The output of all of the war industries of this country in this country is showing marked improvement and in practically all lines of equipment we are now securing an ample supply."

### NATION IS WELL PLEASED

President Wilson in replying to Secretary Baker said: "It is a record which I think must cause universal satisfaction because the heart of the country is unquestionably in this war and the people of the United States will rejoice to see their forces put faster and faster into the great struggle which is destined to redeem the world."

Secretary Baker called attention to the fact that the record number of troop shipments was made during the time that enemy raiders were operating off the coast of the country and said that troop movements were now six months ahead of the original schedule.

From Secretary Baker's figures it is comparatively easy for even the layman to figure what has been the fighting force of the United States at various times and approximately how many there are at the present time.

# Baron Rhondda, Britain's Food Controller, Representative of Big Industry, Taken By Death

LONDON, July 3—(Associated Press)—Lord Rhondda, the British food controller, long a personal friend of Engineer Lloyd George and a man of the greatest usefulness to the country since the war, died today.

Before he became the food controller of Great Britain, David Alfred Thomas (Baron Rhondda), was one of the leading representatives of Big Business in Great Britain and was known as the "Coal King," his coal interest in Wales, in the firm of Thomas & Davey, being so extensive as to have gained him that title. Because of his known splendid business abilities and capacity he was selected by Lloyd George in 1919 as munitions agent for Great Britain in America and went to New York where he was to cooperate with J. P. Morgan & Company with a view to the expediting of supplies and munitions of war. After his return to England he became food controller in the British national war cabinet, having served in Lloyd George's first cabinet as president of the local government board.

As Britain's food controller Baron Rhondda was called upon to meet and deal with many serious complications and his methods have been used where applicable by the food controllers or food administrations of other countries. Germany had announced its intention to starve Great Britain out in six months and the prevention of this, so far as conservation of supplies went, fell to Lord Rhondda. Born at Aberdare, March 26, 1846, David Alfred Thomas was privately educated before entering Cambridge where he was graduated with the degree of M. A. and entered the business of coal mining.

For a quarter of a century he was a member of parliament, first elected in 1885 to represent Merthyr Tydfil, Wales. He was also president of the Cardiff chamber of commerce and the southwest liberal federation.



DAVID ALFRED THOMAS BARON RHONDDA

# Strong Suspicions Attach to the Syracuse Explosion and Fire

SYRACUSE, New York, July 4—(Associated Press)—Strong suspicion attaches to the disaster which wrecked the Solway Semeit explosive plant on Tuesday and cost the lives of at least sixty-five persons, injuring fully two hundred more. Officials are now investigating the catastrophe from all angles and the district attorney said last night there were a number of incidences that pointed toward conspiracy. There were, he pointed out, several peculiar circumstances, the breaking down of the water supply and the electric lighting systems coincident and simultaneous with the explosion, he regarded as particularly significant. An investigation, full and thorough has been promised and has already been started.

After a hard and perilous fight the path of the flames was finally blocked and the fire subdued but not until a loss of more than a million dollars had been made.

Yesterday it was estimated that sixty-five had been killed and at least forty-nine bodies had been recovered and the hospitals were filled with the injured.

# German and Austrian Pacifists Advance Plan For Peace Parleys

AMSTERDAM, July 4—(Associated Press)—German and Austrian pacifists have a plan for securing peace which they propose soon to offer according to reports which are published in the Berlin Vossische Zeitung. The sentiment for the plan is reported to be strong in some Socialist party factions as well as with the more pacifist elements of all parties.

### Proposals are to be made for an inter-parliamentary conference to be held at Christiania. The suggestion is that each of the belligerents shall select three members, by secret ballot, to meet in some neutral country and prominent cities favoring Christiania, and that these delegates shall suggest a basis for a permanent peace, discuss and consider all proposals and report back to their constituting authority.

### Grand Duke Michael MAKES HIS ESCAPE

LONDON, July 4—(Associated Press)—Grand Duke Michael of Russia has escaped from Perm where he was in exile. It is reported in messages received here from Moscow. Those say that Zenoiev, president of the Petrograd soviet commission made this announcement to the soviet and said that the secretary of Grand Duke Michael had also mysteriously disappeared.

Several members of the Russian royal family recently sailed on a steamer from the Murman coast, says a Bergen despatch to Copenhagen.

### CHICAGO, Illinois July 3—(Associated Press)—The German club of this city, the largest organization of Germans in the United States, has changed its name to the "American Unity Club." It has 2300 members, all Ger-

# GENERAL DIAZ SHIFTS ATTACK AND ITALIANS CROSS PIAVE

### Vienna Admits Success Northeast of Caposio But Claims To Have Frustrated Other Attempts To Cross

### STRONG COUNTERS BY AUSTRIANS REPULSED

### In Mountain Regions and in San Lorenzo Valley Tide Still Turns Against Enemy Who Lose Heavily

NEW YORK, July 4—(Associated Press)—Striking hard at the Austrians, General Diaz has shifted the point of attack for the Italian forces and has once more brought strong pressure to bear in the Piave sector. After desperate resistance by the foe he succeeded in effecting for his forces a crossing of the Piave River northeast of Caposio and this Vienna last night admitted although it claimed that efforts to cross at two other points, one near the mouth of the river and the other near Zenson, were failures.

In yesterday's fighting the Italians, on the Piave front, attacked with dash and vigor, inflicting heavy losses in killed and wounded and taking about 2000 prisoners. At dusk last night they were holding their gains and consolidating them in the face of enemy counters.

At the head of the San Lorenzo Valley the Austrians met with further defeat in efforts to recover lost ground. Several heavy counters were directed against the Italian lines but these were repulsed with serious losses.

In the mountain sector the Italians are continuing their local offensive and battering the strongest of the enemy positions. Here some small gains were reported.

Northwest of Monte Grappa Austrian counters were repulsed.

### FRENCH PENETRATE GERMAN POSITIONS

### Poilus Inflict Losses and Capture Four Hundred and Fifty-seven Prisoners

NEW YORK, July 4—(Associated Press)—In an attack which the Meuse-Saints French forces yesterday achieved a considerable success against the Germans, said last night's official report from Paris. At the point of the bayonet the Poilus penetrated the boche positions, killed many and took 457 prisoners.

Elsewhere on the Western front the engagements were of minor importance, with the exception of the American marine front where successful fighting with the Allies and where there was some severe fighting.

Air activity continues and scouting parties are in frequent contact owing to the efforts of the Allies to locate the probable points of attack of the enemy. There has been no indication of a change in the blow may be struck but this is considered to be following the line of the more recent Tenth tactics.

### DUTCH CABINET IS TO RESIGN TODAY

### Complications With Great Britain and America Is Believed To Be the Cause

WASHINGTON, July 4—(Associated Press)—Resignation of the cabinet of the Netherlands is expected to be announced today. Announcement of the intention of the members to tender resignations was published yesterday in the Nieuws Grant, according to Rotterdam messages.

No surprise is occasioned in diplomatic circles by this announcement following closely on the publication of the reliability of Holland becoming seriously embroiled in a controversy with the Allies by reason of its announced intention to furnish potatoes in large quantities to Germany, at the same time expressing the willingness to furnish them in equal quantities to the other belligerents.

It is assumed that representations were immediately sent to Holland by the United States and Great Britain her such course would be considered in contravention with the agreement to neutrality between Holland and those countries and that if persisted in it would bring retaliatory measures, while at the same time Germany is assumed to be insisting on securing supplies of food.

### COMMUNICATION LINES MAY BE TAKEN BY NATION

WASHINGTON, July 3—(Associated Press)—The House Interstate Commerce committee today ordered a day's work report on the resolution authorizing the president to take over the telegraph, telephone, cable and radio systems. The resolution limits control of these to the period of the war.

# BIRTHDAY OF NATION BEING CELEBRATED AS NEVER BEFORE

"On the anniversary of our independence, the American expeditionary force renews its pledge of fealty and devotion to the cause of Liberty and adds to the resolution of their forefathers that all men are created free and equal their own resolution that the rights of the world shall be maintained and the American doctrine spread throughout its confines." General Pershing's Fourth of July message to the people at home.

### ALL NATIONS PARTICIPATE

Participation by more than 15,000,000 foreign born citizens or residents of thirty-four nationalities will make this year's United States Fourth of July celebration the most remarkable observance of Independence day in the history of the country. The greatest of preparations have been made for such observance in more than 300 cities.

### WILL MELT DEORATIONS

In New York and Chicago alone the parades will total more than 300,000. In the former city there will be put up a huge melting pot into which all of those who have received honors from the German or the Austrian emperors will throw their medals or decorations to be melted down. The resulting mass will be sold at auction and the proceeds be invested in War Savings and Thrift Stamps.

President Wilson, with representatives of the various Allied countries, will go to Mount Vernon, the home of George Washington and deliver an address which is expected to be notable. The exercises there are under the direction of a committee of foreign born citizens, representative of all nationalities.

Among the nationalities that will be participating in this celebration are Albanians, Armenians, Assyrians, Belgians, Bulgarians, Chinese, Czechoslovaks, Costa Ricans, Danes, Dutch, English, Finnish, French, Germans, Greeks, Hungarians, Italians, Japanese, Lithuanians, Mexicans, Norwegians, Poles, Portuguese, Rumanians, Sardinians, Swiss, Syrians, Spaniards and Venezuelans.

The Japanese will be especially prominent in New York, Chicago and San Francisco. Preparations for the celebration of the American holiday in England are taking in cables from London. The Stars and Stripes are to be flown from all town halls and hundreds of other buildings. King George and the members of parliament will hold a fellowship meeting and will cable greetings to President Wilson.

The American Red Cross tomorrow will deliver to every soldier and sailor at a hospital in the British Isles a personal message from President Wilson, written for this occasion.

# "Pitchfork Ben" Tillman, Fighting Senator of South Carolina, Loses Last Battle

WASHINGTON, July 3—(Associated Press)—Senator Benjamin R. Tillman, of South Carolina, recently stricken with paralysis, died this morning. His death was announced to both houses of congress and they adjourned as a mark of respect.

Benjamin Ryan Tillman's record in the United States senate, more especially in his early days when he was the "ogonem of 'Pitchfork Ben'" is the record of an aggressive fighter. Had he lived to the end of his term, March 3, next he would have rounded out a period of twenty-four years of continued service in that body.

Two episodes stand out conspicuously in the senatorial experiences of the late senator, his controversy with Mc Laurin, his colleague from South Carolina and his bitter verbal attack on the negro in which he boasted that in his own state the negro was deprived of the right of suffrage and forecast that unless steps were taken to prevent the negro would dominate the South in fifty years.

### McLaurin Controversy

The McLaurin controversy extended through a part of 1901 and 1902 and during it both senators tendered their resignations to the governor on May 24, 1901, but the governor declined to accept their resignations. On February 3, 1902, this affair culminated in a physical encounter between the two senators, his controversy with McLaurin, his colleague from South Carolina and his bitter verbal attack on the negro in which he boasted that in his own state the negro was deprived of the right of suffrage and forecast that unless steps were taken to prevent the negro would dominate the South in fifty years.

### Plea for Re-election

When Senator Tillman went before the people of his state for re-election nearly six years ago he issued a plea which he permitted to die "in the harvest" and his wish has been gratified. In that plea he gave an autobiographical sketch of his public career and said:

"To the People of South Carolina: Twenty-two years ago I asked you to elect me to the office of governor. You did it, after a very hot campaign, in which I spoke in every county of the state. Two years later I asked for re-election. You gave me the office the second time by an overwhelming vote. After four years' service in the governor's office I asked you to send me to the Senate, and, again, after a heated canvass, you placed me in the office I now hold.

"I have held this office for nearly eighteen years, and I am asking you to re-elect me to it, although my health is broken and I am no longer the strong and vigorous man I once was. I have a ripe experience and thorough knowledge of the workings of the government, and have many warm personal friends in the departments and in both branches of congress.

"I came to the Senate in a cloud of obloquy caused by the abuse of newspapers at home. I have fought my way in spite of it, and have lived to see most of the men in the press gallery my friends.

"By long service and hard work I have won an enviable position in Washington, and the state is entitled to whatever benefit I have in places on the committees, which can only be obtained by such service.

### Feared No Man in Debate

"I have flattered no man and feared no man in debate, and I have a strong desire to 'die in harness,' for some noble reason only.

"I have no words that can express my appreciation and gratitude for the confidence and love you have given me in all these years. If I did not feel that my experience and intimate acquaintance with public affairs will be



BENJAMIN RYAN TILLMAN, of South Carolina

# CZECHO-SLOVAK SUCCESSES MAY WIN AID FROM ENTENTE SOON

### Advance Across Siberia Is Cause of Important Conference At Which Subject of Recognition Is Discussed

### VLADIVOSTOK NUCLEUS FOR GROWING POWER

### May Prove Valuable Factor in Meeting German Aggression in Siberia But Is Admittedly Uncertain Element

WASHINGTON, July 4—(Associated Press)—Unexpected strength of the Czecho-Slovak bands which are now crossing Siberia and are reported to have gained most important advantages, have caused the Entente to hold a diplomatic conference and the outcome of the efforts of these forces is being watched by the Allies with the deepest interest.

### IMPORTANT NUCLEUS

The Czecho-Slovak force which now controls Vladivostok forms the nucleus for the gathering of the anti-Bolshevik elements. The Entente, if circumstances shall warrant as it appears that they likely will, may officially recognize and give aid to these forces.

They are regarded as a valuable asset in view of German aggressiveness in the Bolsheviki controlled territory of Russia, although still an uncertain quantity.

Havas despatches from Harbin said that the lifting of the embargo on shipments to Russia was for the purpose of relieving the suffering of the Chinese in Siberia and that it is recognized that if supplies of which Germany is greatly in need shall reach Russia, that will likely fall into the hands of Germany eventually.

In the Ukraine the tide seems turning against Germany. The government which the Germans established there appears to be tottering.

Ambassador David Francis, who is at Vologda, interior Russia, reports by cable to the war department that the Bolsheviki have arrested members of the Archangel provincial government and that they are threatening the arrest of the members of the independent Duma of Vologda for failure to execute the mandates of the Soviets.

At Archangel a delegation from the Murman coast and the White Sea coast has asked the consular representatives of France, the United States and Great Britain for Allied protection, says a Havas news agency despatch.

### KINDNESS OF LONG AGO IS RECALLED

WASHINGTON, July 3—(Official)—Viscount Ishii journeyed to Fairhaven, Massachusetts, today and will tomorrow deliver two addresses and present to the citizens a Japanese sword which rescued and bestowed kindly treatment, many years ago, upon a Japanese sailor named Manjuro Nakahama, who afterward lived at Fairhaven for eight years. This sailor returned to Japan, arriving a short time before the arrival of Commodore Perry and the Japanese credit him with procuring a favorable reception for the American naval commander and his epoch making expedition.

The sword will be presented to Fairhaven people as a gift from a prominent physician of Tokio who is a descendant of the sailor.

### CRAMP COLIC

No need of suffering from cramps in the stomach or intestinal pains. Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy cures them. To relieve the most severe cases, first take a few drops, then use the full strength after the attack comes on. For sale by all dealers. Chamberlain, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

### BANK CALL ISSUED

WASHINGTON, July 3—The National bank call has been issued as of June 30.

# SYRACUSE ROCKED BY GREAT EXPLOSION—PEOPLE IN PANIC

## Two Hundred Injured, Many Dead, When Blasts Destroy Powder Plant In Suburbs and Water System Deranged

SYRACUSE, New York, July 3.—(Associated Press)—At least sixteen are dead and not less than two hundred injured as the result of two terrific explosions of trinitrotoluol in the plant of the Solway Sement Company at Split Rock, a suburb of this city.

The entire city was rocked by the explosions and the population is panic stricken, for it is expected that more explosions will occur. The fire which followed and was increased by the blasts is beyond control and is eating its way toward more vats of "TNT", which it is feared will explode and increase the damage and loss of life.

### POISONOUS GAS LOOSED

Clouds of poisonous gases were loosed by the explosions. These are hampering the volunteer firemen in their effort to quench the flames.

The water system upon which the city depends for fire control was wrecked by the blasts, leaving the firemen powerless. Little or nothing can be done to check the progress of the flames.

### EMPLOYEES HURLED ALL DIRECTIONS

There were five hundred employees of the Solway Sement Company in the plant when the explosions took place. Fire which had broken out in the plant reached vats of TNT, which went up with a terrific roar. The five hundred employees were hurled in every direction by the force of the blasts, one of which followed quickly upon another.

The bodies of sixteen dead have already been recovered and it is feared that more will be found in the ruins. Search for them is hampered and rendered extremely hazardous through the probability that the fire will reach other vats of trinitrotoluol with resulting explosions.

### HUNDREDS ARE INJURED

Just how many were injured has not yet been ascertained. It is known that the list will reach two hundred, two-fifths of those in the plant at the time, and it is feared that many more will be found to have been injured.

Many of the people of Syracuse and the surrounding suburbs are leaving their homes, fearing that other explosions will occur. Every effort is being made to subdue the fire, but with the water system out of commission and the air filled with poisonous gases, little progress can be made.

## PASTOR SPURNED ROCKEFELLER GOLD

Doctor Gladden, Who Fought Against "Tainted Money," Dead At Columbus

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 3.—The Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden, for thirty years, until 1914, pastor of the First Congregational church of this city, and for the past four years at pastor emeritus, died at his home here today. For many years he had been one of the most widely known preachers and writers of his denomination in the United States. He strove hard in the pulpits and in his books for greater social reforms and his success in influencing the public mind was widely acknowledged.

Although he was a member of his career he will be remembered particularly through the fact that in 1905 he was the leading leader of an attack on "tainted money." The question arose when John D. Rockefeller offered the American Board of Christian Missions a hundred thousand dollars for its work on the east coast of the continent. The gladden pronounced acceptance of the gift as declaring that Mr. Rockefeller's money was ill-gotten wealth and unfit for Christian use. The church splits itself for work by taking bribes of tainted money. He said he ought to speak with the money and the will of Mr. Gladden's uncompromising stand gave rise to a widespread controversy, and though he was ostracized by the Board of Missions he continued his fight against allowing the church to form close relations with "treacherous wealth."

Doctor Gladden's courage as a reformer led him also into a slight tangle in politics. He was once named as a candidate for member of the city council in a municipal election at Columbus, and although entering as an independent in the richest residence ward of the city where there was normally a large Republican majority, he won by seventy six votes over the regular nominee. After his election he held to the neglect of social and municipal functions. It was highly probable, he believed, that the first Christian churches were municipal churches, that in every town or city was one church with several local organizations, each with its elder or leader, and all cooperating in the work of the city.

He believed that the need of the hour was the restoration of every town or city to the municipal church. He believed that the philanthropic leadership of the community would not be disrupted, he said.

Doctor Gladden was born February

## BIG HOWITZERS BUILT HERE GO TO FRANCE

One Gun Factory Is Turning Out Ten a Day

WASHINGTON, July 3.—(Associated Press)—American built 155 millimeter howitzers are now going to France, it was announced here yesterday. The department stated that one factory alone is turning out ten of the howitzers daily. These guns are in demand to supplement the artillery equipment formerly supplied the American army by France. The howitzers are of the French design, chiefly used for the purpose of creating barrages.

## DAY'S CASUALTIES HUNDRED AND FOURTEEN

WASHINGTON, July 3.—(Associated Press)—The American casualty list announced by the war department yesterday covered the losses of eighty one soldiers and thirty two Marines. The military list shows a total killed in action, ten dead of wounds received, and one of disease. Forty eight are listed as severely wounded, two as slightly wounded and two as having wounds of an undetermined nature. Ten are listed as missing.

The Marine casualty list of yesterday shows ten dead of wounds, one severely wounded and twenty nine missing.

He, INH, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, in his "Resolutions" published in 1910 he tells that both his grandfathers were school teachers and his father a country school teacher. He could read at family gatherings before he was three years old and he memorized portions of an English grammar before he was four years old. His father died when he was very young, and his mother took him to her country home in New York State where he worked on a farm. His mother's boy, went to school, and finally entered Williams College, taught, preached, and at last, with no attendance at a theological school, was ordained as a pastor of a little country church. He was later pastor of small churches in Brooklyn, New York City, and North Adams and Saratoga Springs, New York. He was well connected with the editorial staff of the Independent. The First Congregational Church in Columbus, Ohio, he was pastor for 12 years, and he has been one of the most famous preachers of the country.

## HUN EFFORT TO WIPE OUT WITNESSES TO ATROCITY IS RESPONSIBLE FOR MURDERS

LONDON, July 3.—(Associated Press)—The destruction by shells of the small boats carrying some two hundred and more of the wounded, medical officers and members of the crew of the British hospital ship *Llandovery Castle* appears to have been complete as no survivors were seen. The captain of the *Llandovery Castle* had been taken aboard the submarine and questioned by the U-boat commander, who attempted to make the British skipper acknowledge the presence of explosives on the hospital ship, he was shot the submarine attack the other boats carrying the survivors, seeing them shelled.

Apparently it was the intention of the submarine commander to destroy all witnesses of his crime, regardless of the fact that a number of women nurses were among them.

## America Now Has More Than Million Soldiers In France Or On Way There, Is President Wilson's Announcement

WASHINGTON, July 3.—(Associated Press)—More than a million American soldiers are now in France or on their way there, according to an announcement made by President Wilson last night.

The President's statement, which will be hailed with joy by the Nation is based, he says, upon a communication addressed to him by Secretary of War Baker, in which the latter says that since America's entry into the war more than a million soldiers have sailed for France.

The first unit to start for Europe sailed May 8, 1917. On May 20, twenty days later, General Pershing and his staff sailed.

Up to June 30, 1918, according to the figures supplied the President by Secretary Baker, the total number of men dispatched to France had reached 1,019,115.

Submarine Warfare Falls Of this total, only 291 have been lost at sea, the small figure insuring the effectiveness of the Hun's boasted submarine warfare by which they hoped to prevent America from becoming a big factor in the war.

The tremendous spending of the ship building program is going to make it possible to increase the shipment of American troops overseas. Chairman Hurley of the ship building program yesterday to General Pershing in France, that the Fourth of July would be celebrated in this country by the launching of one hundred ships. The work has been greatly speeded up, he added, there has been an idea since the right program went into effect and this has made the hundred simultaneous launches possible.

His Answer To Foo "No more defiant answer could be given to the enemy's challenge," was General Pershing's reply to Hurley's message.

Charles W. Schwab, director of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, who is at Ogden, Utah, last night, enroute to San Francisco to be present at the launching of a large number of Yeppos, said last night: "July's ship building record will be the greatest in the history of the country. The Pacific Coast is leading all other parts of the country in the rapidity of ships being turned out in their quality. From the Pacific Coast we received the first steel ship, the first concrete ship and the first wooden ship."

## SHIPPING FIGURES GIVEN BY HURLEY

On June 10 Edward N. Hurley, Chairman of the Federal Shipping Board, delivered an address at the commencement exercises of the University of Notre Dame, South Bend, Indiana, in which he discloses interesting present to future figures.

On the first of June of this year the Shipping Board had increased American-built tonnage to over 3,500,000 dead weight tons of shipping—that is to say, from July 1, 1917, to June 1, 1918, there had been constructed in American shipyards a tonnage equal to the total output of American yards during the entire previous four years. It has included 118 German and Austrian vessels with a total dead weight tonnage of over 7,000,000. It has required from the Dutch, under the President's order, 150 vessels, with a total dead weight tonnage of more than 5,000,000. In addition, it has chartered from other countries 215 vessels with an aggregate dead weight tonnage

## FINNS ADVANCE AGAINST ALLIES

American Force in Lapland May Be Obligated To Battle With An Unexpected Foe

WASHINGTON, July 3.—(Associated Press)—American troops may be forced to fight against Finnish soldiers within a very short time, according to diplomatic despatches, which reached here yesterday, the situation being one that is raising unusual concern among officials.

These despatches say that a force of thirty five thousand German and Finnish troops are now concentrated at Viborg, while another hostile force of mixed Finnish and German battalions is within a hundred miles of the Port of Kola in Lapland, on the Arctic where Allied and American naval forces have been landed to protect the railroad and guard the military stores which the Allies and the United States had sent to Russia before the peace of Brest-Litovsk.

Unofficial reports from Copenhagen state that the Allies and the American at Kola will soon have to face serious attacks from the German and Finnish forces now pushing their way northward to seize the war material stored in Lapland.

## In Three Days Huns Lose Hundred and Seventeen Planes

Air Battles Going On Over German Lines Constantly, With Majority of Victories For the Entente Flyers

LONDON, July 3.—(Associated Press)—To conceal the heavy movements of troops now going forward behind their lines in preparation for the resumption of their western offensive, German airmen are striving desperately to prevent the constant air reconnaissance of the Allies and air battles over the German lines are occurring with increasing frequency. In these the losses of the Germans are several times those of the Allies.

On Sunday the British airmen shot down and destroyed twenty-two German machines, drove off ten others out of control and destroyed two German observation balloons.

On Monday the Allied airmen crossed the German lines in great numbers, harassing the enemy unceasingly, bombing the railroad junctions and other military points and bombarding their billets and their troops on the march with constant bursts of machine gun fire. Air battles were numerous and the official report shows fifty three Hun planes shot down and eight balloons set on fire and destroyed.

Yesterday the air activity was as constant and intense after sunset was started over the German lines. The British score for the day included forty-two German planes destroyed and three balloons downed.

## COTTON CROP ESTIMATE FOR THIS YEAR HUGE

WASHINGTON, July 2.—(Official)—The cotton production of the United States for this year is estimated at 15,325,000 bales of 500 pounds each, according to figures made public today by the department of agriculture. The condition of the crop is estimated at 55.8 percent of normal. The area planted to cotton this year is 37,275,000 acres, which is more than two million in excess of the average of 1914 and the biggest ever planted in this country.

## HUNGRY HUNGARY HAS HOPES OF EATING INTERNAL REVENUES BEYOND ALL RECORDS

AMSTERDAM, July 3.—(Associated Press)—Hungary has hopes of eating, if crops now growing turn out in accordance with crop estimates. The official Hungarian crop report says that crops are fair to medium. Heavy damage has been done by frost but the area planted this year is larger than last year.

## PROPAGANDISTS KICKED IN SAME OLD SPOT

WASHINGTON, July 2.—(Associated Press)—Senator King's resolution annulling the charter of the National German American Alliance was passed today by the senate without discussion and without a vote of record. It now goes to the house.

## GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP AND FALLING RECEIPTS

WASHINGTON, July 2.—(Associated Press)—The railroad operating in zone is showing a distinct falling off. The income for the last five months is \$108,196,836 less than the total for the same period last year.

## PERSHING'S MEN WIPE OUT HUN REGIMENT IN BATTLE ON THE MARNE

WASHINGTON, July 3.—(Associated Press)—Capturing approximately five hundred prisoners and leaving nearly a thousand German dead on the field, the American forces on Monday night annihilated a German regiment and scored a signal victory.

Cooperating with the French, who attacked on their left along the Chateau Thierry-Soissons line, the Americans smashed into the Germans west of Hill 204, west of Chateau Thierry, the attack coming as a surprise. The Huns hastily organized for defense but were unable to hold and the Americans poured into their lines, sweeping everything before them. The defending regiment was practically wiped out.

## BATTLES YESTERDAY MARK ALLIED GAINS

Italians, French and Americans Each Take Ground and Inflict Losses

NEW YORK, July 3.—(Associated Press)—Reports from the various army headquarters in France and Flanders agree that there is an indication of a fresh offensive on the western line, although the troops move behind the German front is extraordinarily heavy and it is evident that the German high command is planning a resumption of his major offensive soon.

The fighting reported yesterday is altogether in favor of the Allies. American attacks on the Chateau Thierry sector have won them important ground along the section of the German line nearest to Paris. The village of Vaux, on the northern slope of Hill 204, which dominates Chateau Thierry, has been captured with heavy losses to the Germans.

French nibble a bit. On the same front, further to the north, there has been considerable local fighting, with the French generally on the offensive. West of the Oise the French have recaptured the village of Sen Pierre, southwest of Soissons, which they lost three weeks ago.

The Italians have suddenly shifted their point of attack from the east side of the Asiago Plateau to the Mont Grappa region, taking important positions. In this fighting in the mountains the Italians have been given valuable aid by the regiments of Czech-Slovaks, recently organized, these troops being especially desperate in their blows against the Austrians. The latest gains on this front include two of the heights west of the Brenta pass.

Back On Old Line Italian headquarters, reporting on the campaign, state that the recent conquests of Monte di Val, Bala, Col del Rosso, Col di Chio, and intervening ground has restored the Italian positions which had been lost in the Austrian drives last Christmas. In this recent fighting the famous bersaglieri battalions had exacted a heavy toll from the enemy.

Yesterday the Austrian artillery along the mountain sector was very severe. In the shelling of the villages the Austrians destroyed houses which were centuries old.

On the Asiago front the Austrians attempted a number of counterattacks, which the Italian gunners smashed. German Gain a Point Berlin's summary of the general situation says that the Allied thrust on the west have all been repulsed, with the German front firm in its new lines. Since March 21, says the German summary, the Germans have taken a total of 191,454 prisoners.

## MEXICANS HAVE BIG BATTLE SANS BLOODSHED

MEXICAN, Texas, July 3.—(Associated Press)—A hundred and fifty followers of Felix Diaz surprised and captured the town of Rosamora, a fortified place opposite Hidalgo, on Monday night. The place was garrisoned by Carranzistas but the surprise was so complete that the capture was effected without the necessity of blood shed.

## SPANISH SNEEZE NOT WANTED BY AMERICA

AN ATLANTIC PORT, July 3.—(Associated Press)—Public health officials are determined not to permit the type of influenza which has been ravaging Spain during the past two months to be brought into the United States. Yesterday a Spanish passenger liner, which arrived from an infected port, was held in quarantine until it and all aboard it could be thoroughly fumigated.

## SUB GETS BELGIAN SHIP IN MID OCEAN

WASHINGTON, July 2.—(Associated Press)—The Belgian steamer *Chiffer* was sunk in mid Atlantic on June 21, according to news just received by officials here. Twenty-five survivors in a boat were rescued on June 27. It is believed the vessel was sunk by one of the U-boat raiders which was on its way here from operations on the American coast.

WHEN YOU EAT TOO MUCH. Distress in the stomach after eating is relieved by taking one of Chamberlain's Tablets. Try it the next time you eat more than you should. For sale by all druggists. Chamberlain, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

### GREAT WORK FOR SCHOOLS IN WAR

Interesting Editorial Comment On Live Topics From Hawaii's Educational Paper

Below are given three brief editorials from the last issue of the Hawaiian Educational Review. They all touch on phases of school work and school life and will be found interesting: **Winning the War** "When will this war be won? To that question, often on our lips and our hearts, a distinguished Englishman has answered, 'In 1915'. That means, of course, that after the tumult and the shouting die, after the victories have been offered on the altar of Mabel, this war will really be won by the moment that emerges from the conflict with the most heroic men and women. And these men and women are the boys and girls now in our schools. "Our country entered this world conflict with clean hands and a pure heart, if ever a nation so entered upon a war. The immediate task before us is to prevent the triumph of forces of a type of government and a theory of life in which we do not believe. We are addressing ourselves loyally, unflinchingly, to this stupendous, all-encompassing task. We believe that it is of supreme importance to the future of mankind that this task be won as thoroughly and completely as the struggle will be more than worth the staggering cost. "In the background, nurturing the great reserves of humanity on which the future must be built, stand the schools, never so important, never so indispensable as now. The biggest of all conservation projects, the conservation of our boys and girls, has, in the main, been turned over to the schools. It challenges every man and woman engaged in school work to higher endeavor; it forces them to draw on hitherto unknown reservoirs of enthusiasm and of strength; it heightens ideals that had been dulled by routine and it sets up new ideals of surpassing splendor. Never in the world's history could a man or woman say with nobler pride, 'I am a teacher.' **Conduct of Examinations** "A few suggestions in regard to the conduct of examinations may be helpful to some of our teachers. At times, teachers complain that it takes too long to put the question on the board, especially when there is more than one grade in a room. "It is possible for the teacher to arrange the work so that all pupils may start within a few minutes of the opening questions are opened. In practically all examinations there are two questions which are optional. It is evident then that when a teacher has put three questions on the board, the pupil must choose at least one of these for his examination paper. It would be best to put the three questions from the best set on first, rather than to put on all the questions of one set and then begin the second. "Another method is to have a pupil who is a good penman and who does neat and accurate board work to assist in putting the questions on the board. A bright pupil from one of the upper grades might be used for this purpose. The teacher, however, should go over the questions on the board very carefully and compare them with the original questions to make sure that there have been no errors or omissions. This can be done easily after all the questions have been placed on the board. "Whenever impatience is exercised, it is possible to fulfill all the requirements, and the pupils may have ample time to write the examinations. **Literature and Composition** "There seems to be a general misunderstanding on the subject of literature and composition. Many teachers correct the papers for facts alone, as they would an examination in history, or geography. All questions asked in this subject should be graded for their value in composition. The literature furnishes a fund of material on which the composition work may be based. The pupil is also expected to know the literature studied but the examination is to test his ability in written composition. "If the question asks that the pupil write a letter, this letter is supposed to have all the requirements of a good letter in form and contents. In the eighth grade, the description of thoughts and ideas should be clear and concise; the pupil should show that he is able to write a creditable letter with all that that implies. It is not expected that questions in literature and composition will be answered with a few words. "In the June examinations, literature and composition is divided into two groups: Group A and Group B. The questions in Group A should be graded for their composition value exactly the same as Group B. In the past, there has been a tendency to think that the examination was on literature and not on composition, except where the pupil was asked to write a composition on some specified topic."

### NEWS OF THE SCHOOLS ON OUTSIDE ISLANDS

The following news notes of the schools of the Territory are culled from the outside island papers: **Hilo**—For the completion of a four-room school at Hilo, North Hilo, Hawaii, will be opened at the Hilo county office at noon on July 5. **Two new Big Island schools**, one at Kona and one at Pahala, are completed, and the contractor, James D. Lewis, is reported to have made fine jobs of the structures. **Henry W. Kinney**, superintendent of public instruction, arrived on Maui Tuesday morning, and has been making an inspection of the schools of central and west Maui. He will return to Honolulu this evening or tomorrow—says last Friday's Maui News of Wailuku. **Mrs. W. H. Latham**, district school nurse for Honolulu, who has been on Tuesday morning, and has been making an inspection of the schools of central and west Maui. He will return to Honolulu this evening or tomorrow—says last Friday's Maui News of Wailuku. **Mrs. Mable Kuhne**, sister of Mrs. David Thanaum of Hilo, who has just graduated from the Hilo High School will enter the Normal School next term. **As a further proof** that their hearts are with their expression of loyalty when they salute the flag, the children of the eighth grade of the Hilo Union School have turned over \$7.10 as their monthly contribution to the Red Cross. **Miss Mary K. Keane**, one of the Hilo High School graduates, who have charge of the music department of Moses Stationery Company, Hilo, during the absence of John Neal, who will go to Wailuku for a couple of weeks on the afternoon of the Fourth. **Mrs. Hazard** of the Hilo High School has given up her work in the school and will return to California, with her mother and sister. **Miss Mildred Patterson**, a popular Hilo school teacher, expects to make a brief visit to her patients in Arkansas during the summer vacation. Miss Patterson has secured passage on the last trip of one of the "Steamer" pliers to Honolulu, and has engaged her return passage later in the summer on another vessel. **Miss Evelyn Schoen**, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bertrand P. Schoen has returned to her home in Hilo. Miss Schoen has been attending a mainland school. **Miss Carol Reed**, who has been in the East for some time has returned to Hilo. Miss Reed formerly attended school at an Eastern college, but for the last several months she has been visiting in Pittsburgh. **A delightful swimming party** and shower were given by the high school members of the graduating class of the Hilo High school at Capeau Island. The young people met at half-past five, and after a plunge in the ocean, came in for their cars. There was some good music and no end of fun. Ninety-four of the twenty-three senior High School students were present and the alumni were well represented.

### Hilo and Wailuku Brothers of Mary Visiting In Honolulu

Local and Visiting Catholic Teachers To Be Guests of Honor At Annual Reunion

Brothers of Mary in charge of St. Mary's School in Hilo, Hawaii, and St. Anthony's School in Wailuku, Maui, are now all in Honolulu, when the annual retreat of the Order will be held shortly. The outside island Brothers will visit here for a while, while on their return to Hilo and Wailuku a number of the Brothers of St. Louis College will go along and spend part of their summer vacation in Maui and Hawaii. The Hilo delegation, headed by Brother Albert, principal of St. Mary's School, now here includes also Brothers Mathias, George, Adams, Joseph and Matthew. The Hilo school has been growing and from a small start, when one Brother alone was sufficient to handle it, it has now a faculty staff of six. Brother Frank, well known kamaaina, is heading the Wailuku delegation now in the city. He is principal of St. Anthony's School. Only three Brothers are going away this summer to visit in the mainland, and these are Brother Raymond of Wailuku, and Brothers Louis and James of Honolulu. When St. Louis College of this city, of which Brother Henry is president, closed for the year the latter part of last month upward of a thousand boys were attending the boarding and day-scholar departments. The Class of 1918, numbering twenty-five young men, was the largest ever graduated from St. Louis. All the members of the 1918 Class have been placed with business concerns in Honolulu and elsewhere throughout the Islands. Local and visiting Brothers will be guests of honor at the annual reunion of the St. Louis College Alumni Association, which will be held next Saturday evening in the college auditorium, as will be also Bishop Libert and members of the Catholic clergy. Capt. Henry E. Murray, U. S. R., will be in attendance for the occasion. A feature of the evening will be the attendance of over a hundred St. Louis College men now in the service of the United States Army and Navy.

### THE BOYS' WORKING RESERVE EXPLAINED

President Wilson's Comments Highly Efforts Being Made To Help the Country

Very timely, indeed, is the following article on "The United States Boys' Working Reserve; Its Aim and Spirit," which will be read with great interest by both teachers and students throughout Hawaii. Last week a bunch of twenty-seven Honolulu boys left for Kauai to work during the summer at Camp Baldwin, Makaweli plantation. Another batch, this time of upward of 100 boys, is now on its way to the Garden Island. In these times of war it is not only the men and the women who are called upon to help the country; the boys and the girls are also being called to great work. The girls may be of great benefit at home and their busy fingers will find many ways of assisting Uncle Sam. In the Boys' Working Reserve, boys of Hawaii will find a field of unusual usefulness. The aim and spirit of the Boys' Working Reserve is thus told: "Army Bulletin" the Army has said: "Obviously the United States Boys' Working Reserve has but one aim; as the name implies it is intended to fill up the ranks of labor so alarmingly depleted by the call to arms. It is for this reason that the movement is not a child's play, nor competitive with any other existing organization but the 'army' behind the army, 'the second line of defense.' "Consider what it means to feed the army alone. The American army consumes each day four and one-half pounds of food per man. The daily supply of food for the army is 6,750,000 tons. This includes 810,000 tons of sugar; 100,000 tons of meat; 100,000 tons of rice; 100,000 tons of beans; 100,000 tons of flour; 100,000 tons of oil; 100,000 tons of other supplies. Hawaii can produce. Every section and State in the union contributes its share of the soldier's daily bill of fare and it is not necessary to consume space to enumerate these separate items. But after we have the enormous figures in pounds of food required daily by the army, we have only a small fraction of the amount required by the civilians of our country and those of our allies. So that each section ought to furnish a larger percentage of the civilian food supply than of the army. Hawaii does not supply herself in some of the commonest necessities of life and it therefore becomes all the more necessary that she contribute what she can to the general supply that is in demand. Besides contributing sugar and pineapples, Hawaii can help as well by increasing her own self support in meat, vegetables, etc. **How All May Help** "Important as our labor is in relation to the food supply there are certain by-products which, particularly in the Boys' Working Reserve, which need to be carefully cultivated and guarded by the leaders of youth. (1) The Boys' Working Reserve affords young men just under draft age their opportunity for an expression of their patriotism in a highly constructive form. (2) It affords manual labor to a degree never before known since a vast amount of such significant proportions requires all the material resources of a great nation. (3) It should develop habits of thrift, for no boy is asked to work without pay and it is such pay as would have surpassed the youthful dreams of his father before him. (4) Manual labor, particularly in the open air, together with regular hours of physical exercise, meals and sleep, are conducive to vigorous health and is bound to harden muscles that will be equally serviceable in football or in fighting should they be called eventually into military service. In accordance with our plan set forth in the Review last month every public and private school where there are boys between the ages of 16-21 has been made an enrollment center and these with other stations number about 200. Over 3000 duplicated cards have been distributed at this writing (June 3). As the enrollment has just commenced, few reports have come in; about 350 boys have been reported so far, including 100 boys in Honolulu who are to go to Makaweli, Kauai. Let it also be said that the response on the part of the public school principals and others who have been named to assist in promoting the plan has been loyal and encouraging. Among those employing boy labor some have volunteered their sympathetic cooperation and special consideration for members of the Reserve. These are Mr. J. D. Dole and Mr. George E. Fisher of the Hawaiian Pineapple Company, Mr. Alvin Fraser of the Hawaii Preservative Company, Mr. B. D. Baldwin of Makaweli, Mr. E. H. Broadbent of Grove Farm, Kauai, and Mr. A. W. Carter of the Parker Ranch. **Spirit of Useful Patriotism** "The spirit of the Boys' Working Reserve is unselfish patriotism. Let no hesitancy occur in proclaiming that while it is legitimate for a boy to make all the money he can this summer, his chief motive should be the consciousness that he is helping to win the war. This ought to guarantee satisfaction to employers. The boys can put their hearts into their work, as a true patriot, no soldier of the Allies, whether in furrow or trench, will be a slacker in his work. He is helping himself, his employer, his country, all mankind by the sweat of his brow in productive industry—can any red-blooded boy decline to work with an inspiration like that? We rather think it is very difficult to re-train these youths whose ambition and patriotic fervor exceed their years—the boys of fourteen say. What shall we do with the boys under sixteen? The question has come in already from many enrolling centers. As fast as we can get word around we are ready to enroll the lads that are physically fit in the judgment of the enrolling officer. If the United States govern

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Among those employing boy labor some have volunteered their sympathetic cooperation and special consideration for members of the Reserve. These are Mr. J. D. Dole and Mr. George E. Fisher of the Hawaiian Pineapple Company, Mr. Alvin Fraser of the Hawaii Preservative Company, Mr. B. D. Baldwin of Makaweli, Mr. E. H. Broadbent of Grove Farm, Kauai, and Mr. A. W. Carter of the Parker Ranch. **Spirit of Useful Patriotism** "The spirit of the Boys' Working Reserve is unselfish patriotism. Let no hesitancy occur in proclaiming that while it is legitimate for a boy to make all the money he can this summer, his chief motive should be the consciousness that he is helping to win the war. This ought to guarantee satisfaction to employers. The boys can put their hearts into their work, as a true patriot, no soldier of the Allies, whether in furrow or trench, will be a slacker in his work. He is helping himself, his employer, his country, all mankind by the sweat of his brow in productive industry—can any red-blooded boy decline to work with an inspiration like that? We rather think it is very difficult to re-train these youths whose ambition and patriotic fervor exceed their years—the boys of fourteen say. What shall we do with the boys under sixteen? The question has come in already from many enrolling centers. As fast as we can get word around we are ready to enroll the lads that are physically fit in the judgment of the enrolling officer. If the United States govern

### BOYS' WORKING RESERVE EXPLAINED

President Wilson's Comments Highly Efforts Being Made To Help the Country

Very timely, indeed, is the following article on "The United States Boys' Working Reserve; Its Aim and Spirit," which will be read with great interest by both teachers and students throughout Hawaii. Last week a bunch of twenty-seven Honolulu boys left for Kauai to work during the summer at Camp Baldwin, Makaweli plantation. Another batch, this time of upward of 100 boys, is now on its way to the Garden Island. In these times of war it is not only the men and the women who are called upon to help the country; the boys and the girls are also being called to great work. The girls may be of great benefit at home and their busy fingers will find many ways of assisting Uncle Sam. In the Boys' Working Reserve, boys of Hawaii will find a field of unusual usefulness. The aim and spirit of the Boys' Working Reserve is thus told: "Army Bulletin" the Army has said: "Obviously the United States Boys' Working Reserve has but one aim; as the name implies it is intended to fill up the ranks of labor so alarmingly depleted by the call to arms. It is for this reason that the movement is not a child's play, nor competitive with any other existing organization but the 'army' behind the army, 'the second line of defense.' "Consider what it means to feed the army alone. The American army consumes each day four and one-half pounds of food per man. The daily supply of food for the army is 6,750,000 tons. This includes 810,000 tons of sugar; 100,000 tons of meat; 100,000 tons of rice; 100,000 tons of beans; 100,000 tons of flour; 100,000 tons of oil; 100,000 tons of other supplies. Hawaii can produce. Every section and State in the union contributes its share of the soldier's daily bill of fare and it is not necessary to consume space to enumerate these separate items. But after we have the enormous figures in pounds of food required daily by the army, we have only a small fraction of the amount required by the civilians of our country and those of our allies. So that each section ought to furnish a larger percentage of the civilian food supply than of the army. Hawaii does not supply herself in some of the commonest necessities of life and it therefore becomes all the more necessary that she contribute what she can to the general supply that is in demand. Besides contributing sugar and pineapples, Hawaii can help as well by increasing her own self support in meat, vegetables, etc. **How All May Help** "Important as our labor is in relation to the food supply there are certain by-products which, particularly in the Boys' Working Reserve, which need to be carefully cultivated and guarded by the leaders of youth. (1) The Boys' Working Reserve affords young men just under draft age their opportunity for an expression of their patriotism in a highly constructive form. (2) It affords manual labor to a degree never before known since a vast amount of such significant proportions requires all the material resources of a great nation. (3) It should develop habits of thrift, for no boy is asked to work without pay and it is such pay as would have surpassed the youthful dreams of his father before him. 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### HILO HOME GUARD IS MUSTERED IN

Has One Hundred and Sixteen Men—Recruiting Going Ahead Steadily in Honolulu

The first company of the "Home Guard" of the Hawaiian Islands was formally mustered into service on Monday morning at Hilo, with Captain V. Allen in command. The company has one hundred and sixteen men, and was recruited in a very short time. For Hilo is very enthusiastic over the "Home Guard" organization. With Captain Allen will be First Lieutenant J. C. Cameron, who has had eighteen years' experience with the national guard in Hawaii, and until recently was a high ranking officer of the old guard, but resigned for business reasons. He was connected with the board of health and it seemed imperative that he remain with the department. The junior officer of the company is Second Lieutenant A. P. Christian, formerly of the national guard. A second company is now being organized in and around Hilo starting off with fourteen men from Oahu. The recruiting of men in Honolulu is going ahead slowly but surely at the headquarters in the optional guard. The recruiting officers are on hand every night after seven o'clock and are always at the armory on Sunday mornings ready to receive recruits and fill out their application blanks. **HILO HIGH GRADUATES ITS LARGEST CLASS** Address Given By Carl S. Carlsmith, Well-known Resident

### HILO HIGH GRADUATES ITS LARGEST CLASS

Address Given By Carl S. Carlsmith, Well-known Resident

The tenth annual commencement exercises of the Hilo High School were held last Friday evening in the First Foreign Church of Hilo and were largely attended. Purple and gold, the class colors, formed the color scheme in the decoration, while the class motto, "Never Despair," was shown in large letters over the stage. Carl S. Carlsmith delivered the address to the Class of 1918, which numbered twenty-five members, the largest yet turned out from the Hilo High. Introductory remarks by Prescott F. Jernegan, the principal, opened the program of the evening, after the singing of "America." David Merlyn Lougher Forbes was the valedictorian, while Principal Jernegan presented the diploma. The members of the Class of 1918 are: Margaret Estelle Carlsmith, Moses Chalmers, David Merlyn Lougher Forbes, Masao Ogasaki, Hitoshi Mihara, Kanji Nakamura, constituting the college preparatory course division of the class. Prescott Ah Foo, Albert Ah Lung Afoot, Koon Leong Cheok, Cyrus Ching, Yota Fujii, Cheok Key, Mo Heung Leong, Masaochi Nakamura, Shigeru Okamoto, Miss Mary Kaunika Pa, Pook Tang, and Susumi Yamashita, of the commercial class. Saji Hirotsu, Miss Mabel Leinani Kihara, Jean Louise Moses, Kikou Nakamoto, William Howard Silva, and Seigu Yabushita, of the general course. The program was as follows: **Program of Exercises** "America"..... All "The Red Scar Bonnet"..... Chorus "Chemistry and the War"..... Chorus "Education and the War"..... Prescott Ah Foo "Marseilles"..... French Class "The Mission of Hawaiian born Japanese"..... Masao Iwasaki "By-Products of the War"..... Chorus "My Heart's in the High Lands"..... Chorus Address to the Graduating Class..... Carl S. Carlsmith Easer—Farewell to the Foresters..... Chorus Valedictory..... David Merlyn Lougher Forbes "Star Spangled Banner"..... All **SELWYN ROBINSON IS NOW REGULAR SOLDIER** "Glad to congratulate you," said an officer at the mobilization camp as Selwyn Robinson, of Kauai, entered the mess hall at noon yesterday in the long queue of draftees. Robinson had just donned a khaki uniform, having satisfactorily passed all the physical tests and being mustered in as a private of the United States Army. Robinson smiled and passed on to the table where he picked up his tin plate and cup and knife, fork and spoon, and then received his meal consisting of a slice of roast beef, a big ladleful of lima beans, a few young onions, some potatoes, and thick generous slices of bread. "Let me express the hope that the young men of the country not now permanently employed may eagerly enter the Boys' Working Reserve to fit themselves by training and study for good citizenship and productive service. In this way they can show themselves worthy of patriotic fathers who have fought for democracy in the past, sustain their patriotic brothers who are fighting for it today, and command the affectionate pride of the brave mothers who are silently bearing the burdens at home." **DON'T NEGLECT YOUR FAMILY.** When you fail to provide your family with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic 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 druggists, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

### New Booze Regulation Will Not Affect Hawaii, Says Huber

The new regulations announced on Monday by Secretary of War Baker governing the use of liquor by officers and men of the military forces of the United States will not affect Hawaii, says District Attorney S. C. Huber.

The new regulations, which prohibit the giving of wines, beer, or other liquor to officers and soldiers in private residences under any and all circumstances. However, this same prohibition has been in effect on Oahu since April 10 when the Oahu presidential "dry" order went into effect. The presidential order specifically exempted men of the military forces from being served liquor in homes, where it is allowed by other bona fide guests. The main purpose of the new liquor regulations is to bring all places where there are small detachments of soldiers into the zones in which the sale and use of liquor is prohibited, the District attorney says. He points out that under the former regulations the restricted zones were described as "camps" which was interpreted to mean only contingents where the national army was encamped. After August 26 when the Hawaii Prohibition Act will go into effect, the same residential "dry" order will be superseded by this law, which will apply to the whole island group. While the District attorney does not anticipate that the presidential order will be withdrawn, he thinks that all legal action for the violations of the said and use of liquor will be taken under the congressional act, as it is direct legislation, instead of indirect, as is the presidential order. A slight advantage to the offender will be the fact that under the Hawaii Prohibition Act the fine which may be assessed for violations is only \$500 half the amount of the fine which a court may prescribe as punishment for the violation of the presidential order. The term of imprisonment which a court may give offenders, one year, is the same under both the executive order and the congressional act. **STEAMER'S BOILERS ARE BURNED OUT** Captain Hopes To Repair One and Reach Refuge To Wait For Assistance

### STEAMER'S BOILERS ARE BURNED OUT

Captain Hopes To Repair One and Reach Refuge To Wait For Assistance

Burned out boilers is the cause of the disabling of the trans-Pacific steamer which wrecked at Honolulu at midnight last Friday that she might be forced to call for assistance in the next twenty-four hours, according to word reaching Honolulu last night. It was learned also that a trans-Pacific liner answered the first call of the disabled steamer and stood by for several hours, after reaching the position indicated, while attempts were made to repair the damaged boilers. Later the liner resumed her schedule as it was decided it was unwise to risk delay longer, and possible shortage of fuel, because there were 1000 passengers aboard, and much valuable cargo. The master of the disabled steamer said he had hopes of repairing only one of the three damaged boilers at sea. There is one other boiler which escaped damage. With the two good boilers and favorable winds the master of the disabled steamer hoped to reach a Pacific refuge and lay to until assistance could be secured from other steamers in this ocean, with which attempts were made to establish communication after the passenger liner departed. The cause of the burning out of the boilers on the disabled steamer has not been made public. Because of the fact that three of them appear to have been damaged at the same time there is much surmising as to the cause of the accident among local shipping men. **UNITED STATES MAKES ITS OWN DYES NOW** WASHINGTON, June 10—(Associated Press)—A large increase this year in the domestic production of alizarin and vat dyes, which include some of the best and fastest colors known to the textile trade, is foreseen by the tariff commission as a result of its census of the coal-tar products industry. Dyes produced in the United States in 1917 equaled in amount the annual imports before the war, but differed in the quantities of the various classes. The output of alizarin and vat dyes was less than three percent of the amount usually purchased. The lack of development of manufacture of vat dyes is to be remedied to a considerable extent in 1918, for a number of firms have begun the manufacture of these dyes on a large scale. Coal-tar products produced in the United States last year amounted to \$4,303,084, worth \$687,122, not including explosives and synthetic phenolic resins. Dyes amounted to \$67,796,027, medicinal chemicals, 2,236,161 pounds, worth \$6,500,217; and flavors 779,416 pounds, worth \$1,802,456. There were 81 establishments engaged in the manufacture of dyes alone. In the classes of dyes which it imported worth \$1,000,000 in 1917, the American manufacturers have shown remarkable progress, producing 4,810,350 pounds at a total value of \$57,670,900. This represents something of a decrease over the American production of dyes for the fiscal year 1917. American-made dyes are being exported to other countries. Thus the exports exceeded the imports in every class of dyes, although the total value of the exports is not so large as that of the imports.

### BOOZE IS BANISHED BY GRIEVING ELKS

John Barleycorn, Charter Member, Is Expelled From Hilo Club With Sad Exercises

With the most appropriate ceremonies and the most extreme dolor expressed on the faces of the gathered mourners, the Elks of Hilo last night said down their bar wherein, for years past, liquid joy has been dispensed every day in the year, was last Sunday's Hilo Tribune. It was a mournful occasion and the grim, sad countenances of the few faithful who attended the obsequies of John Barleycorn fully portrayed what the event meant. There were some games of dominoes played, and also card games in which Thrift Stamps were the stakes. The Elks to a man were brave, and they so declared under a banner which announced that every man was not a 100 percent American was not a welcome guest. **Tiger Claws Remembered** Other banners bearing humorous "Apple is Recommended by All the Physicians of the Elks; Watch Them Go to It," caused a sensation. Another banner with a strange device advised the thirsty ones of the future to try "Tiger Claws," while another had called attention to the "Roar & Lion Highball," which does not Bite, But Whose Roar Can be Heard Afterwards. "Roosevelt Punch," which was advertised to come direct from Oyster Bay, was a well advertised brand of stimulant that made the Republicans cheer whenever they read the card. There was no call for the "William Jennings Bryan Highball," and the diversion was thrown into the disarray. The price of 15 cents was voted absurd and a well known wag said that 16 to 1 should have been quoted. **Has a Kick Just Like Rain** "Rainier Ner Beer" got a boost and the prospective buyers were informed that, while the concoction tasted like beer, it had a kick like rain. There was a merry time of the federal style for most of the evening. No vocal Elks could look cheerful. It took the funeral of John Barleycorn to put the finishing touches of joy on the whole affair. Poor old, well-beloved maker of nations and fun, was really buried. He was placed in a casket and amid the most weird ceremonies, was lowered into the grave which will be his home until the defeat of the "King of all Horrors." S. S. Rolph delivered the eulogy over the remains and several Elks clad in robes and masks assisted at the final obsequies. It was a solemn affair and everybody wept for the times that have been and the prospects of the times that will never be again. **Buried Lifter From Steward** Charles, the well known steward of the club, who has watched so carefully over the members and the telephone messages that have arrived from time to time, was deeply affected as he saw the joy-bursts disappear and hearkened that, while he mourned to think that he would never again have the pleasure of passing around snifters that suit, that will be bored, the members would be satisfied with some of the William Jennings Bryan dope, he would be able to sleep soundly in future without any disturbing thoughts of truthful replies he had sent over the telephone these past few years. This morning when the usual bunch troops in to read the papers, they were advised to try a "Bevo" or a "Pipp," or something equally exhilarating. A farewell toll was auctioned off for the benefit of the Red Cross. The last bottle brought \$125 and the sale netted \$220.

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### PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS

PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure blind, bleeding, itching or protruding PILES in 6 to 14 days of money refunded. Manufactured by the KIS MI, DICINCOR, St. Louis, U. S. A.

# KAHULUI HARBOR WILL BE DREDGED

### Board Expected To Act On Recommendations Made Yesterday By Governor McCarthy

On recommendations made by Governor McCarthy at yesterday's meeting of the harbor board it is probable that the board tomorrow will authorize a fair-sized job of dredging contract soon to be started in the harbor by the army. Yesterday's meeting was the first held by the reorganized board, when Territorial Treasurer Delbert E. Metzger occupied the place formerly held by Governor McCarthy and Superintendent of public Works Lyman H. Bigelow supplanted former Acting Superintendent W. R. Hobby, as chairman.

It was pointed out at the meeting that formerly converging ocean currents carried silt and waste matter out to sea and it was only when one of two breakwaters, the one on the east, was completed by the government some years ago that one current was diverted and the harbor and wharf fairway began to choke up. In 1915 the Territory dredged out the wharf fairway at an outlay of \$3300 and it is now found that the work will have to be done again.

When the new job is done, however, it is believed that the harbor will be cleared permanently as the government has finished building a big part of the breakwater on the western side and is rapidly pushing it to completion. This breakwater, which now extends 1300 feet into the sea, will divert the current that carries sand and silt into the harbor.

It was urged yesterday that the Territory could do the dredging job at this time most economically, as the plan for the work that the government is to do is on the ground and the charge of transporting it will not have to be borne. The board deferred action in the matter yesterday because of definite estimate of how much the job will cost could be given, though it was understood that the cost will be fifty cents a cubic yard.

Superintendent Bigelow, before a special meeting to be held tomorrow will compute the amount of material to be dredged so that it will be known exactly how hard the appropriation fund for "maintenance of landings and wharves of Maui, Molokai and Lanai" will be hit.

As a \$5000 job of blasting a channel at Lanaina has to come out of this fund, it is possible that present plans for the Kahului dredging may be modified somewhat. These provide for a 200 foot fairway channel. A special appropriation for the improvement was granted at the recent special session of the legislature.

# DRAFT QUESTIONNAIRE BUREAU IS ORGANIZED

### Will Check Up Men From Other Islands

An important new department of the selective draft service which has been created as a necessity growing out of the present response of draftees to the call to the colors, is that just organized by Rev. W. D. Westervelt, and known as the "Draft Questionnaire Bureau," established to provide a checking-up place for draftees formerly residing on Oahu, Maui and Kauai, now living on Oahu.

It was discovered when the first draftees arrived at the armory that many of them had been previously lived on neighboring islands, but felt, being Class I men, their services had been demanded. As lists of names of men called by boards on the other islands had been received in Honolulu up to two days ago, these men became a problem. Their induction orders may have been mailed to them at addresses on neighboring islands, and therefore not received by them.

The men reported fearing that they might be liable to punishment. In order to protect these men from such punishment, inasmuch as they showed their desire to join the colors, and to provide a list of names and new addresses, Doctor Westervelt opened the "Questionnaire Bureau" in the armory under the authority of Capt. H. G. Field, the selective draft officer.

Many names have been listed, and as soon as the lists are received from the other islands, these listed names can be checked off, and the men ordered a report for duty at Fort Armstrong. The following induction orders have been received at Doctor Westervelt's office. The owners of the names should have been inducted into service on July 1, but the induction orders could not be delivered because the men had changed their place of abode. If they are in Honolulu they must call at Doctor Westervelt's office, armory, immediately, for induction into service. Otherwise they will be classified as military deserters, and when apprehended, treated with severe punishment. The list is as follows:

- | Order No. | Names             |
|-----------|-------------------|
| 2861      | Michael Auasakan  |
| 2193      | Prematilo Belgara |
| 1727      | Felix Cabalong    |
| 2963      | Julian Cabrado    |
| 1180      | Estayban Corraige |
| 1462      | Antone Bond Cruz  |
| 2712      | Thomas Delacruz   |
| 2721      | Kwang Sun Dong    |
| 623       | Bukichiro Eke     |
| 3246      | Nicholas Fabre    |
| 951       | Saturino Flores   |
| 2083      | Julian Gabriel    |
| 3666      | Eddie Georinotes  |
| 2522      | Crispulo Gomes    |
| 1059      | Aurilio Iover     |
| 1400      | Sigekichi Takaki  |
| 2401      | Manuel Miliona    |
| 1684      | Benzo Takahashi   |
| 582       | Molesto Monris    |
| 164       | Dominador Nagatta |
| 2204      | Delmarco Selasua  |

# LACE MANUFACTORY SEIZED BY PALMER

NEW YORK, July 4.—(Associated Press)—Custodian of Enemy Property A. Mitchell Palmer has seized the International Textile Incorporation with headquarters and plant at Bridgeport, Connecticut.

This concern is a lace manufacturing company and its value is estimated at a million and a half dollars.

The custodian says that discoveries made through the books and correspondence of the company tend to show German ownership.

**B.B.C. COMPOUND**  
Marvelous Stomach Medicine and System Restorer  
—Liver, Kidney and Blood—  
Cleanser and Laxative.  
All Druggists.

THIS picture shows the first American gun fired by the Americans against the Huns, surrounded by its crew. One of the gunners is Alfred Yap, of Honolulu, who is shown in the inset picture.



Among the many Chinese-Americans of Hawaii who have enlisted in the army and navy and who are now serving in France is Alfred Yap, son of William Kwai Fong Yap, of the Bank of Hawaii, who is attached to the ordnance department of the United States army under General Pershing.

Young Yap, who was born in Honolulu, educated here and is as thorough an American as any down-east Yankee, enlisted in the army last year.

The island boy recently had his photograph taken as a member of his unit surrounding the first gun fired by the Americans against the Huns. The photo was taken in the Moscow district, which indicates that this particular gun has been shifted around from section to section. This is the famous seventy-five millimeter French gun that fired the first shot on October 23, 1917.

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| 2204      | Delmarco Selasua  |

# NATIONAL PROHIBITION IS NEAR, SAYS WADMAN

"The senate committee has reported favorably upon the war measure and the house has already passed it, so that it should not be long before we have prohibition throughout the States and its territories," says Rev. John W. Wadman, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Hawaii who has returned from Washington, where he has been residing for two years working for prohibition for the islands.

This is merely the war measure for the duration of the war, but he expresses confidence in the congress passing a permanent prohibition measure for the islands. He believes this will come within the next two years.

# Lame and Achy Every Morning?

There's little peace when your kidneys are break and while at first there may be nothing more serious than dull backache, sharp stabbing pains, head aches, dizzy spells and kidney irregularities, you must act quickly to avoid the more serious trouble, dropsy, gravel, heart disease, Bright's disease. Use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, the remedy that is so warmly recommended here and every where.

"When your back is lame—Remember the Name." Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy, ask it to be Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and take no other. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the H. J. Doan Drug Co., of Revere, N. H., and agents for the Hawaiian Islands. (Advertisement)

# SPORTS

## NEW YORK GIANTS TAKE TWO GAMES

### Cubs Beaten By Cardinals, But Chicago Still Heads National League

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING		
	P.	W. L. Pct.
Chicago	64	44 20 .689
New York	64	43 21 .672
Philadelphia	61	29 32 .475
Boston	60	31 29 .470
Pittsburgh	62	29 33 .468
Brooklyn	63	26 37 .413
St. Louis	66	27 39 .409
Cincinnati	62	25 37 .403

### Yesterday's Results

At Boston—Philadelphia 5, Boston 0.  
At St. Louis—St. Louis 2, Chicago 1.  
At Pittsburgh—Pittsburgh 8, Cincinnati 5.  
At New York—New York 9, Brooklyn 4 (first game); New York 1, Brooklyn 0 (second game.)

### How Series Stands

Chicago 3, St. Louis 1.  
Pittsburgh 2, Cincinnati 0.  
New York 2, Brooklyn 0.  
Philadelphia 1, Boston 0.

### Today's Double-Headers

Brooklyn at New York.  
Philadelphia at Boston.  
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.  
Chicago at St. Louis.

Tuesday's story of the National League as between the Chicago Cubs and the New York Giants, was reversed yesterday, for, while on the day previous the Cubs won two games and the Giants lost one, yesterday New York won both games of its double-header with Brooklyn and Chicago lost its single battle to St. Louis. The Cubs are, however, still in the lead in the National League, being a full game ahead of the Giants.

In the opening game of their short series at Boston yesterday Pat Moran's Phillies won easily and shut out the George Stallings Braves, 6-0.

The series which began yesterday in New York between the visiting Wilbur Robinson Dodgers and the Giants was the New York club victors in both games of the double-header stared. New York won the first game of the afternoon without much play, 9-4, but in the second battle the Giants were forced to go the limit to win again. In this contest the Giants came out victors a second time, shutting the visitors out, 1-0.

At St. Louis the Fred Mitchell Club lost their first game of the series after having won three straight. It was a close affair, the Jack Hendricks Cardinals winning out, 2-1.

### Pirates Repeat On Reds

Playing at home Hugo Besack's Pirates won rather handily from the visiting Christy Mathewson Reds; score—Pittsburgh 8-5. This was a repeat, for the pirates have carried off both contests of the present series.

Today being the Fourth of July double-headers will be staged between the eight clubs at Boston, New York, Pittsburgh and St. Louis. These games will close the series in the first three cities named. The Chicago-St. Louis series in the latter city will close tomorrow.

Philadelphia went up yesterday into third place in the league, forcing Boston to drop to fourth. Pittsburgh, No. 5, is only .002 percent behind Boston. Brooklyn jumped into sixth place, while St. Louis is now at Station 7, while Cincinnati has re-entered the cellar, where it seems contented to hang around.

# KRUGER IS MAKING AQUATIC HISTORY

### Owen Merrick, Manager of Hawaiian Swimming Party, Writes To The Advertiser

The Hawaiian swimmers were to perform in Portland, Oregon, on June 21 and 22, according to the Portland Evening Telegram of June 21. No news of the meets has reached Honolulu yet and nothing is known here definitely about it.

Postmarked "Port Seaside, June 23," a letter written by Owen Merrick, manager of the party, and dated June 17, the day the party left San Francisco for the North, reached The Advertiser yesterday. Although belated, it is interesting, nevertheless, Merrick marked this letter No. 3, which seems to indicate that his No. 3 to The Advertiser has miscarried. His two other letters were printed in this page some time ago.

Here is what Merrick writes to The Advertiser under date of June 17: Letter No. 4. By Owen Merrick to The Advertiser.

Duke Kahanamoku has demonstrated that he is in shape to set new marks during the tour of the swimmers on the mainland. On Saturday at Neptune Beach, the world's champion set two new records in a great performance. Duke set new marks for the 100 meters and 110 yard swim.

Six years ago Duke journeyed to Stockholm and while there set a new mark for the 100 meters which has not been approached until this year. Last Saturday the Favorite Son of Neptune flashed through the water in 1:01.5 in a 100 meter race, cutting more than one second off the record which was made in Sweden.

## RED SOX BOW DOWN BEFORE ATHLETICS

### Baseball Autographed by President Wilson Sold For \$5650 in Chicago

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING		
	P.	W. L. Pct.
Boston	69	40 29 .580
New York	65	36 29 .554
Cleveland	73	40 33 .548
Washington	71	38 33 .532
Chicago	68	33 35 .482
St. Louis	80	34 46 .485
Detroit	66	28 38 .424
Philadelphia	64	24 40 .375

### Yesterday's Results

At Chicago—Chicago 9, Detroit 5.  
At Cleveland—St. Louis 6, Cleveland 2.  
At Washington—Washington 4, New York 3.  
At Philadelphia—Philadelphia 8, Boston 0.

### How They Stand

Chicago 2, Detroit 1.  
Cleveland 1, St. Louis 1.  
Washington 1, New York 0.  
Philadelphia 1, Boston 0.

### Today's Double-Headers

Detroit at Chicago.  
St. Louis at Cleveland.  
New York at Washington.  
Boston at Philadelphia.

There was only one real close game in the American League yesterday, the other three being rather of the one-sided kind of baseball. The day was featured by the defeat again of the Boston Red Sox, leaders of the league and the New York Yankees, the runners-up. It was Philadelphia yesterday which took the measure of the Red Sox, while on Tuesday the honor fell to Washington.

The closest game of the day was staged in Washington, where the Carl Griffith Senators just barely nosed on a victory over the Miller Huggins Yankees; score—Washington 4, New York 3. This opened the three-day series for the two clubs.

At Cleveland the one-time Fielder Jones Browns turned the tables on the Lee Fohl Indians, winning 6-2. The sides are even in the series, which will close today, each having won one and lost one game.

### Athletics Beat Red Sox

Playing at home, the Connie Mack Athletics won the first game of their series from the Ed G. Barrow Red Sox, shutting the losers out by a 6-0 score. The game played in Chicago was a rugged affair, the White Sox of "General" Rowland emerging victors by a 9-5 score over the visiting Hugh Jennings Tigers. In the present series which closes today, Chicago has carried off two of the three games played.

In honor of the Fourth of July, all eight clubs will stage double-headers today, the games to be played in Philadelphia, Washington, Cleveland and Chicago. New York at Washington and Boston at Philadelphia will close the present series tomorrow.

### High Price Paid For Ball

A baseball with the autograph of President Wilson was sold in Chicago the other day for \$5650, according to the following:

CHICAGO, June 20.—Chicago defeat Cleveland 5 to 4, in ten innings to day after two batting rallies in the seventh inning when they tied the count and in the tenth when they won.

Prior to the game three autographed baseballs were auctioned off. The first autographed by Billy Sunday, the evangelist, brought fifty dollars. One by Mrs. Woodrow Wilson was sold for \$1,450, and one bearing the autograph of the President was sold at \$5,650.

# FRANKIE BURNS DEFEATS BANTAMWEIGHT CHAMP

NEW YORK, July 4.—(Associated Press)—Frankie Burns of Jersey City outpointed Pete Herman, bantam-weight champion of the United States, here last night in their right-round ring battle. The decision was a newspaper one and there was no question but that Burns proved the better man in the bout.

Lane stopped, setting a new record for the distance. Duke spurred at the 90-yard mark and came to the final line in 1:01.5, this time being taken by three swimmers. The crowd gave the two swimmers a real hand after this race. Lane's time for the 80 yards was 42 seconds, which is three seconds better than the former American record held by C. M. Daniels.

### Kruger's Backstroke Attack

"Stubby" Kruger has been making an attack on nearly every record in the backstroke, and he made a big hit in San Francisco, when he lowered a record held by a German, who is now on a U boat. The record for 400 meters backstroke was held by G. A. Busch of Germany at 6:50.15. "Stubby" cut the record from the books, making 6:27.25. He continued on to the 440 yard mark, making the distance in 6:30, which broke the former record held by Uwin of England by 17 seconds.

On Saturday afternoon Kruger set new records for the 40 and 66 yards backstroke in one race. These times were official and will be recognized by the A. A. U. officials. In addition the boys made a hit with exhibitions and will be welcomed back to Neptune.

# WAR SAVINGS STAMP SALES ARE GROWING

Purchases of war Savings Stamps, in Hawaii from January 1 to July 1 totaled \$500,783.04, according to figures announced yesterday by R. W. Shingle, territorial director of the campaign.

The real drive for such sales is to be held the latter part of this month, and in preparation for that event Mr. Shingle will make a tour of the islands, giving addresses at various towns, and settling upon the plans for each island as he meets the local men in charge of the work. He will carry motion pictures with him showing the Thrift Stamp parade in Honolulu a few weeks ago and will present these in various theaters.

Governor McCarthy will accompany Mr. Shingle to Kanai and will speak at many of the meetings.

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LATSON NAVIGATION COMPANY  
TOYO KISEN KAISHA

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