

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER
U. S. WEATHER BUREAU
July 11, 1918—Last twenty-four hours' rainfall .00. Temperature Min. 70; Max. 80. Weather, Pt. Cloudy.

Hawaiian Gazette

FOOD FORECAST FOR TODAY
One Meatless and One Wheatless Meal

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1918.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NUMBER 4755

AUSTRIANS FALL BACK FOR TWENTY-FIVE MILES

Italians and French Make Long Advance On Seventy Mile Front Driving Foe Before Them

Bulgarians In Macedonia Are Awakened To Danger Of Being Flanked and Battle Flares Brightly

NEW YORK, July 12—(Associated Press)—Along a front seventy miles in length the Italians and French are hurling back the Austrian foe, the enemy forces being in rapid and disorderly retreat. The rapid advance of the Allies is more than ever seriously threatening the Bulgarian flank in Mesopotamia where those forces face the Greeks and Serbians.

Official despatches from the Eastern front received in Paris last night said: "Our troops are continuing their successful advance in Albania. We have occupied the Kosmitza crest along its whole extent and also the villages of the Tomorica Valley to Dobreny."

OFFICIAL REPORT

"On our left the Italians have captured the heights of Cafaglmaka where 250 prisoners were taken.

"Austrian losses are severe and they have burned their depots and are in full retirement."

"The fighting in these sectors extends along a line of twenty miles for the French forces and nearly fifty miles for the Italians. The French advance extends all the way to the Italian flank from Lake Presba which protects its right flank."

ITALIANS RUSH ON

On the left, which is skirted by the Adriatic Sea the Italian advance toward Berat continued unchecked toward Berat as the forces moved forward from the Voyusa River. They carried by assault all of the enemy positions from the Voyusa to the Semini River, a distance of fifteen miles and to the Osam River on their right.

LEAVE BERAT

Before this advance the Austrians have evacuated Berat and have fallen back to the Skumbi River, twenty-five miles north of Berat where they are seeking to establish a new line of defense. This retirement gives the Italians and their French Allies a practically straight front extending from the Adriatic to Lake Ochrida.

Bulgars Awaken

Threatened by the possibility of a flanking movement from Albania the Bulgarians awoke to activity on the Macedonian front and attacked the Allied forces to the north of Monastir, East of Lake Prespa, but were repulsed.

Austrian Losses

Despatches from army headquarters in Italy said that evidence procured from Austrian prisoners indicates that the Austro-Hungarian losses in recent offensive operations totaled 250,000.

Adding to the internal difficulties of the Dual Monarchy, the prisoners say that poor potato and wheat crops have been the experience over Austria.

FRENCH PRESSURE WINS RESULTS AGAINST TEUTONS

Line Reaches High Ground and May Have Thwarted German Plans For Straight Drive Against Paris From This Point

NEW YORK, July 12—(Associated Press)—French pressure against the German lines extending from the Marne to the Aisne, begun two weeks ago and continued almost incessantly since in a series of local attacks, some of apparent little importance in themselves, have begun to yield appreciable results as viewed on the maps. As the result of these continued attacks the French line from Ambleny to the hills to the south of Corey has been advanced to the high ground.

There has been some reason to believe that the next German move would be an attack between the Aisne and the Marne and take the form of a straight dash at Paris. The purpose of the French strategy has been to circumvent this purpose and the French positions are, for defensive purposes, vastly improved by the operations of the past two weeks. In this sector the French yesterday captured Corey and held and consolidated their gain.

On the whole front the only infantry activity of importance was by the French who, in addition to the capture of Corey, advanced about Longpont.

In Flanders there was to be noted an increase in the artillery and the air activity of the enemy. There the British flyers downed ten German planes and an eleven was downed by anti-aircraft gunfire.

Southwest of Soissons and north and south of the Somme, the enemy artillery was most active.

Around Chateau Thierry the American flyers were active and two German flyers were downed by the American aviators.

Claim Aviators Taken

An official report from Berlin that has reached London claims that five American planes out of a squadron of six were captured by German aviators. This squadron is said to have started upon a raid upon Cologne and to have been intercepted. No report of any such losses has been received from American or Allied sources.

On the Marne yesterday morning a large German patrol attempted to raid the American trenches but was routed and fled in confusion leaving a number of dead in front of the American positions to attest the deadly accuracy of the American fire.

Casualty reports received from the war department yesterday showed:

Army—Killed in action, five; died of wounds, ten; of disease, two; of other causes, one; severely wounded, twenty six; slightly, one; missing, twenty three.

Marines—Killed in action, thirteen; died of wounds, four; severely injured, eighteen.

Success In Air

During the month of June aerial squadrons downed 150 German machines, seriously damaged 181 and set fire to thirty one balloons.

During the same period French bombing machines dropped 600 tons of bombs upon enemy positions and depots.

Hoover will be chairman of the equalization board and George Ralph, chairman of the sugar committee, will be the president of the new corporation.

There was to have been held a meeting of beet sugar makers on June 24 but this was indefinitely postponed and at the time it was presumed this was done at the request of the sugar committee of the food administration. Oscar S. Strauss was previously named as investigator of beet sugar costs and prices following a report rendered to the food administration by the beet sugar manufacturers.

THOUSANDS ATTEND MITCHELL OBSEQUIES

Body of Former Mayor Lies In State In City Hall

NEW YORK, July 11—(Associated Press)—Thousands paid a last and tribute to Major Mitchell, New York's former mayor who in civic life had made a record for courage and integrity and will long be a bright page in the history of New York City and State. Major Mitchell's body lay in state in the city hall this morning and for hours a line passed, bareheaded and silent, by the casket that contained the body of the former city head. Later the body was removed to St. Patrick's Cathedral on Fifth Avenue where the services were held, the vast edifice being crowded from altar to door.

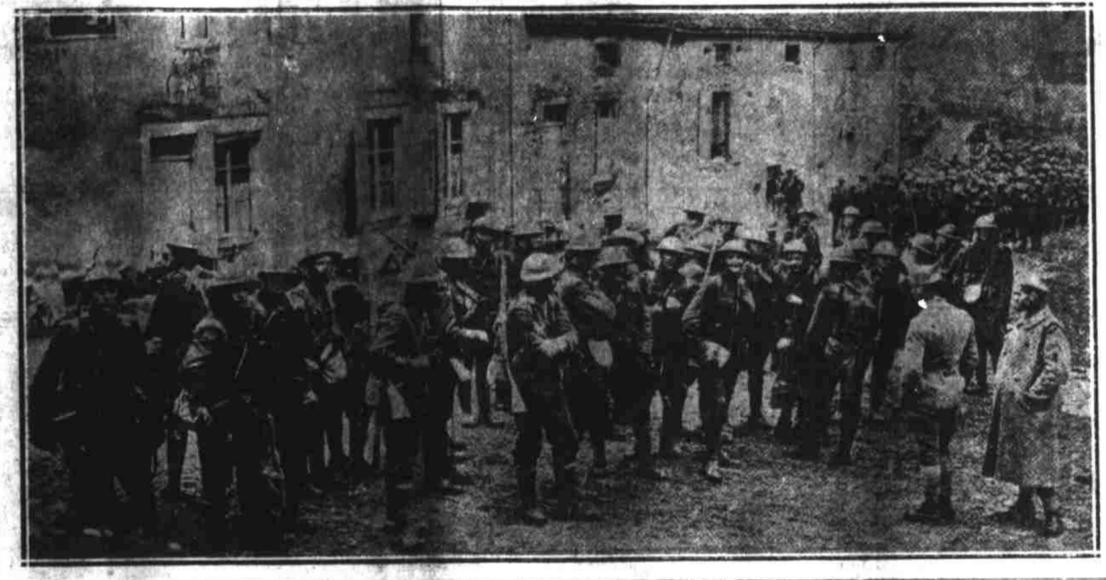
Interment was in Woodlawn cemetery.

YOUNG ALEXIS SAID TO HAVE BEEN SLAIN

LONDON, July 11—(Associated Press)—An Exchange Telegraph Agency despatch from Copenhagen says that the Swedish papers are publishing a story brought by a Swede who has just returned from Moscow that Alexis Romanoff, son of the ex-Czar and former Emperor of Russia, was killed by a Bolshevik soldier with a bomb.

AMERICAN MARINES IN FRANCE

On June 6 American Marines made a gallant attack on the Germans in Veully Woods near Chateau Thierry. Since then they have figured in the war news nearly every day. Though their participation has been necessarily limited, by the limit of their numbers, to a comparatively small sector of the front they have been an important factor and their gallant service is attested by the comparatively large casualty lists that are published daily, telling of the losses they sustain while other reports tell of the terrain which they gain.



CORPORATION TO CONTROL PRICE OF SUGAR

Wilson Directs Course Similar To That Pursued To Fix Wheat Prices When Congress Failed To Agree

WASHINGTON, July 12—(Associated Press)—To equalize and stabilize the price of sugar to the consumer in the face of the prospect of increase in prices of the producer, and due to the threatened shortage of sugar, as well as to secure a better distribution, President Wilson has pursued the same course with this commodity that he did with wheat and has created a special "sugar equalization board" and recommended the incorporation of a sugar stabilizing corporation in New Jersey.

Food Administrator Hoover is to carry out these plans. The corporation will be capitalized at \$5,000,000 and the funds for the purchase of its stock by the government will be taken from the President's special war fund.

This corporation will have authority to acquire, even at a loss to the government, the production of the beet sugar factories that cannot under the present price paid for beets, the increased freight rates and other increased costs, meet the agreed price for beet sugar at a profit. These purchases the corporation will sell to the public at a reasonable price. Thus will be established and maintained a price which will work a considerable saving to the consumer.

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DISASTER FOLLOWS DROPPING OF SHELL

PHILADELPHIA, July 11—(Associated Press)—Dropping of a shell killed four and wounded twelve other workmen in the government arsenal at Frankfort today. The workman who made the fatal slip was blown to fragments by the resulting explosion and the killed and wounded were those who were working near him at the time. No doubt that the affair was an accident is entertained. The resulting damage to the arsenal was not very serious.

APPEALS OF EDITORS ARE REJECTED BY COURT

PARIS, July 11—(Associated Press)—The court of cassation today handed down a decision rejecting the appeals from the convictions of editors and persons connected with the newspaper Bonnet Rouge, involved in the Bolo Fashin and Caillaux scandals.

FORMER OFFICIALS OF BRITAIN PLANS TO CLIP GERMAN WINGS

Bankers Are Now Found To Be Dangerous Enemy Aliens; Company Taken Over

NEW YORK, July 12—(Associated Press)—Julius Pituitzer, former president of the Trans-Atlantic Trust Company of this city and two other officers of that corporation were arrested yesterday as dangerous enemy aliens.

The arrest of the former president and the other former officers of the trust company disclosed the fact that the company had been taken over by the custodian of enemy alien property several weeks ago and has been reorganized and Americanized by that official.

It is stated that these arrests are in no way connected with such reorganization of the company.

Others arrested, besides Pituitzer, were Secretary Andrew Gomary, Guide von Steer, a former bank official and said to have been formerly an under secretary in the Austro-Hungarian cabinet and Isidor Szekely, the former advertising manager of the trust company.

AMERICA WILL JOIN IN FRENCH HOLIDAY

WASHINGTON, July 11—(Official)—July 14, the anniversary of the fall of the Bastille and the French national holiday will be observed by the American navy, wherever it may be stationed as well as by the American expeditionary forces in France.

Secretary of Navy Daniels has issued orders that all ships of the navy and all naval stations shall observe the French holiday by dressing ship and by firing the national salute to the tri-colors of France.

Commanding officers are also instructed to cooperate whenever asked with all local celebrations which may be held.

Messages received from France yesterday said that orders had been issued by General Pershing to his expeditionary forces to participate with the French in the observance of the holiday.

THOUSANDS OF FINNS ORDERED TO BE KILLED

AMSTERDAM, July 11—(Associated Press)—Since the Germans have entered Finland, 75,000 workmen have been arrested and many shot or hanged. Hugo Haase, the minority Socialist leader told the reichstag today. He declared that among those sentenced to death was a former premier and fifty Socialist members of parliament. He criticized the German rule in both Livonia and Estonia.

SUPPORT PLEDGED

ATLANTIC CITY, July 11—(Official)—Pledges that the order is behind the government in all of its war aims and of the exercise of a unity of purpose in assisting to carry out those aims, were contained in resolutions passed at the grand lodge session of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

BUSCH FAMILY IS BUYER OF GERMAN SECURITY

Evidence Shows They Purchased Million Dollars of Bonds and Proceeds Are Thought To Have Helped Hun Propaganda

NEW YORK, July 12—(Associated Press)—Member of the wealthy Busch family, of St. Louis, whose notoriety was purchased a million dollars of German bonds shortly before the time when the Mail and Express was sold to German stockholders represented by Dr. Ruml, now under arrest on charges of perjury in connection with his reports on ownership of the stock of the company to the custodian of enemy property.

The government believes the proceeds of the sale of German bonds to the Busch family and to others furnished the funds for the conducting of an extensive German propaganda which included the purchase of the Mail and Express and other newspapers. This statement was given out by Deputy Attorney General Becker last evening.

August Busch was seen in St. Louis by an Associated Press representative last night and admitted that he had purchased a half million dollars of German bonds about the time of the purchase by Germans of the New York evening newspaper. He said the purchase was made through a St. Louis Trust Company.

While admitting the purchase of these bonds Busch said: "I would not have invested one cent in such bonds if I had known or even suspected that the proceeds would be used for the purpose of spreading a German propaganda which might be detrimental to the interests of the United States."

ARMY APPROPRIATION MEASURE IS APPROVED

WASHINGTON, July 11—(Official)—Approval of the twelve billion dollar Army Appropriation Bill has been given by the President and the measure which is designed to provide for and meet the needs of an army of three million men has become a law under his signature.

GREATEST FLEET OF DESTROYERS IS OURS

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12—(Associated Press)—Speaking here last night Charles M. Schwab told of the remarkable progress the United States is making in the building of destroyers. He said that since the beginning of its participation in the war this country had built, or was now building and had well under way, as many destroyers as were in all of the navies of the world at the beginning of the war.

WILSON USES VETO; KILLS RESOLUTION

LONDON, July 12—(Associated Press)—Every male Alien enemy over the age of eighteen years who may be found in Great Britain is to be immediately interned. This was announced by Sir George Cave, the British home secretary yesterday in connection with other drastic plans which the government is soon to put in force.

Another announcement by the home secretary was that the government will apply to the courts in order, through legal process, to close all enemy banks. It is also the purpose of the government to make it impossible for some years after the war is over for the enemy to open any bank or banking house in the British Empire.

GERMAN SUBMARINES LESS TO BE FEARED

LONDON, July 11—(Associated Press)—The Cologne Volkszeitung, according to news received here, says that the submarine warfare is being curbed in Germany now doubtless because it contributed to bringing into action the respectable American intervention.

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FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD REPORTS ON BUSINESS

WASHINGTON, July 11—(Official)—The federal reserve board in its monthly summary says business conditions throughout the United States continue satisfactory with general confidence in the future denoted by liberal advance buying.

The adjustment of business to meet all government requirements and the increased easier meeting of tax payments, is universally commented on. The money rate is generally firm.

CZECHO-SLOVAK FORCE IN WEST SIBERIA GAINS VIRTUAL CONTROL

Peking Reports Tell of Gains In West While Moscow Reports Claim Bolshevik Successes In Volga Country

ARE READY TO FIGHT GERMANY TO THE END

Movements Will Be Guided From United States and Allied Cooperation Is Desired In Washington Report

NEW YORK, July 12—(Associated Press)—Czecho-Slovak forces now virtually control the whole of Western Siberia, it is reported from Peking. The reports coming from that section of Siberia all tell of success of the Czecho-Slovak forces. On the other hand an official statement from Moscow, reaching London, claimed that the Bolshevik forces had routed the Czecho-Slovak forces in the Volga region and that in Siberia reports reaching Moscow said they were in retreat.

A delayed report, dated July 7 said that word had reached Vologda that Ante-Bolshevik forces had occupied Varroslav, 173 miles northeast of Moscow, severing communication between Moscow and Vologda and that Bolshevik troops had been sent against them.

CZECHO-SLOVAKS HATE THE CENTRAL POWERS

Who and what the Czecho-Slovak forces in Siberia are was told in a recent article in the Boston Transcript which said:

"It consists of Bohemians and Moravians of Austria, Slavs, leaders of the rule of the Hapsburgs and the Hohenzollerns, most of whom were Austrian prisoners of war in Russia and mutineers and refugees from the Austrian Army in Galicia, and who, since the revolution in Russia, have been gravitating together and endeavoring to cross the country and reach the Pacific Coast and embark for this country in order to join the armies of the Entente and fight against Austria and Germany. Partly thwarted in this attempt by Bolshevik mischief and German intrigue, these Czecho-Slovaks, under commanders of their own, are taking matters into their own hands. In a country given up to anarchy, they are providing a nucleus for a new order. It seems to be quite easy. Undoubtedly they have received recruits not only from Austria, but from the Russians themselves. In their operations of late their forces seem to have resembled a ball of snow which becomes larger and larger the farther it is rolled. Some thousands of them are already at Vladivostok, while others have been at Babu, in the Caspian, thousands of miles away."

History, as a matter of fact—and particularly the history of Asia and eastern Europe—is full of instances of the conversion of such military nuclei into empires. The Turks were nothing but such a band of wanderers; the Mongols or "Moguls" of India such another; and the Russians themselves converted a band of refugees into material of an Empire which endured for hundreds of years. It will not be surprising if much comes of this Czecho-Slovak demonstration.

AMERICAN CONSUL SAFE IN TEHRAN

WASHINGTON, July 11—(Official)—Announcement of the safety of Gordon Padlock, United States consul at Tabriz, is made by the state department which has been advised by him of his safe arrival at Teheran.

The consul had not been heard from since a force of Turks entered Tabriz, the second city of Persia, sacked the American consulate and also sacked the American hospital there. Afterward the United States made a demand upon the Turkish government for a satisfactory explanation of the conduct of its troops in violating the American consulate and in destroying American property. To this demand no answer by the Turkish government has been published.

SUGAR AND THE FUTURE



SEVEN MEN WILL HOLD CONTROL OF CONCERN SUCCEEDING HACKFELDS

Increase in Number of Members of Voting Trust Only Important Change From Proposed Agreement; Figure Satisfactory But Less Than First Offered For Enemy Held Stock In Attempted Reorganization

Reorganization plans for the German-owned firm of Hackfeld & Company are again in the limelight and will occupy the stage center until after the meeting of July 10, at least. Those plans are substantially as printed in the Advertiser yesterday morning, the only important change being that the holding voting trust will consist of seven instead of five members. Two members will not be selected until the stock in the new corporation shall have been allotted and then will be filled by the stockholders.

Seven trustees

The five known members of the holding-voting trust are Frank C. Atherton of Castle & Cooke, Richard Cooper of C. Brewer & Company, Charles Hemmaway of Alexander & Baldwin, George Sherman and Richard H. Trent. On the face of it this would seem to be putting the control of the new company in the hands of representatives of rival business houses but it is claimed that any possible objectionable features to this will be removed, have already been prevented.

No Previous Agreement

It was originally planned to have an agreement signed by all stockholders in advance of the meeting at which dissolution of Hackfeld & Company is decided on. It was from that agreement that the Advertiser secured its information as to the terms of dissolution and of reorganization. The plan to secure such advance agreement has been upset and abandoned and the "hurry up" telegram necessitated another course of action. That course will be the adoption of the plan contained in the agreement, and published by the Advertiser, by the stockholders at the meeting on the 10th, instead of preliminary agreements. The plan to be presented will be the agreement deleted of all unnecessary verbiage, eliminating a lot of "whereases". It is also that a perfectly satisfactory figure to be realized for the stock of H. Hackfeld & Company has been decided on, one that removes the objections that a few had found to signing the agreement, though the price is considerably less than the proposed reorganizers were willing to pay. The purpose of such agreement was to have unanimous consent before the meeting. Now the decision will come by way of a majority vote. The stockholders may take or leave the plan but Hackfeld & Company is to go out of existence in any event.

Change of Delay

There has been some misunderstanding as to the occasion for the delay in reorganization. In part these were occasioned from Washington when orders

SUGAR MOVEMENTS GAIN SOME SPEED

Shipments in June Better Than Hoped But Surplus Still Piles Up In Storage

Sugar moved considerably faster last month than had been expected and the dark and gloomy clouds that have shrouded the shipping situation are showing some rifts, are being given rays of light. The growing output of new ships, the vessels that are being turned over to the Matson line, the probability that that company will obtain still more, all serve to brighten the situation.

At the close of May the shipping situation for June looked gloomy enough. There was little shipping in sight and there was the possibility that half of the cargo space would go to canned pineapples. And yet sugar moved in far greater tonnage than was expected. It did not move as fast as it was produced but it moved considerably faster than the average for the previous six months.

Shipments

Shipments for last month were 50,500 tons of which the Sugar Factors Company sent 40,956 tons. At the same time production went forward at the rate of about 70,000 tons a month and so there was a reported increase of sugar awaiting shipment of about 30,000 tons, 141,050 as against 115,000 a month before.

Of the crop of the year which is estimated at 560,500 tons, there has now been shipped more than half, 290,056, the Sugar Factors having sent away less than half its crop and the other shippers somewhat more and the full shipments being 10,000 tons in excess of half the crop, this leaves 270,000 tons for shipment.

Of the present crop there has thus far been cut, ground, sacked and shipped or placed in storage awaiting shipment 431,106 tons which leaves 129,394 still to be ground. A little less than a quarter of the crop must still go through the mills and forty-eight percent remains to be shipped.

Indications have recently appeared that there is another change of plans as to point of delivery and that larger shipments than expected will go to the Eastern refiners. Some of these shipments, will, it is said, go by the canal and some by rail. The larger the proportion to go by the canal the better will be the planters and the greater the quantity to go across continent by rail, the smaller will be their profits for the added freight rates at the railroad will be hard and cut deep through the pockets.

Proceeding at the same rate as last month for the next four months there would be made 290,000 tons more sugar, even without additional shipping facilities. This would leave awaiting shipment on November 23, 1919, 100,000 tons of sugar which would seriously interfere with the bookkeeping methods of the sugar companies, their sugar year running from December 1 to November 30, 1919, this vast tonnage of sugar would have to be carried over into next year's accounts. But it is hoped and believed in the next four months, especially in September and October, the raw sugar will move away at a rapid pace and be gone during the present sugar year.

On the other hand there is a belief that a higher price will be made to go into effect in December and January and if this hope is realized, then the plantation companies here would profit by reason of the delayed shipments, in proportion to the increase in sugar stock that is secured.

New Decolorizing Carbon Made From Waste In Wood

Process Invented By Swiss Chemist Is Touted Out Thoroughly In Louisiana and Shows Favorable Results

NEW YORK, June 23—A new decolorizing carbon for cane juice, for which the claim is made that it will materially lighten the cost of production of both sugar and cane syrup, has been announced by Rod A. Demme, a Swiss chemist now residing in New York. Facts about sugar reports.

Tests of the carbon, which is made from hydrolyzed ground wood fiber, have been made both in Cuba and in Louisiana. The Louisiana tests were made by the Louisiana Experiment Station at Audubon Park and by Harry N. Thier, of the Orange Grove sugar factory at Olivier, Iberia parish, and a report on the results obtained was made to the executive committee of the American Cane Growers' Association.

Dr. Zerkow, research chemist at Audubon Park, states in his report that the decolorizing power of the Demme carbon was found to correspond closely to that of carbon made in the experimental station laboratory from pine sawdust impregnated with an equal amount of caustic soda.

The experiments filed by Mr. Demme in applying for letters patent on his process describe it as follows:

"Anhydrous wood waste, freed from soluble constituents, is, according to the present invention, subjected to a carbonizing treatment by heating it gradually and progressively and under regulating conditions to a sufficiently high temperature, for example, 800 degrees Centigrade or higher. The material will usually be in a sufficiently comminuted condition so that further subdivision will not be necessary, inasmuch as the wood waste is usually ground to a more or less fine state before the hydrolyzing treatment. When this material is gradually and progressively heated for the purpose of carbonizing, the moisture and the other volatile components are gradually and progressively removed so the material is given a porous structure, due to the escape of steam and other vapors and gases. As the material loses its moisture and other gaseous or vaporous components, it is converted into a more rigid as well as porous structure, so that at the end of the carbonization the material left is left in a highly porous condition.

"In as much as the soluble constituents were removed from the wood waste before carbonization, the substance thus removed are no longer present to prejudice the carbonizing operation or to require their subsequent removal or decomposition during the carbonizing. Because of this removal, the remaining wood material, freed from free and of modified structure and character, gives a carbonized product of high purity and of improved properties."

NITRATE PROBLEM NOT YET HOPELESS

If Supply is Obtained By November or December Situation Is Not Very Serious

If nitrates can be obtained between now and November, and there seems no reason to believe that some at least will be secured, the 1920 crop will not suffer very seriously. If not one does not live to die on the result that will be certain to follow.

Generally the plantations of the islands, especially the unirrigated plantations, put on the nitrates about the time the rains come and this is usually in November or December. The irrigated plantations can use the fertilizer earlier than the unirrigated. There is a great deal of hope that nitrates may be secured between now and November or December for the 1920 crop may be largely dismissed.

No change in the nitrate problem has occurred in the past few days. The fertilizer companies are without connections but not without hope. Norman Walker, manager of the Hawaiian Fertilizer Company says that he believes there is a great deal of hope that nitrates may be secured before the rains start. He thinks that the steadily increased output of the Pacific Coast shipyards warrants such a hope. He thinks that the absolute need for sugar will bring an awakening as to the necessity of bringing nitrates here in time to prevent serious shortage of the 1920 crop and that an awakening will bring the re-shipment of some of the new ships for the purpose of nitrate carrying.

There is no shortage of nitrates in Chile. The shortage is of bottoms to carry it for the supply is sufficient to furnish the needs of the world for untold years. It is only how to bring the nitrates.

Last year, when there was a sugar famine in New York and the East it was said there was no acute shortage in the world supply, the trouble was in distribution, the sugar was not where it could be used and could not be brought to the marketing points. So it is with nitrates. Nitrate in Chile in the nitrate fields is of comparative little value as compared to its worth on Hawaiian cane fields.

It is customary to apply the fertilizer as soon as possible after the young cane is planted. The planting season is now on but will be delayed some by reason of the acute labor problem. How much fertilizer can be brought here in time for such early use depends on the shipping that can be made available. The present indications are for a late planting of the 1920 crop and a consequent later use of fertilizer. The situation is therefore not without hope of relief.

If the fertilizer shall not come in season, the combination of scarcity of nitrates and of labor will be a serious handicap for the 1920 outlook.

SOMEBODY SLEPT AND PLANTATIONS DISCOVER THEY NEED MUCH LABOR

Time To Have Met Situation Was Months Ago When Drafttees Were Being Classified and Now Industry Must Seriously Suffer and Production Show Heavy Decrease Unless Some Remedy Shall Be Speedily Found

Plantation labor in large numbers is needed acutely by the sugar companies of the Territory and where and how to secure the needed workers no one knows for the need is as immediate as it is acute and even were there a source of supply to meet the demand, it is the shipping situation that it is impossible to bring labor here.

Up to Wednesday afternoon there had been filed with the labor bureau of the Sugar Planters' Association applications for 1775 plantation workers and this by no means covered the requirements of the plantations for it is realized that the bureau is unable to furnish any such supply and not all of the plantations had filed requisitions with all those who had asked for labor filed statements covering their need fully. The shortage of labor at the present time is certainly in excess of 3500 men.

No Supply Available

Labor could be obtained from the Philippines if transportation were available, perhaps not to the full requirements but to an extent that would prove of great assistance, but the transportation is not available.

Other labor has been promised from Porto Rico but the amount of cost of such labor have not been secured from the government and if they had been learned it is as impossible to get transportation for labor from there as it is from the Philippines. As time goes on and it is likely that in time some remedy will be found, the 1919 and 1920 crops are suffering from the acute shortage of labor. They are certain to be considerably smaller than they would be were the usual amount of labor available.

Some Lose Half

Some of the plantations have lost from forty to fifty percent of their laborers. That means they must use their available labor for the cutting and grinding of this year's crop and must let the cultivation of the fields for the next crop and the planting for the 1920 crop wait or must abandon it if relief from the shortage be not speedily found.

It is growing more and more evident that five or six months ago somebody was asleep, apparently a good many somebodies, for more than half of the present shortage might have been avoided by action taken by the individual plantations. They could have, if they had taken the steps, protected the field labor from call under the draft and they did not do so. It is therefore evident that the plantation companies are to blame for the serious plight in which they find themselves.

Rules Not Understood

It may be that the draft law was misunderstood or it may be, as has been suggested, that it was believed by the plantation companies that the draft would never be called. Be this as it may when the time for action was at hand no action was taken to secure deferred classification for plantation workers.

In some instances, perhaps in the majority, there was a misunderstanding of the law. It was understood that labor required for essential production was entitled to deferred classification under the rules and regulations of the Selective Draft Law. It was assumed that the draft board would of its own motion classify the draftees accordingly whether such draftees claimed or waived exemption. Here was mistake number one, for the law should have been investigated.

Exempted On Claims

Instead of classifying, as it seems to have been assumed they would, according to the labor in which draftees were engaged, the draft boards exempted or put into deferred classes according to the demands of the draftees when such demands were found to be warranted. If the draftees waived exemption, then he went into the first class subject to the call. If claim for exemption had been made by employers, and had been proper, the deferred classification would have been granted by the draft boards.

Fall To Investigate

But the plantation companies did not investigate. Instead of the managers, or their representatives, going before the draft boards with each draftee and asking exemption or deferred classification, nothing of the kind was done. The draft was permitted to go ahead practically unnoticed and unheeded. The men were classified, they were examined and their cards were issued to them and no appeals were taken. Then it became too late. And still the draft was not called and many of the companies went on in the belief that the call of the guard would be more important and would call their for a more than the call of the draft. Besides it had gone on so long with it in call for either that there might never be a call. And then came the call of the guard and the companies found

INCREASE IN SUGAR PRICES IS EXPECTED BY ALL CANE GROWERS

As is the case here in Hawaii so in Cuba the planters are anxiously looking forward to the determination of the price for the next year's crop and there, as here, they are expecting a substantial increase in price. Writing on this subject under date of June 13 at Havana, H. O. Neville, the Cuban correspondent of Facts About Sugar says:

"The question of what level will be determined for the basic price of raws of the next crop is receiving considerable attention at present in Cuban sugar circles. Mr. Morgan, the representative of the United States War Trade Board in Cuba, has it is reported, assured the Cuban producers that higher prices will rule for the coming crop. President Hawley, of the Cuban American Sugar Company, who was largely instrumental in fixing last year's price, is also said to have confidentially intimated to the producers that an advance in price can reasonably be expected this year.

Want Small Mills Considered

The new price to be determined the producers hold should be profitable not only for the large, modern mills, but also to the small and behind-the-times mills. Proper consideration, they declare, must also be given the higher agricultural and production costs of western Cuba as compared with lower costs in the lower lands of the eastern provinces.

The producers are also arguing that cost problems involved which can be settled locally should be decided before any new price is fixed. They state that otherwise the planter will not know definitely what he is going to obtain for his crop. This agitation refers to anticipated increased local taxation of sugar for revenue purposes—always possible and ever probable in Cuba, where the yearly budget is continually increasing; to stabilizing railroad rates, as freight tariffs seem to

have a tendency to accompany the budget in their annual rise; and to warehouses and interest charges, now chaotic and inequitable in many cases, which it is desired to have determined on a permanent and equitable basis. To these questions are acted early it will be possible, the producers claim, to fix a price for next year's crop that will unquestionably be more just than was the case with that set for the present crop.

Representatives of the sugar industry went to Washington to settle this and other matters, so far as they were able and on this point dispatches from New Orleans say:

With the departure for the national capital of Judge R. E. Milling, chairman of the Louisiana Sugar Committee, a committee of three representing the nearly organized Sugar and Molasses Distributors' Association, and a prominent local weigher and gauger, the center of interest in the sugar situation has shifted from New Orleans to Washington.

Judge Milling has gone to confer with the United States Food Administration's officials concerning the voluntary contract which, in substance, will give the government absolute control of the distribution of Louisiana's 1918 sugar crop. He stated that he expected soon to be in a position to submit a definite proposition to the planters of this state.

The committee, known as the Louisiana Sugar Control Board, of which Judge Milling is the head, held a conference previous to his departure with a special committee of five of the American Growers' Association, which had been appointed to look into the contract arrangement. This conference took place in New Orleans Friday.

When seen at his office Saturday, Judge Milling would not say whether the planters had agreed to all of the clauses of the tentative contract which he submitted, but he made it plain that

BEET SUGAR CROP TO SHOW SOME DECLINES

NEW YORK, June 23—The prospective beet sugar production of the United States for the season of 1918-19 is placed at 743,500 ordinary tons by the preliminary estimate issued by the Merchants Brokerage Company, of Chicago, on June 15. This is 20,321 tons less than the actual production of 1917-18, as given by Meinrath.

The following table shows the estimated production for 1918-19 in comparison with the actual production for 1917-18, by main producing divisions:

1918-19	1917-18	
Estimated, actual, tons	1917-18	
California	155,750	207,859
Utah, Idaho, Washington	153,100	130,000
Colorado, Montana, Wyoming, Nebraska, Kansas	266,150	313,246
Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota	168,500	112,956
Total	743,500	763,821

No serious objection was raised to any particular feature.

Among the dealers and brokers, however, sufficient opposition to one clause of the contract has developed so that the distributors' association, formed last week, decided to send an independent committee to Washington to endeavor to learn just what the status of the tentative contract would be under the proposed contract.

NEW LIMITS PLACED ON SALES OF SUGAR

Two-Pound Packages Rule In Metropolitan Shops

NEW YORK, June 23—Announcing that present conditions make it necessary that use of sugar be reduced, the United States food administration, in a notice issued at the close of last week, imposed further restrictions upon the sale of sugar for ordinary household consumption throughout the country. The new regulations have been put into immediate effect by the food administrators in the various states and cities.

Under these retailers are limited to sales of two pounds at a time to town and city customers, and five pounds to rural customers. Householders are requested to limit their use of sugar to three pounds per month for each person in the household. The rules governing sales on certificate for home canning purposes remain unchanged. The regulations, as promulgated by the federal food board in New York, are as follows:

"A. On and after June 15 retailers must limit each sale of sugar for ordinary household use to town and city consumers to two (2) pounds, and sales to rural consumers to five (5) pounds.

"B. Dealers should restrict sales of sugar to boarding houses, hotels, restaurants, clubs, tea rooms, and other public eating places, also hospitals and institutions, to the basis of three pounds per person per month. Dealers are expected to inform themselves of the number of persons served and to fill orders accordingly.

"C. Dealers should sell sugar for home canning purposes only on canning certificates which have been issued to dealers by the federal food board or its duly authorized agents. Sugar purchased on canning certificates must be used for canning and preserving only.

"D. No sugar is to be sold to manufacturers unless they have procured manufacturers' certificates.

"Boarding houses, hotels, restaurants, clubs and all public eating places are requested to estimate their sugar needs on the closest possible basis of economy and to adopt all measures which will reduce sugar consumption to a minimum."

REFINERS PLEASED WITH LABOR PROGRAM

Operating heads of eastern refineries express general satisfaction over the elaborate plan which the United States employment service announces is to be worked out for the systematic recruiting and distribution of labor among industries engaged on war work.

If this plan proves a success it will serve to protect the refineries from the present practice of labor stealing on the part of manufacturers engaged in war work, the results of which have been the cause of considerable annoyance to the refineries since the first of the year and in many instances have brought about an appreciable slowing up in production. It should also make available for them a permanent source of labor supply which will be most welcome and helpful.

Plan Announced

The statement announcing the plan issued at the New York City headquarters of this service on June 10 read in part as follows:

The government has now under consideration the issuing of an order directing the United States employment service-bureau to take over the recruiting of labor of all kinds for war production. When this order goes into effect it will accompany it to employers with war orders to stop independent labor recruiting and to secure in future all labor workers through the government employment service exclusively.

Employment Stealing

The effect of such an order or such orders will be to clarify the situation and simplify the procedure of obtaining labor and relieve the employer of a great deal of worry and uncertainty. It will tend to put an end to the practice of labor stealing which is just now the cause of considerable complaint and workers going from one yard to another because of larger inducements offered by those who feel that they have got to get men no matter what the price or demands they meet. It will thus reduce the labor turnover and probably put out of action the registration of jobs through private employment agencies.

It is figured out that the direct result of this new move by the government will be to increase common labor by more than 100,000 men. It is said that twenty-five percent to forty percent of the common labor today is potentially idle. The new system will stabilize the supply."

DISMANTLE FACTORY

NEW ORLEANS, June 18—The Milly factory at Plaquemine, recently bought by the Wilberts, is being dismantled and the machinery shipped to the Victoria factory at Patterson. The cane crop will be ground at Myrtle Grove.

OPEN RECREATION HOUSE

CAMP CODY, New Mexico, July 1—(Associated Press)—A recreation house for Red Cross nurses stationed here is being built. The building will have an assembly room, a rest room, sewing and knitting rooms and library. It will be similar to those built by the Red Cross in other army camps.

COLDS CAUSE HEADACHES

LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE removes the cause. Used the world over to cure a cold in one day. The signature of E. W. GROVE is on each box. Manufactured by the F. A. R. S. MED. CINE CO., St. Louis, U. S. A.

THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

RODERICK O. MATHISON, EDITOR

FRIDAY MORNING,
JULY 12, 1918.

THE ADVERTISER'S SEMI-WEEKLY

Is More Needed?

PRESIDENT WILSON says: "Thoughtless expenditures of money for non-essentials use up the labor of men, the products of the farm, mines, and factories, and overburdens transportation, all of which must be used to the utmost and at their best for war purposes".

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo says: "It is essential that the American people economize and save in order to make available to their government the money indispensably needed for the war and to release supplies and labor required for the production of things necessary for our own military forces and for the military forces of the nations associated with us".

Samuel Gompers, head of the American Federation of Labor, says: "During the time when we send our young men to the trenches to live a life that grills flesh and nerve, let every man, woman, and child who is privileged to remain in free America in physical safety count it a freeman's duty to eat simple food and conserve for our army and our allies, to wear simple clothes, to avoid unnecessary or unwise expenditures, that we may give to our fighting men and the government and have resources for the constructive work of the country".

Frank A. Vanderlip, chairman of the National War Savings Committee and president of the National City Bank, of New York, says: "Everybody should buy less, consume less, save more money, and loan their savings to the government. The result will be more money for the government to run the war, increased accumulation of savings by the people at good interest and absolute security, and less drain on the country's productive and industrial resources".

Arthur T. Hadley, president of Yale University, says: "Those of us who are left at home must increase our production and lessen our consumption in order to have men and supplies available for fighting. We must reduce our consumption to a war basis. We must abstain from unnecessary expenditures in the way of comforts and services".

Julius Rosenwald, president of Sears, Roebuck & Co., and now a member of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense, says: "Saving by everyone is as imperative for the winning of this war as is the mobilizing of armies; more than that, the mobilizing of armies is entirely futile if this military step is not accompanied by the rigorous, commonsense saving of the Nation, for without saving the marshaled hosts can not be equipped, can not be fed, can not be carried overseas, and can not be put into the fight. We can finance the enormous cost of this war by spending only for the things we need, not by spending for the things we desire. Just so long as we continue to spend for things we do not need, just that long do we prolong the war and add to the tremendous sacrifice of life and property".

Here is the testimony of the President of the United States, of the secretary of the treasury, of the country's most prominent labor man, of a banker, of the president of one of the foremost educational institutions, and of a merchant. And the burden of their testimony is that it is the duty of everyone to save to the utmost that there may be more money, labor, and materials for the government with which to fight the war. It is unusual to find such agreement from so many different quarters.

Is more testimony needed?

W. S. S.

Patriotic Promotion

WARNINGS of an impending coal famine throughout the Eastern States this winter are appearing in the mainland press. Investigators have decided that with the demands for essential war industries and with the certainty of railroad congestion a fuel famine is inevitable. Those who remember back a few months to last winter will know what this means — suffering to very many, death to a large number, and that number including the very young and the very old.

Should this warning not mean something to Hawaii? There is no danger of a fuel famine here, no danger of suffering and death from cold, no necessity to deplete an already depleted national coal stock by rushing in orders for fuel. While the mainlanders of the East will be suffering, with "fuelless days", "workless Mondays" and other aggravations a lack of coal entails, in Hawaii we will be enjoying our all-the-year-round June climate, producing our own supplies of fresh vegetables for each day's use and storing up the health which open-air living provides.

If those not wanted in war industries throughout the East, who are able to travel, could be induced to spend their winter here it would be a God-send to them and an assistance to the nation at large. If convalescent soldiers, such as the Eastern States will have thousands of before Christmas, could be sent here it would mean much more of a certainty of health for them and would further relieve the fuel and food situation in the mainland.

Instead of strangling the Hawaii Promotion

Joseph I, a very well known Hawaiian of Kauai, died at Nawiliwili on July 4. Practically since annexation he has held the overland mail contracts between Lihue and Hanalei. In the old monarchy days he was connected with the police force in Honolulu.

A notice of withdrawal as attorney for Dr. Herbert E. Clemmens in all criminal and civil cases has been filed in the circuit court by E. C. Peters. Due to Clemmens is the alien enemy ad vertising dentist who is held in the Oahu prison on a presidential warrant.

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 Benson, Smith & Co. Advertiser's building.

BREVITIES

D. K. Reinhardt has been appointed deputy sheriff of Laupahoehoe to succeed E. K. Simmons, appointed to succeed Judge T. E. M. Oorile.

Eugene Horner, supervising principal of schools of East Hawaii, is in Honolulu and will act on the board of examiners of the Summer school here.

Governor McCarthy and his private secretary, John F. Stone, yesterday added their names to the list of signers to the petition recently issued by the Hawaiian Vigilance corps urging the President to prohibit the publication of magazines and periodicals in the German language in America for the duration of the war.

The French tri-color will be flown from the window of the army headquarters in the Young Building on July 14, the anniversary of "The Fall of the Bastille". From the window of General Blockson's office the Stars and Stripes will be flown. Instructions have been received at department headquarters to do this as an act of friendship for a sister ally.

The will of Arthur N. Sanford, who was formerly in business in Honolulu and who died in Denver, Colorado, June 23 last was presented for probate yesterday by the Hawaiian Trust Company. It is stated that his estate consists of realty valued at \$132,740 and personal property valued at \$33,740. He is survived by a widow, residing here, and a sister, Ione E. Sanford residing in Westport, New York.

Lieut. John A. Roetz, Q. M. Corps, N. A., and Miss Imogene Wagoner, niece of Brigadier General A. P. Blockson, U. S. A., department commander here, were married June 10, 1918, at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Newport News, Virginia.

E. E. Bemis, general agent of the T. K. K. line; C. C. James, superintendent of the Pacific Guano & Fertilizer Company; A. Riechley, of the Public Works Department, and Walter V. Beall, manager of the Schuman Carriage Company, were elected yesterday to membership in the Board of Retail Trades.

Sergeant-Major W. C. Emory, son of Mr. and Mrs. Emory of this city, who is now with the American artillery in France, has written home that he was attending an artillery school of instruction and expected to complete his examinations by June 15 and then get back to the front as a buck private or an officer, depending on his student work.

William Knott, of the Kakaako Mission, and Charles Crozier, have been accepted as volunteers by the Red Cross for local field service, and for the present are on duty at the mobilization camp at Fort Armstrong. When the camp comes to a close they will go to Fort Shafter for duty at the Red Cross headquarters.

W. S. S.

BANKS RECOMMENDED

FOR SUPREME BENCH

Is Given Boost By Former Alabama Associates

Judge J. J. Banks, the assistant district attorney, who is a candidate for appointment to the supreme court bench to succeed Associated Justice R. P. Quarles, has been highly recommended to Attorney General Gregory by his former professional associates of Alabama.

A copy of the letter, which the Alabama attorneys sent to the attorney general urging the appointment of Judge Banks as associate justice of the Hawaii supreme court, has been mailed to J. W. Cathcart, president of the Honolulu Bar Association. It is as follows:

Hon. Thomas Watt Gregory, Attorney General, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Attorney General—We are advised that the Honorable James J. Banks is an applicant for appointment to the Hawaiian appellate bench. Judge Banks served for several years with marked distinction and ability as a circuit judge in this state. Prior and subsequent to this service he practiced law at Birmingham, Alabama, where his professional reputation was of the very best.

As a member of the bar of the supreme court of Alabama he deserved and received, without hesitation or reservation, the full appreciation and confidence of the judges of this court. He is, in our opinion, a lawyer of exceptional ability and qualifications.

His character, personally and professionally, is without reflection or blemish. He would be faithful to any trust committed to his care. It is a pleasure to commend Judge Banks (now of Hawaii) to your favorable consideration for associate justice of the Hawaiian supreme court.

The letter is signed by John C. Anderson, chief justice; Thomas C. McClellan of Athens; James J. Mayfield of Tuscaloosa; A. D. Sayre of Montgomery; Ormond Somerville of Tuscaloosa; Lucien D. Gardner of Troy; William H. Thomas of Montgomery, associate justices.

W. S. S.

FAMOUS CASINO OF CHIHUAHUA REOPENED

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mexico, July 11.—(Associated Press)—After being closed for five years during which revolutionists were in control of the north, the famous Casino Chihuahua has been reopened. The Casino is the gathering place for the society people of the state capital and all public entertainments and concerts are held there. While Villa was in control here the casino was used as a stable but, with the re-establishment of the constitutional government, the casino was repaired and the first function given in honor of General Murguía's return from Mexico City. This affair was attended by all of the high officials of the government and by the foreign consuls except the German consul who is in Mexico City.

PERSONALS

Mrs. John A. Scott, of Hilo, is a visitor to the city.

Rev. A. C. Bowdish and Rev. Rowland B. Dodge, of Maui, are visitors to the city.

Dr. H. L. Ross of Kona was an arrival in Honolulu yesterday on the Mauna Kea.

Father Otto, Father Gabriel and Father Jules were arrivals yesterday from Hilo.

Horace Johnson, superintending chemist for the Brewer plantations, is in Honolulu for a short business conference.

U. S. Attorney S. C. Huber has returned from Hilo where he went to deliver the principal address on July Fourth.

Mrs. Delbert E. Metzger, wife of the new Territorial treasurer, and two children arrived yesterday from the Big Island.

R. C. Bowman, the vocational instructor on Maui and Molokai, has left for the mainland where he will spend his summer vacation.

Captain Spaulding, First Hawaiian Infantry, has been detached from the island regiment and is now on duty at department headquarters.

A. E. Tinker, passenger agent of the Inter Island Navigation Company, who is to answer the draft roll next week, returned yesterday from Hilo where he went to spend his next to last week end while in civilian life.

George N. Wilcox was a departing passenger yesterday afternoon for his home on Kauai.

W. M. Johnston and family, residents of Sydney, Australia, are guests at the Young Hotel.

Horace Johnson, superintending chemist for the Brewer plantations, is in Honolulu for a visit.

Miss Bernice Hundley, supervising principal of schools of Kauai, and her mother, who have been in Honolulu for the summer, left yesterday for their home at Kapaa.

Miss Etta A. Lee, principal of the public school at Waimea, Kauai, is in the city on her way to Los Angeles, California, where she will spend the summer with her mother and relations.

Jay O. Warner, secretary of the Boys' Working Reserve, has left for Kauai where he will visit the members of the working reserve at Makawali and Lihue.

Mr. Clarence H. Danielson, National Army, has been detailed to duty in the inspector general's department, according to advices received from the war department yesterday by General Blockson.

Mrs. Harry Eby, wife of the head luna of the McBryde Sugar Co., Eleale, Kauai, was a departing passenger in yesterday's Kinohiwa for home, after spending the summer with relations in the city.

W. S. S.

WAR FOOD FUND WILL NOT BE USED NOW

What use is to be made of the \$200,000 war food fund created by an act passed at the recent special session of the legislature will be determined after a survey of the food situation in the Territory, that has been authorized by the Governor, is completed. The inquiry is to be conducted by the newly appointed territorial food commission and it is said it will be made of the fund.

The view that the food fund need not be touched now was given by Governor McCarthy, who said that at a recent conference he had with Food Administrator J. F. Child, he had been informed that the situation has improved to a considerable degree in the last six days.

W. S. S.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED In the Inter-Island steamer Mauna Kea from Hawaii and Maui ports, July 9:

From Hawaii
Mr. & Mrs. W. Erickson, Mr. & Mrs. A. McBride & child, Mrs. D. E. Metzger, 2 children & maid, Miss F. Fenny, Miss K. Graham, Miss R. Schrepper, Mr. & Mrs. H. Ostad, Mr. & Mrs. T. C. MacDonald, Mrs. E. W. Hackley & 2 children, Miss E. Sohm, Miss E. Appleton, Mrs. Ayres, A. F. Cooke, A. E. Tinker, F. W. Vanille, Yoshitara, Miss Yoshitara, Mrs. T. Kasamoto, Mr. & Mrs. S. Maerow, Mr. & Mrs. Joe Victor, Fred Luning, W. Caminos, S. S. Taylor, M. Yabiku & 2 children, Mr. & Mrs. T. Sagiro & 2 children, Mrs. Kurisu, Mrs. Okasaki, Mrs. T. Yamada, Mrs. Waka & Child, Mrs. Pakete, Mrs. Sumi, S. Iwami, Mrs. T. Iwami, Miss Kum Yee Toketa, T. Kunikyo, S. Ono, Miss K. Ryuu, Mrs. Keawe, K. W. Chun, A. Fladel, Geo. Yamada, Dr. H. L. Ross, Father Gabriel, Father Otto, Father Jules, S. C. Huber, Mr. & Mrs. L. C. Ruff, J. S. Van Antwerp, Miss Amy Owens, Miss Vera Owens, Lady Herron, G. Schuman, B. O. Owens, Horace Johnson, Miss E. Allison, Mr. & Mrs. K. Lidgate, Mr. & Mrs. C. Appana & child, Mrs. R. L. Hughes, Mrs. John A. Scott, Mrs. L. A. Fair, Miss R. Lee Kwai, Miss H. Lee Kwai, K. Kosaki, T. Chikunani, Mrs. Hagihara, S. Kuritani & 3 children, Mr. & Mrs. H. T. Monez, K. Okasaki, Kurisu, Mrs. T. Masuda, Mrs. J. Dupont & child, Mrs. M. C. Davenport, Mr. & Mrs. To & child, Mrs. Mrs. T. Yamakuni, & children, K. Takekuchi, K. Yokoyama, G. Nishi, K. Kinoshita, J. Iwasaki, Yamane, H. G. Rowland, Matsunaga, Mrs. Gibo, Miss Yoshige, Thos. J. McGrath, Inayemura, Mrs. Kula, Torii, Miss Shikata, Geo. Barker, J. Dupont, T. Yamada, M. Montes, T. Okada, Kato

From Maui
Miss H. Hiroshima, Miss A. Lau, Miss T. Okamura, Master Lau, Miss C. Williams, Rev. R. C. Bowdish, Rev. R. B. Dodge, Hollis Hardy, K. Halama, Ikenaga, Hagura, T. Hata.

W. S. S.

Sheriff Rose announced yesterday that registration cards for alien enemy women, who have conformed to the regulations governing those cases, will be ready for distribution on and after July 15.

Collarless Home Guard Learns Rudiments of Drill

Fifty Men, Nucleus of New Regiment, Put Through First Evolutions — Have Neither Uniforms Nor Rifles Yet But Are Eager

Fifty collarless civilians perspired in the national guard armory last night while they were being put through the rudiments of army drill for the first time, and with the conclusion of the drill the rehabilitation of the Hawaiian National Guard, which was almost entirely drawn into federal service a month ago, was actually launched.

The new guard is starting from the ground up, and except for the fact that it has a fine armory to begin its militia career in, is practically where the old guard started about twenty-five years ago. The Citizens' Guard, at the time of the overthrow of the Monarchy a quarter of a century ago, was a uniformless military organization. The Home Guard is both collarless and uniformless.

The Home Guard assembled last night under orders of Col. Will Wayne, adjutant general, to receive instruction from the newly appointed officers. Only fifty were on the drill floor, but as soon as the draft call is completed the recruiting officers believe they will experience little difficulty in filling up the first battalion here. Either the new men are unusually competent, or the officers are unusually capable of imparting instruction, but the results last night were satisfactory to both officers and men. Broken into squads of eight men, each under an officer, the new men executed facings and simple squad movements with commendable precision.

Most of the officers served in the old Hawaiian National Guard, while some had training in mainland organizations before coming to Honolulu.

The fifty on the floor last night, however, are the nucleus of an entire new regiment. They will serve without uniforms and rifles for some time, until a new supply can be procured from the regular army.

At the weekly luncheon of the Ad Club yesterday at the Young Hotel the new Home Guard organization was the foremost subject for discussion. The idea received the hearty endorsement of Governor McCarthy, who also suggested the necessity of the community getting behind the movement to make it a go. Not only their moral, but possibly financial, assistance, should be given. The Governor said the Home Guard was to enlist only for home service.

"I would like to make a special appeal to the white residents, who have been, as the Irishman expressed it, a little backward in coming forward," said the executive. "We should have from Honolulu a battalion of infantry, a headquarters company, a supply company, and at least one company of coast defenders. In all that amounts to about 1500 men. So far only 125 men have presented themselves for enlistment."

Draftees Should Enlist

The Governor said it was important that men who are in the draft should enlist and prepare themselves by military training to be better qualified should they be called to the colors.

Governor spoke of the old days in Hawaii when all the leading citizens not only thought it their duty but an honor to wear a uniform and shoulder a rifle for the defense of the home land.

The meeting seemed to have more snap and ginger in it than any held this year and the old-fashioned Ad Club spirit prevailed. Many of its members were garbed in Uncle Sam's uniform and hearty applause was given to the remarks of the Governor, Col. Will Wayne and Maj. James D. Dougherty, which appeared to be evidence that the Ad Clubbers are ready to get behind the movement to build up a new militia force.

It was suggested that a public meeting be held with good speakers whose arguments will arouse the enthusiasm of the local young men and speed up the early enlistment of the Home Guard. Hilo is already ahead of Honolulu with enlistments.

Among the other military guests were Brigadier-General A. P. Blockson, U. S. A., department commander.

W. S. S.

COURTS CAN'T QUESTION PRESIDENTIAL WARRANT

A decision which clearly defines the position of federal judges on the question of jurisdiction over persons taken into custody on a presidential warrant was received by District Attorney Huber yesterday. This decision will have an important bearing upon the Doctor Clemmens case and other cases which the federal department has been handling in this Territory.

The following paragraphs from the decision will preclude all possibilities of writs of habeas corpus being gotten out in these cases:

"The determination by the President as to whether the facts justify the issuance of the warrant, providing he is an alien enemy, is not to be investigated by the courts.

"The courts, in the nature of things, are precluded from discussing those facts. If the President were to be required to disclose the basis for his warrant the entire purpose of the statute might be frustrated."

This decision was rendered by Federal Judge Carpenter of the northern district of Illinois, denying the application of a prisoner, arrested under a presidential warrant, for a writ of habeas corpus.

W. S. S.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS PAZO OINTMENT IS GUARANTEED TO CURE BLEEDING, ITCHING OR PROTRUDING PILES IN 6 TO 14 DAYS OR MONEY REFUNDED.

Manufactured by the FARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, U. S. A.

REPORT REVIEWS WORK ON HAWAII

Record Presented at Meeting of Harbor Commissioners By Engineer Wheeler

The annual report of all work done on the island of Hawaii within the past year by the Harbor Board of Commissioners was submitted at yesterday's meeting of the board by J. C. Wheeler, county engineer on Hawaii, and is to be embodied in the harbor board's annual report, which is now being compiled.

A large part of the report is devoted to Kihio wharf and it is stated that though the wharf has not been used to its full capacity in the past twelve months, much of the loading of vessels in the harbor is still being done from scow lighters, though safe mooring at the wharf is now afforded by the breakwater.

Much Sugar Handled

The report says that in the year a total of 32,638 tons of sugar was handled by the conveyor system, which the report says has been operating satisfactorily. Large quantities of sugar have also been stored on the wharf, due in some measure to the shortage of ships. It is reported that some loss in stored sugar has been occasioned through sweating. A suggestion to close up the sugar side of the wharf so as to exclude the damp sea air, the report says, is now being investigated.

Additional made to the wharf include fire-fighting equipment and oil pipe lines that have been installed by the Standard Oil Company. The fender system also has been repaired.

Reference is made in the report to work that has been done in connection with the new wharf. The appropriation of \$150,000 for this which was made at the 1917 session of the legislature was increased to \$250,000 at the recent special session. The sale of \$25,000 worth of bonds supplied funds with which to do the preliminary work of making borings and soundings and these, the report says, extend over an area of 625,000 square feet.

Location Approved

The board has approved a location chosen for the new wharf which is to be 350 feet long and 200 feet wide, but some change in location, it is said, may be made necessary by conditions on the bottom revealed by borings. The new wharf is to have track connections with the main line of the Hawaiian Consolidated Railway Company whose tracks now run to the present wharf.

The report says that a waterfront survey at Hilo has been made from high water several hundred feet inland and extending from the mouth of the Waialua river to the shore end of the breakwater. The ownership of all lands and those owned by the Territory and leased to the Waiakea Mill Company and others, is indicated in maps made in connection with the survey.

On the map of the area that has been prepared the harbor board has designated tracts that are to be reserved for future improvements.

Other Wharves

Concerning Honouliuli wharf the report says that eight additional piers were added in the year and the approach widened thirty feet. Badly needed repairs at Honouliuli were started in February and the wall along the side slip was reinforced with a concrete wall a foot wide and a concrete floor five feet wide from the outer edge of the new wall for the length of the shed was built. Repairs to the roof and other improvements were also made. The report says also that a number of improvements and repairs have been made in the year to the wharf at Napoowai.

W. S. S.

FIRMS ARE STEALING EMPLOYES, IS REPORT

Chamber of Commerce Asked To Act

Since the national guard was called into active service, and the draft now under way is taking large numbers of employees from firms, complaint has been lodged by a member of the chamber of commerce with the secretary that certain employes have been lured away from firms by other firms, and he wanted to know what attitude the chamber of commerce would assume in cases like this.

Secretary R. C. Brown said that the committee on civic affairs has been investigating the complaint, but has not yet had opportunity to complete its inquiries and was not ready to report to the directors yesterday.

So far, the committee is neutral in the matter and will not report until it has sifted the question from top to bottom.

W. S. S.

INFLUENZA STOPS USE OF TYPHOID SERUM

The invasion of influenza in the draft mobilization camp at Fort Armstrong has caused the examining medical surgeons to discontinue the use of typhoid serum with which each draftee was previously treated before donning a khaki uniform.

As a rule the serum increased the temperature of the recipient in addition to producing slight nausea. With a possibility of influenza also being contracted, it was thought that serious complications might arise, and in order to give the men more comfort and relief from such possible complications the serum treatment is postponed until after their arrival at their various army posts. There the men will receive the typhoid serum.

W. S. S.

INTERVENTION IS DELAYED BY CZECHO-SLOVAK NEW SUCCESSES

Preparations For Sending of Inter-Allied Force into Siberia Halt and United States Not Yet Satisfied With Plan

CONSIDERS WEST FRONT IS MOST IMPORTANT

Washington Objects To Weakening Position There — Other Phases of Russian and Finland Troubles Less Threatening

WEST FRONT FIRST

It is authoritatively asserted that the objection of the United States to intervention in Siberia is based primarily on the danger that such a course might have the effect of weakening the Allies on the Western front and that as yet no plan which has been advanced has satisfactorily met that objection.

Present conditions in Siberia are far less threatening to the Allies than those existing with the Bolsheviks in possession of the only semblance of government but the development has been so sudden that it is impossible to say how or when military aid may be extended.

FINLAND STARVES

Indications that the situation in Russia on the Murmansk Coast and in the Kola Peninsula may speedily clarify are to be found in despatches from Stockholm which show that the Finnish people are already feeling to their suffering and sorrow the effect of their recent close association with Germany and that the government of Finland recognizes that unless the Entente will come to the rescue of the people of that country thousands must starve.

General Mannerheim, the Finnish commander, has asked American minister Morris what chance Finland had of securing food from the United States and the Entente. He pointed to the American ambassador a dark and gloomy picture but he was told there was little likelihood of his country obtaining any assistance whatever while Germany controls Finland.

GERMANY LENIENT

From Berlin a semi-official despatch tends to make the Russian situation appear less threatening although the message is not received with full credit or belief. This announcement was that Germany would not hold the Bolsheviks responsible for the death of its ambassador and was convinced that the Bolshevik government was doing everything possible to detect and to punish the assassins.

BOLSHEVIST BLUSTER

The Vienna Neue Frie Presse prints a radiogram from Moscow saying the soviet government has issued a declaration that it would

PRUSSIAN LORDS ARE ROUSED BY VON KOEHLMANN'S TALK

Foreign Minister Is Scathingly Rebuked By Speaker On Floor of House

LICHNOWSKY IS LIKELY TO SUFFER EXPULSION

Socialists in Reichstag Take Advantage To Insist On Declaration of Policies

LONDON, July 11 — (Associated Press)—Stirred by the recent utterances of von Koehlmann before the Reichstag the Prussian house of lords is preparing to take action against those who have not and do not favor the war policies and the military plans of Germany. In secret session on Friday that body expects to take action which will probably result in the expulsion from its membership of Prince Lichnowsky, former ambassador to Great Britain whose written memoranda, prepared, he has asserted, only for his own family, found its way to the Allies and has been used as damning evidence of the plans of Germany to precipitate the war. He is now a practical prisoner on one of his own estates.

Peace By Sword

Speaking in the Prussian house of lords Count von Behrendorf took occasion to stingingly rebuke von Koehlmann for his Reichstag speech. He said in part: "We cannot have a peace which is worthy of the great sacrifice which we have made without the aid of the German sword. We must fight on to win a lasting and honorable peace."

"No progress toward victory and peace can be made by such shameful speeches as have recently been delivered by responsible personages, by those who should have weighed their words carefully before they were uttered. In the Reichstag the Socialist party is taking advantage of the expected change in the foreign ministry. That party has refused thus far to ratify the finance bill which contains the new war budget and insists that before ratification an announcement should be made by the new foreign minister of his war aims and his general policy."

TREASURY DEPARTMENT TELLS SUMS LOANED

VOLUNTARY SAVING OF FOODS GIVES RESULTS

WASHINGTON, July 10 — (Official)—The treasury department announced that loans to the Allies now total \$6,091,590,000 and will continue to increase at the rate of approximately \$400,000,000 per month. The credits so far advanced are as follows: Great Britain, \$3,170,000,000; France, \$1,705,000,000; Italy, \$690,000,000; Russia, \$325,000,000; Belgium, \$131,800,000; Greece, \$15,790,000; Cuba, \$15,000,000 and Serbia, \$9,000,000. A credit of \$6,660,000 was extended to Rumania but the exact status of the loan at the time that nation made peace with the Central Powers has not yet been determined.

Of the credit extended to Russia only \$187,000,000 has been paid out on treasury warrants before the fall of the Kerensky government and the peace treaty made by the Bolsheviks, which halted the despatch of any further funds.

LEADING BRITISH AVIATOR KILLED

LONDON, July 11 — (Associated Press)—Great Britain has lost, through an accident one of its leading aviators. James McWhorter was killed by a fall, according to reports received yesterday.

This flying air fighter was credited with having downed fifty-four foes.

ally itself with Germany in case of Anglo-Japanese intervention in Russia. A despatch from Basel, says that Foreign Minister Trotzky of the Russian Bolshevik government, in opening the general congress of Russian Soviets at Moscow said: "Russia is on the eve of general military service and conscription."

JAPAN LOYAL ALLY IN HUMANITY CAUSE

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10 — (Official)—Jujiro G. Kaai, member of the Pacific Press Bureau, speaking today at the Allied War Exposition, said: "Japan has been the loyal ally of the Allies and the faithful friend of the just and the faithful friend of the just intentions in the future."

"Japan is in the war for the Allied cause and has been the staunchest friend of Russia and the Russian people. In the name of the valiant sons of the Land of the Rising Sun, I offer prayer for a complete victory for the Allies and triumph for the cause of justice and humanity over the Prussian barbarians."

AUSTRO-GERMAN STATESMEN MEET IN CONFERENCES

Vienna Says They Will Discuss Purely Economic and Not Military Questions

FRICITION REPORTED IN WAR AFFAIRS CONDUCT

Austria Expected Heavier Reinforcements and Does Not Like von Buelow

LONDON, July 11 — (Associated Press)—Austrian and German statesmen yesterday met in conference at Salzburg with a view of bringing about closer relations between the two nations. Vienna dispatches assert that the conference is held merely to discuss commercial and economical affairs and discredits the report that military questions may be given consideration.

"Reports that the military situation would come in for some serious consideration at the meeting grew from the admitted differences which have arisen between Austria and Germany on the question of sending of reinforcements by the latter of the Italian front with a purpose of checking Austrian retirement and making possible an offensive in the Trentino sector. These reports have emanated from Rome."

Friction At Front

There is friction of a serious nature between Germany and Austria over the carrying on of the campaign on the Italian front. Austria has declined to accept the appointment of General von Buelow, the German officer, as commander in chief of all the forces against the Italians and the refusal to approve his choice has raised an issue between Vienna and Berlin.

The reason given for Austria's attitude is that Germany has not made good on the promised plan to supply twelve German divisions for use against the Italians, the divisions to be sent at the same time that von Buelow went to become supreme commander.

Expected More

Swiss advices say that the Austrians expected Germany to despatch these troops, and now take the attitude that until Germany makes good her pledge to do so, von Buelow will not command Austrian troops in the projected offensive against Italy.

Kaiser Has Grippe

According to Swiss advices, the Kaiser, who was on one of the battlefronts, has gone home, sick with the prevalent "Spanish grippe."

Economy In United States Has Splendid Effect

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10 — (Official)—Voluntary saving is meeting the food problem of the United States and its Allies. By reason of the saving in this country it has been possible to increase the woefully scant ration of beef in Britain and in France.

The federal food commissioner for California announces that by September he will have 150,000,000 bushels of wheat or wheat products will be hoarded on the other side of the Atlantic, of which 150,000,000 are directly attributable to the voluntary savings of the people of America. He said that every one of the 20,000,000 homes in the United States is working with the food administration eliminating waste.

France, England and Italy are fed and every imperative need of food there is promptly filled. Our navy is the best fed in the world's history. Our people have sufficient food for their health and there is tranquility among all classes.

"We are now shipping 300,000,000 pounds of pork products abroad monthly. We have a reserve of 1,100,000,000 pounds, insuring a reserve supply sufficient to care for the needs of the Allies indefinitely."

"As a result of our beef shipments, France and England have conserved their ration within the last few weeks."

DAYLIGHT ADDS MORE DETAILS AND HORRORS

NASHVILLE, Tennessee, July 11 — (Associated Press)—One hundred and seven men and eighty six injured men, the most in lives and injuries of the unexplained railway disaster of Tuesday on the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway.

Investigations of yesterday in the ruins and charred debris of the two trains served only to add to the horrible details of tragedy. The death toll mounted above the estimated one hundred and many of the injured are now being mangled or burned and suffer intensely.

CRAMP COLIC.

No need of suffering from cramps in the stomach or intestinal pains. Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy never fails to relieve the most severe cases. Get it today, there will be no time to send for it after the attack comes on. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

Nationwide Prohibition Is Brought Nearer Through First Test Vote In Senate

WASHINGTON, July 11 — (Associated Press)—Prohibitionists won a signal victory in the senate yesterday, scoring in the first trial of strength on the amendment to the Emergency Agricultural Bill which will, if passed, bring about national prohibition within a few months.

A favorable report on the bill as amended was returned by the senate committee on agriculture and consideration of the measure was taken up by the senate yesterday morning. Senator Saulsbury of Delaware, presiding as president pro tempore then rendered a parliamentary decision which, for the time being, cast consternation into the camp of the advocates of prohibition. He ruled that the amendment was a "rider" and not germane to the measure proper holding that it was an attempt to provide general legislation in an appropriation bill.

The reverse for the prohibition forces was but a temporary one, however, for they rallied to the cause of prohibition and Senator Jones of Washington took an appeal from the ruling of the chair. On the vote upon the appeal the ruling of Senator Saulsbury was overthrown by a vote of thirty-six to thirty-three. After recess last evening leaders of the prohibition element in the senate were jubilant. They said the vote did not represent their full strength and were confident that the vote upon the amendment would be taken on a few days later and that it would carry by a considerably larger margin than was shown in the first test.

SECRETARY OF NAVY TELLS OF BENEFITS

WASHINGTON, June 26 — After Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the Emergency Shipping Board, Percy H. Johnston, vice president of the Commercial National Bank of New York; A. S. Burlison, postmaster general, and Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, had spoken in opposition to the Jones Prohibition Amendment to the Emergency Agricultural Bill, Secretary Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, made a profound impression on the committee by his testimony in favor of immediate prohibition. He based his statements not on what might happen, but on the actual results which he had noted in his experience through the banishment of the saloon, from all the fields under the direct supervision of the navy department.

"Speaking for the enlisted men and personnel of the Navy," said Secretary Daniels, "I want to say that the elimination of liquor has increased efficiency in every particular and that the order had already demonstrated its efficacy and its wisdom."

In every case, he declared, where there had been a change from the open saloon to prohibition, the results were the same, and spoke volumes in favor of the change. Further, he declared, those who were opposed to the change have since then approved and testified to the benefits which have accrued to all concerned. As an illustration of what the enactment of a dry law could do for the shipyards, Secretary Daniels submitted the cases of Mare Island, San Francisco and Newport, Rhode Island.

The commanders of these yards, he said, had repeatedly tried to him to issue an order prohibiting the sale of liquor within the five-mile limit. After full consideration the orders were put into effect, with marked improvement of work in yards where the efficiency formerly was of a very high order. The saloon, he said, is a temptation which should not be permitted to exist, "which ought not to prevail wherever we wish to secure the highest possible efficiency."

Speaking of the general effects of prohibition legislation, Secretary Daniels told the committee that reasoning from the change of opinion in districts which have gone dry there is no reason whatever to dread dissatisfaction with the change. "When the Congress of the United States," said the Secretary of the Navy, "tells 2,000,000 soldiers and 400,000 sailors that they are not to take liquor or go into a saloon, it cannot be argued that you are encroaching on the rights of individuals when you make these restrictions universal."

"No Food For Boozers"

"We ought not to use a bushel of wheat for anything which is not a prime necessity for eating or for drinking, much less to tolerate a business that is not essential and which lessens efficiency," concluded Secretary Daniels.

Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, had previously declared that the reason why the shipping board had not taken emergency action was that it was responsible for the enactment of prohibition legislation because they were apprehensive of any change that might conceivably interfere with the work in the yards.

Both Mr. Hurley and Benjamin C. Colby, whose claim that the taking away of light wines and beer would reduce the United States shipped out of the world's market was responsible for the committee's reopening of the hearings on the Jones prohibition amendment to the Emergency Agricultural Bill, admitted that they were not speaking from any knowledge of what actual results might ensue from the passage of the amendment, but declared that they were disinclined to have any reservations in the matter at this time. In other words, both the witnesses submitted a priori arguments based on the assumption that the banishment of the saloon might cause dissatisfaction among the men, who, they declare had now reached a high level of efficiency. They appealed for the maintenance of the status quo, but refused to say that prohibition would have had results.

"To my mind," said Mr. Hurley, "there is more risk in this proposal than there would be in the conscription of labor because it is a partial interference with liberty without any increase of control. I have opposed the conscription of labor because I have felt that we should as long as it may be possible rely upon the voluntary and patriotic cooperation of American labor."

The gist of the arguments presented by Mr. Hurley and by Mr. Colby are contained in the following extracts from the testimony of the former: "The German merchant fleet out of the seas. Responding to the nation's

Austria Pushed Further Back In Albania Battles

Though Result May Not Be Far Reaching Effect On Bulgaria May Be Important

SMALL GAINS MADE ON WESTERN FRONT

WASHINGTON, July 11 — (Associated Press)—Continued success of the Germans, interfering with military plans and preparations was the policy of the Allies on the Western Front yesterday. It was the French who were especially active and who won admitted success from the Germans. On the Flanders front the British forces conducted minor operations while in the American sector there was little activity except by the aviators.

To the southwest of Soissons, said the French official report issued last night, the French forces continue to make gains against the foe. Yesterday they attacked successfully and occupied Lagrange farm on the outskirts of Longpont and the northern section of Corey.

This Herlin admitted the German night official report which admitted Headquarters admits that the French are continuing their violent attacks, have taken some farms and have made a short advance.

To the east of Amiens the Germans showed more activity and they attacked heavily on the heights of Breteuil. On the Flanders front the British conducted some operations in the vicinity of Merris, made a short advance and took a few prisoners.

American aviators distinguished themselves yesterday. An air squadron made an invasion of fifty miles over enemy territory. In the course of this invasion they shot off a number of planes and secured some valuable information.

General Pershing called that beyond these events he had nothing of importance to report and that the day was comparatively quiet.

The war department announced that 229 sick and wounded had derived from overseas.

The casualty report for the day for the army was: Killed in action, twenty one; died of wounds, fifteen; died of disease, four; of other causes, three; severely wounded, four; slightly wounded, two; missing, twelve; taken prisoner, two.

Marines: Killed in action, two; died of wounds, two; severely injured, one.

WAR SAVINGS STAMPS ARE SELLING RAPIDLY

WASHINGTON, July 11 — (Associated Press)—Tuesday was the record day for the sale of Thrift and War Savings Stamps since the drive began, the total for the day reaching \$16,431,193.

From July 1, to July 9 the sales of savings stamps were \$46,532,550. Sales are reported as going forward to the high satisfaction of treasury officials.

JEWIS ARE FACING NEW SERIOUS PERSECUTIONS

AMSTERDAM, July 11 — (Associated Press)—Jews are facing new persecutions in the Netherlands. The Jewish League at The Hague, that the Dutch government is planning to tax the Jews of Germany heavily.

From Stockholm comes word of even more serious trouble in Finland. The report is that the Jews are to be driven from Finland and that no food will be allowed by the Finns to those Jews who refuse to leave as ordered.

POST WAR CAMPAIGN IS PLANNED BY AD CLUBS

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10 — (Official)—The National Commission of the Associated Advertisers Clubs, leaders of advertising in the United States, have announced plans for a meeting in New York in September to launch a post-war campaign to expand the credit base of the United States after the war.

GERMAN LANGUAGE IS BARRED OUT BY ELKS

ATLANTIC CITY, July 11 — (Associated Press)—At its grand lodge convention now in session here the Elks Club and Protective Order of Elks have voted to bar German from the club and the club rooms at all times to be held in the club. The German language is barred.

SHIPBUILDING PUTS ON INCREASED SPEED

WASHINGTON, July 10 — (Associated Press)—Increasing speed in ship building is shown by the report of the Shipping Board covering the first week in July in which seven days there were 100,000 tons of the shipping board's tonnage as much tonnage as during the first week of the ship building season.



JAPAN IS READY TO SERVE IN SIBERIA, SAYS BARON GOTO

By BERNARD FALK, of the London Daily Mail.

TOKIO, June 15.—I have been fortunate enough to have two hours' talk with Baron Goto, the foreign minister. We agreed at the outset that the frankest replies should be made to pointed questions in order that the doubts and suspicions entertained in certain quarters should be dispelled. The minister voluntarily denied that he was pro German, as has been asserted by political enemies. I give the interview in question and answer. My first question was: "What is the present diplomatic position regarding intervention in the Siberian question?"



"I am sure to say what political force will eventually hold power? You see the central figures of the Russian government today are not found in 'Who's Who'; they are an unknown quantity, possibly like myself who have only been for such a short time Japanese foreign minister." The Baron appeared to enjoy his witticism.

"The Allies are accused of making all manner of mistakes in Russia." "As for that, I went to Russia myself three times and never thought a situation such as the present would occur. Therefore I realize how difficult it is to foresee the course of events. It is easy to criticize but I ask is not the time for criticism passed? Have we not now to deal with the present and prepare for the future?"

"I presume Great Britain has been instrumental in rendering more cordial relations of America and Japan as she has done in the case of Russia and Japan?" "You are right. Britain is a factor in bringing America and Japan into closer and more cordial relations in the case of Russia and Japan. Those good offices are being continued on all sides with the object of strengthening the intimacy and fellowship of the Allies."

"U. S. Steel Embargo" "Has Japan any ground for complaint against the Allies?" "Of course you have heard of the differences of opinion regarding the exports of steel from America to Japan but the differences never amounted to much, and the whole question was treated in a good spirit by both nations. Just now I think the United States is not satisfied with the result of the negotiations. Japan is. No, we have no cause of complaint."

"But we might fairly complain of those Japanese politicians who appear to regret that Japan is not allied with Germany?" "I do not say there are not such men amongst us but it is not our policy to ally with Germany for men opposing the government to say whatever suits their book and make political capital, which is why such politicians exist in Japan. The people of Great Britain may rest assured that so long as the Japanese Empire exists the Japanese people are their good friends."

"The cooperation of Japanese and British forces at Tsingtao worked well?" "Tsingtao was different from what we are now discussing. The operations were on a much smaller scale than those we may have to face in Siberia. The comparison does not hold. There is the cooperation of national strength to do her best it will be well to have her alone to compose the expedition."

"What would Expedition Do?" "What would be the object of a Japanese army going into Siberia?" "The first would be to quiet disturbances and ensure the safety of the population, and the second would be to stem the aggressive expansion of German influence. Japan objects to having Germany for a neighbor in the Far East."

"Would an expedition affect Germany in the military sense?" "Not in the near future but eventually it would detract from Germany's strength in the West. Primarily our immediate concern is the conflict of two nations in the field of economics."

VESSELS WARNED OF MINES IN WATERS OFF NEW ZEALAND

Vessels leaving Sydney, Australia, are being warned by the Australian admiralty to be on the lookout for mines off the New Zealand Coast, according to officers on ships arriving in Honolulu from the south. These officers say that in the mine field recently discovered off the New Zealand Coast the mines were of the latest German, anchor type. Every effort made so far has failed definitely to indicate how the mine field was planted, but neutral ships are under suspicion.

"Did they not think you would take an opportunity to move against Russia?" "Some may have thought so but I do not agree. Germany must have known that Japan and Russia would remain good friends."

"Critics of Japan say you fight for your own material interests?" "Japan had no particular reason to go to war with Germany. She came in in obedience to the obligations of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. And to keep faith. The facts are there to justify us."

"But, pardon me, that was duty, not idealism?" "True, but behind the duty was the ideal. The late Emperor Meiji left 20,000 poems enshrining the beautiful ideals of mankind and in my moment of stress or crisis the nation turns to them as to a Bible. Years ago the Kaiser speaking of the Yellow Peril was very rude to people whose color is yellow."

"You do not deny Japan has gained materially from the war?" "But Japan has suffered as well. That suffering is entirely due to the war. The gain is not as great as people imagine. Before the war the balance of trade was admittedly against us; it is now in our favor, and it is a fact that our gold reserves are much larger. On the other side is the rise in the cost of living. In spite of all, Japan is determined to do all in her power to help the Allies and maintain peace in the Far East. May I remind you that we are policing the Indian and Pacific Oceans in addition to sending our warships to the Mediterranean and supplying tonnage."

"Have the Allies ever asked you to send forces to the West?" "No." "How long do you think the war will last?" "At the beginning I imagined that disease and famine would bring a quick decision but sanitation and army feeding are so wonderfully efficient that I now believe that unless the notion of ending the war in this way is agreeable to superhuman power the conflict will not end in the near future. It may last very long."

"Must it be in a hurry?" "However long it may last you do not doubt that it will result in an Allied victory?" "No, of course, but you must not be in a hurry. People are generally in too much of a hurry."

"People who have only one life to live may be pardoned if they are in a hurry?" "The synthetic nod was the Minister's answer."

"After a passing reference to Mr. Lloyd George's expressive of admiration for his energy and enterprise, Baron Goto spoke in feeling terms of the valor of the Allied armies and the staunchness of front they presented to the enemy's most violent onslaughts."

"Their courage and tenacity and patience is beyond praise." The Baron added that he could not claim to be a soldier though he had fought in the later wars of Japan and had received a military medal, but his experience enabled him to appreciate the difficulty of fighting a war honorably and in accordance with international practice as the Allies were doing. Japan had so fought and was proud of the fact. The Allies could be equally proud.

"The impression which the interview left on my mind was that Baron Goto was desirous of correctly representing what he considered the national sentiment of Japan. He emphasized that he was not speaking personally but as Foreign Minister."

HERBERT M. AYRES, Newspaperman and Poet, Is Dead

Herbert Melton Ayres, poet and newspaperman, who left the Islands last fall for work on the mainland, died last month at Reno, Nevada, following an operation.

"News of Mr. Ayres' death reached here yesterday in a letter received by Johnny Carroll, manager of the Hawaii theater, written by George W. Perry, manager of George Wingfield's stock farm in Nevada."

"After being honorably discharged from the volunteer army, he continued his paper, and then became a reporter on The Advertiser, serving on this paper off and on for nearly eighteen years. His stories of the track and ball, cricket, the prize ring and many other elements of sports life, were those of an expert who knew sports intimately. Interspersed with these daily stories of life in the field of sports, were many other stories written in rhyme, and now and then a poem."

"As a poet Mr. Ayres achieved fame not only locally but his verses found praise in many lands, and a few years ago a large collection of his delightful poems was gathered and issued in book form under the title of 'Trade Wind Lyrics.' His passion for flowers found an outlet in many beautiful verses. His poems dealt almost exclusively with bits of life in Hawaii and many were devoted to the Hawaiian people."

"Another passion was that of angling, his specialty being to fish in the shallows close to the shore, but quite often out in deep waters paddling a Hawaiian canoe. He became an expert on fishing in island waters and many of his prose and poetical efforts included graphic descriptions of delightful days with hook and line."

"He was also a devotee of walking and took long hikes, and during his residence here walked over and around most of the islands. He was in addition a competition heel and toe walker and was the father of the Kalakaua avenue walking competitions, which are now held annually. He was a strict heel and toe walker and even though handicapped by a difference of many years in favor of contestants he walked to victory on many occasions."

"His writings breathed the atmosphere of Hawaii and of almost every phase of life here. He was born in England but came to America when a lad and, but for one visit home, spent much of his life away from Albion, in Hawaii."

"Mr. Ayres belonged to the 'old crowd' of Honolulu's newspapermen. Many of his writing associates of the early days having preceded him to the Great Beyond by many years."

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CUSTODIANSHIP IN THE PHILIPPINES IS CALLED BIG FRAUD

Declaring the custodianship of alien enemy property in the Philippine Islands is a colossal fraud upon the public there and upon Americans desiring to do business in the Philippines, E. Kelly, of the biggest firm of tobacco brokers of New York City, is on his way to Washington with blood in his eye. He says that he intends to let the folks at the National Capital know, without any chance for misunderstanding, just how things are going in the American possession of the Far East.

"Which the order went from Washington appointing the Governor General of the Philippines as the local custodian representing A. Mitchell Palmer, German-owned properties were taken over, as in every other part of the United States and its possessions. One of the big German interests in the Philippines is the handling of the tobacco exports, the business having been practically controlled by Germans. Under the action of the alien property custodian all these German tobacco interests were combined and one big tobacco handling corporation was formed."

"Kaiser's Agent" Appointed "In the Philippines was a man of such pro-German sentiments that he has been openly denounced in The World's Work as the special representative in the Far East of the Kaiser. He is the man who persuaded the American government to erect their great wireless plant at the particular place selected by the German general staff, where it would best suit German interests, the contract for the erection going to a German firm backed by the German government and so subsidized that it could underbid all American contractors. This man has been openly denounced by name."

"When the corporation controlling the Philippine tobacco business was organized by the government approval of the Kaiser and behind the name named to head it was the alleged agent of the Kaiser. With this man, Mr. Kelly tried to do business, meeting discouragement on every hand and being so rebuffed that he thought the matter to the attention of the government at Washington, through his father in New York. Then he waited."

"About the time it would take for his letter of complaint to reach New York from the Philippines and for his father to take the matter up with Washington, he received a message to call at the office of the government tobacco controller, and there he was shown a cable signed by Mitchell Palmer, addressed to the alleged agent of the Kaiser, which said only: 'Annual all tobacco sales.'"

"It is you who have done this," the corporation head said, "and you have been trying to make trouble for us. It is now up to you to sign a cable to Washington stating that you have been well treated here in every way. If you are wise you will sign such a cable. We have one here for you, all written out," and Mr. Kelly had a written message on a cable blank shoved over to him and a pen handed him.

"Why should I sign such a message?" he demanded.

"It would be a matter of wisdom on your part," he was told. "Otherwise you might not be able to leave the Philippines."

"Knowing that he was up against it, that he could be easily arrested and held on a trumped up charge, Kelly says he signed the cable. He had his message all arranged on a liner leaving the next day, and he feared that if he stayed and fought it out he might be a long time in getting another chance to sail. Arriving at Hongkong, he immediately cabled to Washington, telling the custodian to disregard his cable from Manila and to take no action in his case until he could reach the Capital and lay all the facts before him."

"And those facts are going to start another war in the Far East," says Mr. Kelly.

"The alien enemy custodian has cabled that because of the opposition of the British and American governments the Hackfeld business can not continue in its present form, and that it is not up to the directors and shareholders to decide whether or not to stop the business, which is already doomed, but the question before them is how to obtain the best price for the assets of the company."

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DIDN'T KNOW HE COULD GET MONEY FOR CHECK

Rejected Drafts Thought He Was Broke

Tommy Salvador, a Porto Rican draftee from Maui, wandered into the police station yesterday with a perfectly good check for seven dollars and fifty cents, drawn by the paymaster's department of the army, and did not know that he could get real money for it.

Salvador applied at the police station for a night's lodging. The man said that he had been brought here from Maui through the draft and had been rejected because he had a defective eye. He said that he had no money and wanted a night's lodging and would try and work his passage back to Maui on the Claudine tomorrow.

An investigation of the Porto Rican papers by Sergeant Fieldgrove, disclosed the fact that Salvador had been given a check for seven dollars and a half by the draft office which was intended to pay his fare back to Maui and his expense in the city until he returned to his home. When all this was explained to Salvador and he was told that the check was worthless, he made a rapid exit from the police station and hurried to the nearest bank to cash it.

MARKETING BOARD IS NAMED BY GOVERNOR

Five citizens named yesterday by Governor McCarthy to compose the newly created marketing commission are: John K. Clarke, manager of Hind, Rolph & Co., term of four years; Frank Andrade, attorney and ranchman, term of two years; G. Fred Bush, manager sales department of the Honolulu Iron Works, term of four years; J. M. McChesney, manager McChesney Coffee Company, term of two years, and Eben P. Low, superintendent of the Oahu Shipping Company, term of four years.

The new board will have charge of the territorial marketing division, formerly under the direction of the board of agriculture and forestry. Under the terms of the act passed at the recent special session of the legislature a manager is to be named at a salary of \$250 a month. The sum of \$23,000 is appropriated in the act for the biennial period for salaries and expenses and an appropriation of \$200,000 is set aside to finance a campaign to stimulate food production.

It is provided also in the law that the retail territorial market be re-established under the direction of the manager where stalls will be provided for producers desiring to sell direct to the consumer.

What is a radical departure for the trustees of the Bishop Estate was announced at a meeting of those interested in the tenement house problem of Honolulu held yesterday afternoon in the chamber of commerce rooms, this being an offer from the trustees to sell outright a five-acre tract of city real estate. In making the announcement, Ed Towse, chairman of the Ad Club committee investigating tenements, who presided yesterday, said that this was the beginning of a new policy on the part of the Bishop Estate, which heretofore had consistently refused to sell any of its land holdings.

HERBERT M. AYRES, Newspaperman and Poet, Is Dead

Herbert Melton Ayres, poet and newspaperman, who left the Islands last fall for work on the mainland, died last month at Reno, Nevada, following an operation.

"News of Mr. Ayres' death reached here yesterday in a letter received by Johnny Carroll, manager of the Hawaii theater, written by George W. Perry, manager of George Wingfield's stock farm in Nevada."

"After being honorably discharged from the volunteer army, he continued his paper, and then became a reporter on The Advertiser, serving on this paper off and on for nearly eighteen years. His stories of the track and ball, cricket, the prize ring and many other elements of sports life, were those of an expert who knew sports intimately. Interspersed with these daily stories of life in the field of sports, were many other stories written in rhyme, and now and then a poem."

"As a poet Mr. Ayres achieved fame not only locally but his verses found praise in many lands, and a few years ago a large collection of his delightful poems was gathered and issued in book form under the title of 'Trade Wind Lyrics.' His passion for flowers found an outlet in many beautiful verses. His poems dealt almost exclusively with bits of life in Hawaii and many were devoted to the Hawaiian people."

"Another passion was that of angling, his specialty being to fish in the shallows close to the shore, but quite often out in deep waters paddling a Hawaiian canoe. He became an expert on fishing in island waters and many of his prose and poetical efforts included graphic descriptions of delightful days with hook and line."

"He was also a devotee of walking and took long hikes, and during his residence here walked over and around most of the islands. He was in addition a competition heel and toe walker and was the father of the Kalakaua avenue walking competitions, which are now held annually. He was a strict heel and toe walker and even though handicapped by a difference of many years in favor of contestants he walked to victory on many occasions."

"His writings breathed the atmosphere of Hawaii and of almost every phase of life here. He was born in England but came to America when a lad and, but for one visit home, spent much of his life away from Albion, in Hawaii."

"Mr. Ayres belonged to the 'old crowd' of Honolulu's newspapermen. Many of his writing associates of the early days having preceded him to the Great Beyond by many years."

"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 to neglect to be trifled with. This is especially true if there are children in the family. A dose or two of this remedy will place the trouble within control and perhaps save a life, or at least a doctor's bill. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

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Chinese Appreciation

"Do the Chinese people as a whole appreciate what you are doing for them?" "Those who do not appreciate it dislike the Japanese because of the personal loss of political power or business. In the long run I am confident that our motives will stand forth clearly in their true light."

"You know, Baron, that missionaries are always accused of making happy heathen miserable?" "The analogy is very much to the point. The answer was given with a smile."

"Can you speak of the future of Russia?" "How is prophecy possible? The old regime has disappeared; the new regime we know very little the situation is unsolidified. Who will

D.J. Collis Browne's

Chlorodyne

The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE

Acts like a Charm in Checks and arrests

DIARRHOEA, and is the on Specific in FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

CHOLERA and the Best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS,

DYSENTERY. ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

The only Pathetic to NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

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ENTENTE IN ALBANIA ROLLS UP AUSTRIAN LINE IN NEW AND IMPORTANT OFFENSIVE

Italians Turn Enemy's Right and French On Left Threaten to Trap Main Austrian Force

ROME, July 10—(Associated Press)—Having turned the Austrian right flank in Albania, the Italians and French cooperating there are giving the Austrians no opportunity to make a stand to reform but are advancing rapidly, rolling back the enemy's line. Despatches from that front of last night indicate that since the victory north of Avlona the Austrian line has been pushed back for fifteen miles, with the Entente troops pressing their advantage.

FORTY-MILE FRONT

The offensive in Albania is being conducted at a number of points, along a wide front, from the Adriatic, north of the Gulf of Arta, to the upper waters of the Devoli River, more than forty miles east, toward Koritsa. The Franco-Italian advance is general along this whole front, with the guns of British monitors bombarding the Austrian coast positions and covering the Italian progress north from Avlona.

COMMUNICATIONS CUT

Wresting the Austrian grip of the coastline from them, the British warships opened a way for the Italian cavalry, which worked its way back of the Austrian lines and raided far in the rear, reaching the Semeni River and destroying the bridges, thus cutting off the Austrian line of retreat north and preventing supplies from reaching them from their main Albanian base at Durazzo.

In the advance, the Italian infantry has crossed the Vojussa River, and is crowding the Austrians eastward, while inland the French are sweeping forward from southeast of Berat, and threatening to trap the main body of the enemy.

IMPORTANT EFFECT

Should the success which has attended the opening of this new offensive continue it will threaten the hold the Bulgarians and Austrians have been maintaining of their main line of defense in Macedonia and may bring about a general renewal of activity along the entire Serbian and Bulgarian fronts.

The feature of the fighting yesterday was the capture of the town and the heights of Peci by the Italians, with thirteen hundred prisoners. This victory was an important one, opening the way for the substantial advance later made along the coast.

LIBERTY LOAN TOTAL IS \$4,176,516,850

WASHINGTON, July 10—(Associated Press)—The final total of subscriptions to the Third Liberty Loan was announced last night. The figure reached the enormous total of \$4,176,516,850.

LOWER COTTON PRICES APPROVED BY WILSON

WASHINGTON, July 9—(Official)—(Associated Press)—President Wilson has approved prices for cotton products which are twenty to thirty percent lower than present quoted market prices. Representatives of the trade have agreed to the new prices.

An Albanian fortress on the Adriatic, seized and strengthened by the Austrians and recaptured yesterday by the Italians with the aid of the British navy.



ALLIES HARASS HUNS CONSTANTLY

Giving Germans Little Chance To Perfect Plans For Great Offensive Expected

NEW YORK, July 10—(Associated Press)—The Allies are giving the Germans little chance to perfect their arrangements for the resumption of the great offensive which it is now known the German high command is planning. All along the British and French lines the Allies are raiding in force and feeling out the enemy, with heavy bombardments of those sectors which give indications of extra heavy gatherings of Germans while the air fleet is continuously engaged in harrying the concentration camps back of the German lines.

There has been comparative quiet on all the sectors occupied by the Americans, but considerable fighting on both the British and French fronts. In the region of Lompont, southwest of Soissons, where the French pressed forward on Monday, a number of German counters yesterday were thrown back, with the French continuing to edge forward and occupy new points of vantage. A number more German prisoners were taken and their losses in their unsuccessful counters were heavy.

During Monday night the British raided frequently, taking prisoners from the Somme to as far north as Flanders, while yesterday morning a local engagement of some importance was fought. In this the British advanced for a mile along a front of more than two miles and a half west of Anthon, on the Albert front, capturing a number of strong points, inflicting heavy losses and taking four hundred and fifty prisoners.

VON KUEHLMANN'S BREAK ENDS HIM

COPENHAGEN, July 10—(Associated Press)—The Kaiser has consented to the acceptance by the imperial chancellor of the resignation of von Kuehlmann, the foreign secretary.

The resignation of von Kuehlmann has been expected ever since his speech in the reichstag, on June 25, when he announced that a purely military victory for the Central Powers is hardly to be expected.

WOMAN'S DIVISION OF LABOR DEPARTMENT TO BE ESTABLISHED

WASHINGTON, July 9—(Official)—Secretary of Labor Wilson has announced the establishment of a woman's division of the department of labor to develop policies and methods for the more effective use of the service of women in war industries. The general situation now is better than at any time since America undertook the coming of the Allies.

President Will Get Control Of Wires and Wireless

Senate Committee Votes To Recommend Passage of Resolution Seizing Telegraph, Telephone and Radio Lines During War

WASHINGTON, July 9—(Associated Press)—The interstate commerce committee of the senate, after a hearing yesterday that lasted many hours, decided by a vote of seven to three, to recommend to the senate for passage the house resolution authorizing the President to take over control of the telegraph, telephone and radio lines of the country during the period of the war.

The principal witness before the committee was President Carlton of the Western Union. For three hours he was questioned as to his views concerning the advisability of the proposed action. The session of the committee was executive, the general public being excluded.

It is for the purpose of acting on the proposal to authorize the President to take over control of the telegraph, telephone and radio lines that congress is being held in session. The majority of the senators wanted to adjourn without acting on the resolution until after the recess, but President Wilson insisted that action should be taken at once.

AMERICA HAS LOANED ALLIES \$6,091,590,000

WASHINGTON, July 9—(Official)—Additional credit to the extent of ten million dollars was today extended to the government of Italy by the United States. This makes a total of \$6,091,590,000 which has been loaned the Italians by the American government, and the total of loans to all of the Allied now stands at \$6,091,590,000.

BAKER ABOLISHES THE WAR COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, July 9—(Official)—Secretary of War Baker has disbanded the war council and turned its work over to the assistant secretaries of war. General Peyton C. March, chief of staff; Major General Frank A. McIntosh, assistant chief of staff; and Major General Charles E. Smith, chief of purchases, storage and traffic.

LACK OF FOOD CAUSES RIOTING IN TEHRAN

WASHINGTON, July 9—(Associated Press)—A despatch received here today from representatives of the American government in Teheran, Persia, says that food riots have been precipitated in that city and that the authorities have been compelled to proclaim a state of martial law.

CATHOLICS BACK OF ALL WAR AIMS

Public Prayers By Cardinals For Peace With Victory—United In Work and Sacrifice

NEW YORK, July 10—(Official)—An appeal to the Catholics of America to stand solidly back of the Nation in the war, not only by all possible material aid but by the greatest of all spiritual power, prayer, was made yesterday by Cardinals Gibbons, Farley and O'Connor. The three cardinals publicly passed for the success of the American arms in the great conflict. In a joint appeal made by them they said:

"From the moment our country made the momentous decision to enter the conflict the whole Catholic population of America enthusiastically and wholeheartedly accepted its full share of the work and sacrifice. It is a gratifying fact that all other Americans in the defense of our sacred principles of right and national duty."

Announced by an undaunted spirit, let the whole Nation turn to God in prayer while our army courageously confronts the foe.

"While we use every possible source of our material power, let us fortify it by the greatest of all spiritual power, which is prayer."

AMERICAN-JAPANESE TRADE EXPANSION IS BEING PLANNED

SEATTLE, July 9—(Official)—Far reaching results from the extension of Japanese and American trade are expected following a convention of all Japanese of the Pacific Coast states and Canada, pledging loyalty to the United States. Expansion of the commercial relations between the two countries is planned.

SUBS GET SOME BUT MISS A LOT

LONDON, July 10—(Associated Press)—Some thirty British and French submarines bound for British and French ports under canvas have been seen since the first of the year. It is a summary of the submarine situation issued last night by Sir Leo Money, secretary of the shipping board. Homebound bound shipping from British ports since the first of the present year has been destroyed by German submarines to the extent of "rather more than one percent," he reports, while less since the first of the year.

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YANKEE FIGHTERS IMPRESS HUNS

Confidential Report On Quality of New Troops Falls Into American Hands

WASHINGTON, July 10—(Official)—The Germans, it is reported, are greatly impressed along the fighting qualities of Uncle Sam's new aviators. In a cable message received from American army headquarters, it is stated that a report of the German intelligence department which had been captured described an American division of the Marine as "most of an attacking division." The report said that the nerves of the American aviators had not been shaken by German fire, which was unable to affect their morale.

HUNDRED KILLED IN CRASH OF TRAINS

Death of Both Crews May Render It Impossible Ever To Learn Cause of Collision

NASHVILLE, Tennessee, July 10—(Associated Press)—Complete mystery surrounds the cause of one of the worst railroad wrecks in the history of the country which killed at least one hundred persons when two passenger trains collided on the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis railroad in the suburbs of this city.

CONCRETE SHIPS TO BE DURABLE AS STEEL

New Protective Coating Is Important Discovery

WASHINGTON, July 9—(Associated Press)—The shipping board has announced the discovery of a new protective coating which is expected to make concrete ships as durable as steel. The board also announces the letting of contracts for ninety two army transports designed for use as passenger vessels after the war.

ZITA DIDN'T: IT'S A NASTY SLANDER!

AMSTERDAM, July 10—(Associated Press)—A Vienna correspondent says that Empress Zita is prostrated and has been confined to her bed for some days as a result of rumors in circulation in Austrian circles, which she was the cause of the Austro-Italian failure in the Italian offensive.

NEW FOOD DICTATOR NAMED FOR BRITAIN

LONDON, July 10—(Associated Press)—John Robert Clynes, parliamentary secretary to the central department, was yesterday named as food controller for Great Britain, in succession to the late Lord Rhoads.

Hard to Shake Off That Backache

The daily grind is made ten times worse when afflicted with lame back, sharp, darting pains, headaches, dizzy spells and annoying kidney ailments. If you want to shake it off before there's danger of gravel, stress, or Bright's disease, use Don's Backache Kidney Pills. They are placed the world over by thousands who have had relief from those exact troubles.

ALLIED AIRPLANES OUTFIGHT ENEMY

In Ten Days On Italian Front Destroyed Fifteen To Every One They Lost

LONDON, July 10—(Associated Press)—The part the Entente and American aviators have been playing along the Italian front was described in an official report from General Diaz yesterday. The Italian leader paying full credit for the material assistance the allies have been in his device victory. During the days of the Austrian offensive, says the report, the Allies, including the Americans, operated one hundred and twenty chaser planes and twenty seven bomber planes. In ten days these planes fought hundreds of combats, in the course of which they shot down and destroyed one hundred and seven Austrian planes and seven American observation balloons.

In ten days the Allies lost seven of their own planes, shot down or forced to descend behind the Austrian lines, while twice Italian balloons were destroyed. Three allied pilots were in the fighting, six were wounded and seven are missing.

There was much air fighting over the western front yesterday, in which the French and British aviators carried the battle to the German, nearly every air combat being fought back of the German lines. The British shot down three enemy machines. The number of victories won by the French has not been announced, but the Berlin despatches claim a total of eighteen French and British machines destroyed during the day.

INTERNATIONAL AIMS

It is understood that a project is shaping up which will counteract the advance of the German influence throughout Russia and lead to the rehabilitation of that country without exciting the distrust of the Russian people regarding the motives of the Entente and of the United States.

The original proposal to send American business men into Russia has assumed a new phase through the injection of an idea to make the economic commission and the armed guard to accompany it international.

DISAPPOINTS ENTENTE

This alleged decision of the United States falls far short of the Entente's original desire, which favored the dispatch of a military expedition into Siberia, there to cooperate with the anti-Bolshevik elements for the restoration of normal government.

DEFEATING SOVIETS

Vladivostok has been quiet since June 29, when the Czechoslovaks completed their ousting of the Bolshevik element and suppressing of the Red Guard, which offered resistance. In the street fighting the Czechoslovaks lost twenty five men and the Red Guard sixty.

GERMANS WORRIED

An official despatch from Paris to the state department says that the success of the Czechoslovaks at Vladivostok and further west, where they have cut the Trans-Siberian line in a number of places, has caused anxiety in Germany, where the Liberal organs are criticizing the government and saying that in the affairs in Russia and Siberia the German public is being kept deceived.

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PEACEFUL MOVE TO HELP RUSSIA STILL WILSON'S IDEA, IS REPORT

Entente Diplomats Informed of America's Plan Which Does Not Include Sending Military Expedition To Siberia

Entente Diplomats Informed of America's Plan Which Does Not Include Sending Military Expedition To Siberia

CZECHOSLOVAKS WILL ASK FOR AN ARMY

Delegate From Vladivostok Council Now En Route To United States To Lay Facts of Situation Before Washington

WASHINGTON, July 10—(Associated Press)—An economic penetration of Russia by business representatives and not an armed invasion with a military force apparently is what the administration has decided upon as the best and most effective way of meeting the advance eastward into Siberia of Germanism.

Such it is now said is the determination arrived at by President Wilson and the cabinet at the important session held on Saturday, although there is as yet no official announcement of what there transpired or was finally decided upon. The administration has, however, fully advised the diplomats of the Entente as to America's views for the best methods of aiding Russia, and these views have been cabled to the various Entente capitals.

INTERNATIONAL AIMS

It is understood that a project is shaping up which will counteract the advance of the German influence throughout Russia and lead to the rehabilitation of that country without exciting the distrust of the Russian people regarding the motives of the Entente and of the United States.

The original proposal to send American business men into Russia has assumed a new phase through the injection of an idea to make the economic commission and the armed guard to accompany it international.

DISAPPOINTS ENTENTE

This alleged decision of the United States falls far short of the Entente's original desire, which favored the dispatch of a military expedition into Siberia, there to cooperate with the anti-Bolshevik elements for the restoration of normal government.

DEFEATING SOVIETS

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EVERY NEWSDEALER IN HONOLULU REFUSES TO HANDLE HEARST PAPERS

Every newsdealer in Honolulu has promised to stop selling the publications of William Randolph Hearst, in compliance with the request of the Vigilance Corps which brands the output of the Hearst press as disloyal and pro-German.

With the exception of Wm. Nichols & Company and the Home News Agency, all the newsdealers, in statements made to The Advertiser immediately following the meeting of the Vigilance Corps at which the request was made, promised to throw out the Hearst papers. Yesterday Tom Wall, head of Wall, Nichols & Co., and J. H. Fisher, owner of the Home News Company, announced their intention of having nothing more to do with Mr. Hearst and his papers and magazines, thus making it unanimous.

There will be a special meeting of the Vigilance Corps today at which time these decisions will be officially announced and ratified.

Wall Announces Decision

"When this matter was brought up at the last meeting of the Vigilance Corps," said Mr. Wall yesterday, "I said that if I found anything in the Hearst papers which were pro-German I would discontinue handling these publications. I have not had the time to read through these twelve or more publications to find such utterances, but if the general public feels that these papers are not loyal to the administration, I do not want to handle them. I have sent out notices to the effect that if I found anything in the Territory which handle Hearst papers through our agency, I believe, however, that if these papers are as disloyal as I hear they are, the federal authorities should prohibit their being sent through the mail. In this manner they could be kept out of here completely. Under present conditions, when we give up the agency, there is no reason why they could not be sent here direct by mail."

Fisher Doesn't Want Them

J. H. Fisher, of the Home News Agency, said that he has no desire to take over the agency for the Hearst papers in the event that Wall, Nichols & Company discontinued handling the publications here. "When asked if he had any intention of handling these papers in the event that Wall, Nichols & Company discontinued, he said that when the latter shut down on those publications, they would be out of circulation in the Territory as Wall, Nichols had the exclusive agency for the Hearst papers here.

Among the papers affected by this decision of Honolulu news agents are The Cosmopolitan, Good Housekeeping, San Francisco Examiner, Los Angeles Examiner, New York Journal, New York American, Boston American, Chicago American, Puck and the San Francisco Call. The latter publication was generally believed to be the property of Hearst although Hearst has never admitted ownership.

In addition to a number of news agents on the mainland following the same course as that being taken by Honolulu news agents, prominent clubs in the States have also put a ban upon these papers appearing on the shelves of their club rooms. The Sierra Madre Club of Los Angeles, one of the most prominent and powerful organizations in the southern metropolis has barred Hearst papers from its library. In explanation of its reasons for taking such action the club has issued the following statement:

On the sixth day of June, 1918, pursuant to a resolution of the board of directors of the Sierra Madre Club, delivery to the Hearst publications was ordered discontinued and the club's subscription cancelled.

On June twelfth, 1918, Mr. Fenner H. Webb, a member of the club and one of the editors of the Los Angeles Examiner, published through its columns an open letter addressed to the board of directors, protesting against its action, and suggesting that the entire board of directors meet and rescind the action.

On the twentieth day of June, 1918, at a meeting of the board of directors of the Sierra Madre Club, at which ten of the twelve members of the board were present (two being absent from the city), it was resolved by an unanimous vote to mail the following letter in reply to his communication to the board, and that a copy of the letter be mailed to each member of the club:

June 10, 1918.
Mr. Fenner H. Webb,
Care Los Angeles Examiner,
Los Angeles, California.

Dear Sir: For the information of the members of the Sierra Madre Club and the guidance of its board of directors, you, as one of the editors of the Los Angeles Examiner, answer through its columns the following question:

Does the sentiment expressed in the following quotations from editorials published in the Los Angeles Examiner since congress declared that a state of war existed between the United States and Germany reflect the present convictions of Mr. Hearst and the policy of his publications, and do you think that an institution 100 percent American should, after this country declared war on Germany, publish through its editorial columns such sentiments?

For Information

For the information of the members of the Sierra Madre Club and the guidance of its board of directors, do you, as a member of the club, (and a member of the Examiner) subscribe to the sentiments expressed in the quotations given below, and do you, as a member, think that the Sierra Madre Club should, with eight of its members in the service, support with its money and patronage a publication hostile and circulating such views?

Each and every one of the following quotations was taken from editorials published in the Examiner after this

country entered the war against Germany as an ally of Italy, France, England and Japan:

Los Angeles Examiner, April 9, 1917—"When this is over and the people at last discover how they have been deceived and deluded and inflamed to furious passion and deadly hatred and awful slaughter by this huge conspiracy of organized lying and concealment of real facts, a roar of universal execration will go up, and the men who have given their pens and talents to this sinister work, miscellaneously patriotic propaganda, will be fortunate if outraged people do not hang them as fast as they are caught."

A Hearst Warning

Los Angeles Examiner, April 11, 1917—"We say again—and we have a right to speak, since we alone predicted and warned the country of these conditions and urged preparation for them—we say that every shipment of food and military supplies from this time on is a blow at our safety and that if we do not stop this fatal drain upon our resources, the country will be faced with hunger, and possibly worse disaster."

"Now our earnest suggestion to congress is that it imperatively refuse to permit the further drainage of our food supplies and our military supplies and our money supplies to Europe."

"We insist that none of these things at this eleventh hour, when the armies are already locked in the final death struggle, can have any decisive effect one way or another upon Europe's conflict."

"We urge you/congress not to weaken our country's preparedness, not to give away our money by shipments, and to squander our men on our food reserves upon Europe."

Hearst Is Re-elected

Los Angeles Examiner, April 12, 1917—"Particularly do we deplore the sentiment which has been fostered against the submarine, and which is effecting one way or another upon Europe's conflict."

"We are making a terrible mistake in this sentimental objection to submarine warfare."

"But as things stand in these circumstances of uncertainty, in our utterly unprepared condition, there is only one possible course that is sensible and that is to begin at once and to continue to work with all our might and energy to supply all our military needs and to keep every dollar and every man and all our supplies and stores at home for the defense of our own land, until that defense has been made absolutely secure."

Slam At Japan

Los Angeles Examiner, April 23, 1917—"Citizens, let us build our own navy and build it strong enough to protect us not only against German but against England and Japan."

"Citizens, let us prepare for every eventuality. Let us prepare for the future as well as the present, and when preparing for the future, let us remember the past."

Los Angeles Examiner, April 26, 1917—"We say plainly to Washington that the whole people are ready to back up solidly, with all possible enthusiasm and with all their resources, the last dollar and to the last man an American war for the rights and benefits of America, but the majority and the vast majority too, are no disposed, to put it very mildly, to be enthusiastic over fighting a war for England, to save England from defeat to re-establish her insolent tyranny over the seas that should be free, to put our navy at her disposal, to strip our own people of food for her, to neglect our own defense against terrible dangers that may come, in order that England may be safeguarded with American men, American money, American resources and every thing that is absolutely necessary to our own defense and safety."

Los Angeles Examiner, June 25, 1917—"But it is only right that England and France should fight that they have been brought to this point."

"But that until all Englishmen everywhere have been drafted, America is not in honor or in duty to send her land, sea and air forces to be sacrificed for England's sake."

Opposed Conception

Los Angeles Examiner, July 2, 1917—"The only conception of a reasonable peace man American has, is whether the President can bring England and France to a peace which is not a capitulation to Germany, but a peace upon England's terms."

Los Angeles Examiner, September 21, 1917—"The debate question now before the President is whether England and France are to be treated as enemies of the United States, or whether that government should stubbornly insist upon a peace upon England's terms."

Los Angeles Examiner, March 3, 1918—"Japanese entry into Siberia is not to aid the Allies, but to entrench Japan."

All the world is agitated by the advent of the Japanese, especially in America, where they are particularly in America threatened."

"We are particularly threatened because we are the nearest thing to Japan commercially and territorially, and the farthest thing from Japan politically, economically, industrially and socially."

"It is intelligence to allow our whole movement to be centered around the expense of our white allies, for all the white races are our natural and inevitable allies in the world, racial and political."

"It is intelligence to permit the army to be over a million men, in morale, in resources, in wealth and equipment."

"It is intelligence to be able to handle against our sunk standards, our civilization, our independence, our character."

Good Japan

"May these blind fools of white

Siberian Refugees Suggested As Plantation Labor

Japanese papers of Honolulu have recently contained articles which said that it was proposed to bring refugees from Siberia to work on the sugar plantations here. These articles indicated that such a plan was being seriously considered by the planters because of the acute labor shortage which has arisen from the call of the guard and of the registrants under the draft.

Royal D. Mead, head of the labor and statistics bureau of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, said yesterday that he had not heard of anything of the kind until he was told by The Advertiser of what the Japanese papers are publishing. He said that to bring in such refugees would be in conflict with the Contract Labor Law, that their passages would have to be paid and that if the planters did this they would find the prospective laborers barred out by reason of such payment of passage money and the recent case of employees for the T. K. K. office here and other instances.

It is pointed out that while the Contract Labor Law now prohibits the bringing in of foreign contract labor, the paying of passage for such labor, except in the case of bringing labor from the Philippines, an American possession, it might be possible to have the President suspend its provisions so far as Hawaii is concerned for the period of the war and as a war measure.

As an alternative to this the Japanese suggest that the "Gentlemen's agreement" between the United States and Japan be suspended, so far as it provides for passports to Hawaii, and be officials of the Japanese government be permitted to issue a specified number of passports to Japanese laborers, and their families, to meet the needs of the plantations. This would, they maintain, insure to the plantations a sufficient quantity of labor, provide satisfactory by past experience, and at the same time avoid payment of passage money by the plantation companies since the Japanese labor would pay for its own passage money.

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Young Honolulu Is Scout Pilot Flying In France

LIUT. R. ALEXANDER ANDERSON



Lieut. R. Alexander Anderson, son of Dr. and Mrs. R. W. Anderson, of this city, who received his aviator training at the ground school at Ithaca, New York, is now in France with the American aviation corps.

After receiving his initial training in New York he was sent to England and following six months' instruction, received his commission as a first lieutenant of the signal reserve corps, American section.

His duty in France is that of a scout pilot, which is one of the most dangerous of all aviation occupations. It is a letter just received from him by his parents he gives the highest praise to the thoroughness of the English methods of training aviators.

Lieutenant Anderson was graduated from Punahou Academy in 1912. Immediately after being graduated from Cornell a year ago he enlisted in the United States army.

CROP FORECAST IS FULL OF GOOD CHEER

WASHINGTON, July 10.—(Official)—Indications are that this year's harvest will give bumper crops generally, and that the corn crop will pass all previous records and be the most valuable of all of the country's crops. The far ample labor for the wheat field has been found and it is planned that an acre shall be lost.

The July wheat production forecasts of the department of agriculture, made today, indicates a crop of 841,000,000 bushels.

The outlook for corn is a record crop, aggregating approximately 3,100,000,000 bushels, as against the previous high record of 2,124,000,000 bushels, made in 1917. The normal crop consumption of the nation is 2,053,000,000 bushels. It is estimated that 12,835,000 acres are planted in corn in the United States this year.

Although the June weather was no considered favorable to a majority of the important grains, indications are that bumper crops will be gathered in practically all sections of the country and that the harvest will be the largest in the history of the nation.

Corn, barley, rye, sweet potatoes and rice are expected to go well over the past previous records, while oats, wheat, timothy, clover and hay will probably be better than the average for the past five years.

The Federal Employment Bureau announced that the threatened shortage of harvesters in the Western when the harvest has been forestalled, and the very planted here would, in all probability, be saved. It was feared for a time that inability to secure labor would result in the loss of thousands of acres of growing wheat. No shortage has been reported in any section since the harvesting began.

PARIS LAUGHS AT THE HUN, WRITES PROSSER

M. F. Prosser, who left here several weeks ago to do Red Cross field work in France, writes Mr. Prosser here that although Paris is bombarded day and night, the city laughs at the Hun. He tells of experiences in a subway at one o'clock in the morning where many people had gone while the city was being subjected to an aerial bombardment.

He said he had been on duty at a Red Cross canteen at the Gare du Nord, the railway station in Paris, and there saw trainloads after trainloads of refugees from the embattled sections of Picardy. One night his canteen fed more than 2000 of these people. They were all being sent to the south of France.

SPORTS BRAVES BEAT CUBS IN OPENING GAME

Giants Defeat Pirates—Reds and Cardinals Take Their Respective Double-Headers

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Team	P.	W.	L.	Pct.
Chicago	73	49	24	.671
New York	73	46	27	.630
Pittsburgh	70	35	35	.500
Philadelphia	69	32	37	.464
Boston	73	33	40	.452
Cincinnati	70	30	40	.429
St. Louis	75	32	43	.427
Brooklyn	71	30	41	.423

Yesterday's Results
At Chicago—Boston 4, Chicago 1.
At Pittsburgh—New York 9, Pittsburgh 4.
At Cincinnati—Cincinnati 7, Brooklyn 0 (first game); Cincinnati 5, Brooklyn 0 (second game).
At St. Louis—St. Louis 4, Philadelphia 2 (first game); St. Louis 7, Philadelphia 4 (second game).

How the Series Ended
Cincinnati 3, Philadelphia 1.
Pittsburgh 3, Boston 1.
Chicago 3, New York 2.
Brooklyn 2, St. Louis 2.

Today's Games
Boston at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
New York at Pittsburgh.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

George Stalling's Braves did something in Chicago yesterday which pleased J. J. McGraw a good deal; the Braves defeated the Cubs in the opening game of the new series between Boston and Chicago of the National League. The score was Boston 4, Chicago 1.

On the other hand the New York Giants had an easy time with the Hugo Bezdek Pirates at Pittsburgh, winning by a 2-0 score. Thus, Chicago's defeat and New York's victory yesterday made quite a difference, reducing the lead of the Cubs, over the Giants, from four to three full games.

Playing at home, Christy Mathewson's Red won a double-header from the visiting Wilbur Robinson Dodgers, the latter being shut out in both games. The first contest went to Cincinnati by a 7-0 score; the second was won by the Reds by a 6-0 score.

The St. Louis Cardinals under the leadership of Jack Hendricks, also playing at home, took a double-header from the visiting Pat Moran Phillies, 12, 7-4.

Late League Notes
PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—The Philadelphia National League baseball club announced Wednesday night that it had traded Pitcher J. E. Mauer to Pittsburgh in exchange for Pitcher Elmer Jacobs who made his entrance into the major league some years ago with the Philadelphia club. Both are right-handers. No cash or other players are involved, the announcement said.

CHICAGO, June 27.—Girls hereafter will cheer Cub fans to their seats in the north side bleachers, Walter Craighead business manager, announced today. The girls, who replace the boys heretofore used, will get a "workout" on the fourth of July at a fireworks celebration, and will do their first real "cheer" ushering July 6, when the team returns to its home grounds.

NEW YORK, June 25.—That the National League would complete the present season's playing schedule, even though it became necessary to engage amateurs to fill the depleted ranks, was the assertion made today by Secretary John A. Heydler. Secretary Heydler said that, despite handicaps caused by the draft, the owners were a unit in the opinion that there was no reason for either cancelling or curtailing the schedule.

The uncertainty prevailing at the present regarding the effect of the "essential work or fight" regulations in its application to baseball players is, however, a disturbing influence on the organization. This uncertainty is causing unrest among the many players between the ages of 21 and 27, with the result that they are seeking essential war work of their own initiative, which action might be unnecessary until final ruling. When the situation clears in this respect, the position of the National League clubs will be more satisfactory, according to the statement.

SACRAMENTO GOES INTO THIRD PLACE

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

Team	P.	W.	L.	Pct.
Vernon	98	58	42	.571
Los Angeles	99	54	45	.545
Oakland	91	46	45	.505
Salt Lake	92	46	46	.500
San Francisco	96	48	48	.500
Oakland	98	37	61	.337

Yesterday's Results
At Salt Lake—Salt Lake 3, Vernon 2.
At Oakland—Sacramento 2, Oakland 1.
At Los Angeles—San Francisco 2, Los Angeles 0.
At Los Angeles—San Francisco 2, Los Angeles 0.

How Series Finished
Sacramento 5, Salt Lake 1.
San Francisco 6, Oakland 2.
Vernon 6, Los Angeles 2.

Today's Games
Vernon at Salt Lake.
Sacramento at Oakland.
San Francisco at Los Angeles.

A total of ten runs were scored in

RED SOX INCREASE LEAD IN AMERICAN

Yankees Go Back Into Second Place, Relegating Indians Into Station No. 3

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Team	P.	W.	L.	Pct.
Boston	75	45	30	.600
New York	71	38	33	.535
Cleveland	79	42	37	.532
Washington	75	39	36	.520
Chicago	70	35	35	.500
St. Louis	72	35	37	.486
Philadelphia	66	28	38	.424
Detroit	70	27	43	.388

Yesterday's Results
At Philadelphia—Philadelphia 5, Detroit 1.
At New York—Chicago 5, New York 0.
At Boston—Boston 2, Cleveland 0 (called in the fifth).
No other game played.

As the Series Finished
Boston 4, Cleveland 1.
Philadelphia 4, Detroit 2.
St. Louis 3, Washington 0.
Chicago 3, New York 3.

Today's Games
Chicago at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Detroit at Washington.
Cleveland at New York.

The Red Sox shut out the visiting Indians yesterday in the final game of the series between the two clubs, 2-0. Even though the Yankees lost at home to the White Sox, New York went back to second place in the American League, forcing Cleveland down into third place.

The Chicago-New York game was a close one, 5-4. In the only other game of the day, that played in Philadelphia Connie Mack's Athletics defeated the visiting Hughie Jennings Tigers, 5-1. The Boston-Cleveland game was called in the fifth frame on account of darkness.

In the series concluded yesterday the Red Sox made the best showing, taking four of the five games played with Cleveland. Philadelphia took four out of six from Detroit. St. Louis won all three games played with Washington and Chicago and New York broke even each winning three games.

The club opens a new series today which will run to next Monday afternoon—Chicago at Boston, St. Louis at Philadelphia, Detroit at Washington and Cleveland at New York.

Brown May Manage Browns
According to a story from Columbus Mordecai Brown, famous three-fingered pitcher, manager of the Browns, has succeeded Joe Tinker as manager of the club. Tinker, so the report goes, will continue as president, but Brown will be in direct charge of the playing field.

Friction exists between Tinker and the directors, according to a despatch from the Eastern end of the circuit, and Brown is looking over the situation with a view of signing a player or two to take the place of men lost in the draft.

DETROIT, Michigan, June 27.—Manager Jennings of the Detroit club was suspended indefinitely today by President Ban Johnson for his argument with umpire Naultin yesterday. Shortstop Ban, who started it, was permitted to remain in the game.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Clifford H. Markle, former star pitcher for the New York Americans, is a prisoner of war, according to a despatch sent out from the War Department here tonight. Markle was captured along with three other prisoners. Markle's home is in New Haven, Connecticut.

NEW YORK, June 20.—President Driscoll of the Jersey City new International League club, announced Wednesday that he had bought Pitcher J. W. Wyckoff from the Boston Americans.

The three Pacific Coast League games played yesterday, thus proving the truth of the prediction that the series of battles to have been quite some close affairs.

At Salt Lake, the McCredie crew seemed to have awakened from its blissful lethargy, for the Bees managed to turn the tables on the Bill Essiet Tigers, and beat them, 3-2. This put the clubs even for the week.

In Oakland Bill Rodgers' Solons, posed out a victory over the Del Howard Oaks by a 2-1 score, Sacramento taking its second game of the present series.

The series which closed on Sunday afternoon went as follows: Sacramento 6, Salt Lake 1; San Francisco 5, Oakland 2; Vernon 6, Los Angeles 2.

Tigers Still In Lead
Vernon remains at the top of the league, two and a half games ahead of Los Angeles. Sacramento has managed to climb into third place, while Salt Lake, which was at the head of affairs for weeks, has dropped down into a fourth-place tie with San Francisco. Oakland seems to have secured a life case on the pit station.

PORT SMITH, Arkansas, June 27.—Catcher Henry Moore of the Vernon club of the Pacific Coast League, formerly with Kansas City and Tulsa was today advanced from a deferred classification to class one by the local board. Pitcher Mutt Williams of the Minneapolis club of the American Association was among the local conscripts who left today for Camp Pike for military service.

WHEFFTON, Indiana, June 22.—The conscription draft board here has made reclassifications in the case of Clint Prough, of the Oakland, California team of the Pacific Coast League, placing him in class 1 of the draft. He had been previously given deferred classification.

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Chas. C. Moore & Co., Engineers

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Babcock & Wilcox Boilers
Green's Fuel Economiser
Marah Steam Pumps
Matson Navigation Co.
Planters' Line Shipping Co.
Kohala Sugar Co.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

SEMI-WEEKLY
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C. S. CRANE, Business Manager.

STEAMER IS REPORTED BLOWN UP BY MINE

Information received here yesterday by Thomas Burningham from friends in Auckland, New Zealand, stated that the steamer Mahoe, a vessel of about 900 tons register, was blown up about a month ago when 300 miles off the coast of New Zealand. The vessel struck one of the floating mines which is believed to have been sown in those waters recently by a Hun raider which has been operating in the South Pacific or by "neutral" vessels. According to the manager details which Mr. Burningham received, twenty-nine lives were lost when the Mahoe went down.

W. S. S.

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 dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.