

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER
U. S. WEATHER BUREAU
August 5, 1918—Last twenty-four hours' rainfall, 0.14.
Temperature, Min. 70; Max. 82. Weather, Partly, Cloudy.

Hawaiian Gazette

FOOD FORECAST FOR TODAY
All Meals Meatless and One Wheatless

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1918.—SEMI-WEEKLY

WHOLE NUMBER 4762

HUN REAR GUARD MAKES STAND TO COVER RETREAT

Allies Press Through Quagnires, Cross Vesle At Several Points and Build Bridges To Bring Up Artillery; Americans Win Glory

LONDON, August 6—(Associated Press)—The continuous arrival of fresh regiments, brigades and divisions of Americans in France, with the record these troops have already made in battle, has greatly hastened the ebbing German morale, according to the statements of German prisoners and information otherwise obtained by the Allies.

Distrust of themselves, of their leaders and of their chance for ultimate victory is now rife in the enemy's ranks and von Ludendorff's official statements of the situation are being generally discredited by the civilian population. The people are growing conscious that the truth is being concealed from them.

PARIS, August 6—(Associated Press)—While the main German forces are streaming north to the Aisne and the shelter afforded by the heights of the Chemins des Dames to the north of that river, a strong rear guard has taken up positions north of the Ancre River and it is now apparent that the Germans will attempt to make a stand there, sufficient at least to hold up the Allies' pursuit and give the Crown Prince time to take up a defensive position on the selected line.

The Germans are again using their artillery and a heavy duel is in progress, with the Allied guns south of the Vesle and the German guns placed on the high ground north of the Vesle, along a front from north of Rheims to the Aisne, northeast of Soissons. The American field artillery is taking an active part in this battle. The Germans are vigorously resisting any further advance of the Allies.

ALLIES PRESS NORTH

Despite this, the Allies towards evening yesterday crossed the Vesle in a number of places and are already bringing heavy pressure against the new German line, despite the quagnires and the floods. Last night the engineers were working feverishly in preparing bridges over which the guns may be transported to the north of the river and the German defenses blasted in preparation for the infantry.

In the air fighting on the Vesle Saturday the Americans shot down four German machines.

On the Soissons front the French advanced and took up positions north of the Aisne.

The Allies' advance of Friday and Saturday brought their infantry and cavalry far ahead of their guns and Sunday and yesterday were employed in bringing the artillery forward and getting it into position to force the passage of the Vesle. The lowland of the Vesle Valley have been transformed into swamps and morasses and while these held the retreating Germans and made their losses tremendous during their crossing of the Vesle, they are now helping the Germans and preventing the Allies from bringing their big guns quickly into place.

In completing the occupation of the important base town of Fismes on the Vesle River on Sunday the Americans in hand-to-hand fighting in the streets with Prussian guards covered themselves with glory. This street fighting became one of the bitterest bits of battling of the war, the Prussians neither asking nor giving quarter. It was a fight to the death, with the Americans using the bayonet and rifle butt and clearing the streets with machine guns. The Prussians were wiped out.

The interest in the western front is divided now between the reports from the particular battlefield on the Soissons-Rheims front and the reports from the various sectors from Soissons to Ypres. The defeat on the Marne, the smashing in of the Soissons-Rheims salient and the heavy losses the Germans have sustained in men and material are being felt all along the German front. The collapse of the Soissons-Rheims front appears to have seriously affected the entire plan of von Ludendorff and the indications are now that the Germans will resume the defensive for the time being from Rheims to Ypres.

ENTIRE FRONT ACTIVE

The entire western line in France, from the angle at Montdidier into Flanders, is more or less active, with the Germans withdrawing from their more exposed positions. Opposite Albert the Germans have withdrawn along a wide front, destroying all the bridges across the Ancre in the Albert sector except one, retaining possession of that. This is the crossing in Albert itself. The British have moved forward and occupied the territory evacuated by the enemy.

Further south, following Saturday's withdrawal, the Germans have also destroyed the bridges crossing the Avre, dynamiting these after their guns had been withdrawn.

This retrograde movement by Prince Ruprecht gives the British once more possession of Hamel and Dernancourt.

Further south, west of Montdidier, between that town and Braches, the Germans retreated two miles over a front of seven, crossing to the east bank of the Avre.

On the north, the British have been actively raiding at Arras, taking prisoners, while heavy artillery duels are taking place in the Ypres salient on both angles, north of Bethune and south of Ypres, between that point and Hazebrouck.

East of Robecq, in the Ypres salient, the British advanced slightly yesterday.

The Berlin report issued yesterday says that British attacks

DAVID LLOYD GEORGE, premier of Great Britain. In a war anniversary message he warns against Teuton guile and the danger of entering upon a premature peace, sounding the slogan "Hold Fast".



'HOLDFAST' KEYNOTE OF MESSAGE SENT BY BRITISH PREMIER

LONDON, August 6—(Associated Press)—"Hold fast" is the keynote sounded by Premier David Lloyd George in the message which he sent to the British public and which was read in churches, at theaters and before all public assemblies on the anniversary of Great Britain's entry into war against the German government. He warned that guile as well as violence must be expected and hinted that overtures of peace acceptance of which would be incompatible with the purposes for which the sons of the British empire had laid down their lives and offered their all might be expected.

To part the message of the premier said: "The enemy's dream of conquest will never be fulfilled but it must be kept in mind that the battle is not yet won. The great autonomy of Prussia will still endeavor, by violence and by guile to avoid defeat and to give to its militarism a new lease of life.

"We cannot escape for ourselves the horrors of war by laying them up for our children," he continued in warning against considering premature peace offerings. "We must see this through until a lasting settlement has been achieved.

"Hold fast."

Hog Island Ship Launching Marks Epoch In History

WASHINGTON, August 5—(Official)—In America's war program against the German government another milestone has been reached and passed in the launching of a 7500 deadweight ton cargo carrying vessel, the Quistconck, at the Hog Island Yard. Mr. Wilson christened the new vessel, the President was in attendance for the ceremonies and a great crowd of more than 50,000 persons gave the steamer a great ovation as she slid from the ways into her natural element. This is the first of 180 vessels that are to be built and launched at this new government shipyard, the largest in the world.

Chairman Hurley of the shipping board, speaking at the launching, said: "This is the beginning of an epoch in the nation's history. It marks the beginning of quantity production in all of the yards of the United States.

GERMANY FORCED US

"It is doubtful if any nation ever would have undertaken a ship building program on such a magnificent scale if Germany had not plunged the world into war. We are in it and we are going through with it. We are producing more tonnage today than the submarines are sinking and from this time forward our task will be to replace the tonnage that has been lost through Prussian ruthlessness.

FIVE-YEAR PROGRAM

"The vast scope of this program is due to the vision of President Wilson. We are going through with that shipbuilding program to a finish and we are going through with the war to a finish. Even then, when the war shall have ended with our victory the program of America must go on. It will take five years to complete the program and place at the service of mankind a merchant fleet that will make peace enduring by bringing closer the nations of the world as the Eastern, Western, Northern and Southern States were brought closer by our nationwide system of railroads.

AT END OF WAR

"The end of the war will find the United States master of a process for quantity production of ships. We will build ships for ourselves and we will build ships for the world.

"Through the efforts of our shipyard, works a large army is now in France and through their continuous work an army is steadily growing larger and will overwhelm the carefully constructed military machine with which Germany has sought to dominate the world.

Hospital Ship Chosen Target For Hun Diver

LONDON, August 6—(Associated Press)—Clearly indicated as a hospital ship the ambulance transport Warilda, homeward bound, loaded with sick and wounded, was torpedoed without warning by a German submarine on Saturday. Of the nearly eight hundred passengers and crew one hundred and twenty three are reported missing by the Admiralty which gave the news of the disaster yesterday and further details last night.

With more than four hundred patients aboard, unmistakably marked as a hospital ship, the Warilda was ruthlessly attacked. The torpedo struck her below a wardroom in which were more than a hundred patients, most of whom were trapped as they lay in their berths or on their cots, and perished.

Six hundred and fifty survivors from the destroyed mercy ship have been safely landed but 123 are still missing.

Splendid heroism and self-sacrifice was displayed by the nurses and medical corps men.

Fishing Boats Furnish Sport To Diver Craft

WASHINGTON, August 6—(Associated Press)—Fishing craft are the easy prey of gleeful Teuton submarine commanders. Three American fishing schooners were sunk off the coast of Nova Scotia on Saturday by German submarines it was reported yesterday in messages which were received from Halifax.

The American fishing craft that are known to have fallen victims of the divers were the Rob Roy, Annie M. Perry and Muriel. Their crews landed in dories yesterday after three days on the open sea.

One of the submarine commanders boasted to the American skippers that from Boston to Gloucester on Friday they had sunk other fishing craft but he did not give the number nor tell the names or say what was the fate of the crews.

On Sunday the tanker O. B. Jennings was destroyed by enemy divers when about 100 miles off the Virginia capes. Thirty members of her crew have been landed but the captain and thirteen other members of the crew in another small boat are missing.

THIRTY-SECOND BOYS TRAINING RECRUITS

CAMP KEARNEY, California, August 6—(Associated Press)—The Thirty-second Infantry, recently arrived from the Hawaiian Islands will form the nucleus of a new army division.

It has been determined the members of the regiment shall act as instructors to the national army men who are in training here and these duties the regulars have already undertaken.

ENEMY LAID MINE SUNK SAN DIEGO

WASHINGTON, August 5—(Associated Press)—Contact with a mine is determined to have been the cause for the loss of the armored cruiser San Diego in the report that has been rendered by the naval committee which has investigated the disaster.

Evidence clearly showed that the explosion was from without and the theory of torpedoing was then exploded.

The committee exonerates the officers of the San Diego from all blame in the affair.

north of Albert and on both sides of the Somme have been repulsed, while northwest of Montdidier the Germans have withdrawn and taken up positions on the east bank of the Avre.

France Is Sending War Mission to Its Allies In Australia

WASHINGTON, August 5—(Official)—France's special war mission to Australia, en route to the antipodes, with Albert Metin, a member of the chamber of deputies and former cabinet minister, at its head and with the famous General Paul as chief of the military division, has arrived here for a short stay before taking train for a Pacific Port.

Arrangements have been made for the members of the mission to meet President Wilson and for their entertainment while in the nation's capital.

CASUALTY LIST IS MOUNTING FASTER

Totals So Far As Announced
Pass Fifteen Thousand

WASHINGTON, August 5—(Official)—Army and Marine casualties, so far as they have as yet been reported to and announced by the official sources of information have been, since the beginning of the war 15,195 of which 13,164 were of the army and 2032 were of the Marine Corps.

The army summary is as follows: Killed in action, including 291 lost at sea, 2372; died of wounds, 907; died of disease, 1514; died of accidents and other causes, 616; wounded in action, 7044; missing in action, including prisoners, 710.

Marine Corps: Deaths, 734; wounds, 1220; in hands of enemy 5; missing, 73.

Totals announced during the week ending August 4 were 1430.

The largest number of casualties announced in any single day were told in the reports which were issued today. These showed 459 killed in action, 80 died of wounds, 16 dead of other causes, 148 wounded and 3 missing.

Marines: Killed in action nine died of wounds, one.

Officers killed in action include Lieut. Col. J. M. Craig, Lieut. George Anderson, Earle Billings, James Duncan, Proctor Gibson, Glenn Hall, George Hyley, Camerout Woods.

Of the Americans wounded at the Marne, probably less than one-twentieth will die, and more than four-fifths will be returned to military service, according to the cheering estimates of the chief of staff today, in a statement given to the public.

General March says that the majority of wounds will be so light and medical and surgical science is so effec-

DRAFT AMENDMENTS BEFORE CONGRESS

Bills Extending Age Limits Simultaneously Introduced In Both Houses

WASHINGTON, August 5—(Associated Press)—Legislation which will extend the draft age to eighteen and forty-five years from the present twenty-one to thirty-one age limits were introduced simultaneously in house and senate today. In both houses the measure was referred to the committees on military affairs and an early and favorable report out is expected.

Senator Chamberlain of the senate committee on military affairs has given assurance that passage of the amendment to the selective draft law will be expedited and it is known that the extension of age meets the approval of a majority of the members of the committee.

General Crowder, provost marshal general, has suggested that, if the measure can be passed and receives the presidential signature in time, September 5 may be selected as the day for registration. He favored the proposed limits when the measure was suggested earlier in the session but at that time it met with opposition of the war department increase in the limit and if occasion required this could be done at a later date.

LAST WORDS OF CZAR WERE FOR COUNTRY

AMSTERDAM, August 6—(Associated Press)—What seem to have been the last words of Nicholas Romanoff, former Czar of Russia, as he faced a firing squad voiced a plea for his family and a hope for the country he had formerly ruled.

"Spare my wife and my innocent, unhappy children," the former Czar of all the Russias besought the Bolshevik riflemen.

Then he added: "May my blood preserve Russia from ruin."

It is apparent that the casualty lists that are now being reported cover the losses which occurred about the middle of last month and yesterday's list may be of the July 15 German offensive when, it is understood, the Americans suffered their heaviest losses.

JAPAN ORDERS MOBILIZATION FOR EXPEDITION INTO SIBERIA

Declares Purpose Is To Save
Russia From Teutons and Will
Withdraw Forces When This Is
Achieved and Order Restored

MAY RECONSIDER IF
CHAOS IS CONTINUOUS

German Influence Is Seeking To
Impede Progress of Czecho-
Slovak Forces In Expectation
of American-Japanese Action

TOKIO, August 5—(Special to the Nippon Jiji)—Partial mobilization of the Japanese army was ordered this morning by General Baron Y. Ueyehara, chief of general staff of Japan. This is the first actual step taken for military activities by Japan in Siberia.

Official declaration of Japan's military activities in Siberia was made public Friday evening when an extra edition of the official gazette was issued by the government. The declaration was signed by all members of cabinet.

READY FORTHWITH

In this declaration it was announced that Japan has consented to all of the proposals of the United States for joint action in Siberia. Japan is ready, it was added, to despatch her troops forthwith to Vladivostok to help the Czecho-Slovak army in a struggle for independent Siberia, free from any influence of Germany.

TO SAVE RUSSIA

The object of this expedition is, it was emphatically asserted, to save Russia from becoming the prey of Germany. Therefore the territorial integrity of Russia is to be fully respected by Japan, Russia's sovereignty will not be the least impaired and Japan will never attempt to interfere with Russia's internal policies. The troops are to be withdrawn from Siberia once the object of the expedition is fulfilled.

In explaining the announcement, General Count Terauchi, Japan's premier, stated that Japan conforms with the extension of the Czecho-Slovak activity and their influence in Siberia.

"In case the situation in Siberia remains continuously chaotic," he declared, "Japan will then reconsider and take new action at the right time to remedy it."

TEUTON ACTIVITIES

In the face of impending military activities of Japan and the United States in Siberia, the German influence in the vast Russian territory is making every effort to head off the progress of the Czecho-Slovak army, to assist which a joint American-Japanese expedition has been proposed by the former and accepted by the latter. The trans-Siberian railway is destroyed at many points and released German and Austrian prisoners of war are being quickly organized into an army to make some resistance. Besides these things being done, the Germans are desperately engaged in a radical movement looking for an immediate disruption of Russia to make the situation in that country more tangled and helpless.

RESIGNATION WITHDRAWN

General Ueyehara's resignation as the chief of general staff of the Japanese army, which was presented a few days ago, has been withdrawn at the instance of General Prince Yamagata, one of the two remaining "genro" or elder statesmen. General Ueyehara has reconsidered his action and decided to remain at the head of the general staff to direct Japan's military activities in the present crisis in Siberia.

AMERICAN FORCE WARMLY WELCOMED

WASHINGTON, August 6—(Associated Press)—American troops partici-

(Continued on Page 3 Column 2)

TEUTON DISASTER MAKES ADJUSTMENT OF LINE ESSENTIAL

SUMMARY OF THE DESPATCHES

Germany retire from north bank of Vesle in full retreat and Allies cross at four points. Retirement extends northward and enemy falls back in Albert and Montdidier sectors. Enemy races for north bank of Aisne with indications stand will not be taken until heights of Chemin des Dames are reached. Allies cross Aisne River at several points between Soissons and Venezel. Germany's great storehouse at Fismes is in the hands of the Americans. Trapped by flooded Vesle River thousands of Germans were killed or made prisoners. American forces capture more than eight thousand. Berlin admits retirement along British front.

NEW YORK, August 5—(Associated Press)—General readjustment of the German line, necessitated by the crushing defeat which the Allies have administered to the forces of the crown prince, is indicated by the despatches from the Western Front. North of the Vesle the retreat of the Germans has become a race to reach the north bank of the Aisne. Between Soissons and Venezel the French have crossed the Aisne at several points and both flanks of the enemy between Soissons and Rheims appear to have been turned. On the Aisne the French hold the heights on the west bank and northwest of Montdidier the enemy has fallen back along a five-mile front. To the north and south of Albert the enemy has fallen back along a ten-mile front. The eyes of the Allies are now fixed on that salient where the British and French are threatening Rupprecht's forces with an offensive which may force a long retirement of his armies.

RETREAT ON EVERYWHERE

The German retreat continued everywhere yesterday and last night with the Allies closely pursuing but exercising due caution to avoid being trapped by strong counters. Apparently the situation has become a race by the Germans, evicted from their positions on the Vesle River, to reach the north bank of the Aisne. They have lost their strategic position on the Vesle at the center of the line and have been virtually driven out to the east of Rheims and must speedily make good their escape to avoid further great losses in casualties and prisoners.

BOTH FLANKS TURNED

Both of the enemy flanks between Soissons and Rheims appear to have been turned. The French forced a crossing west of Rheims and German reinforcements were reported as reaching from the north in the Soissons sector in an effort to check further advances on that flank. The Germans still retained a foothold on the Southern bank of the Vesle between Champigny and Jonchery but were evidently retiring from those positions.

Just how large has been the bag of prisoners can not yet be determined as the retreat has been too fast but when the total is announced the news will thrill the Allied world.

RETREAT BEYOND AISNE

In the center some Germans have already crossed to the north bank of the Aisne with some big guns and leaving the towns behind them ablaze but in other sectors they have been unable, in their haste to remove the artillery and great number of cannon, trench mortars and field pieces have fallen into the hands of the Allies.

The French have penetrated to Lanceluette to the Northeast of Rheims and have thus released the German hold on the northern outskirts and delivered from danger the beleaguered city of the cathedral.

TRAPPED BY FLOOD

On the Vesle River the Germans were trapped much as were the Austrians on the Piave when they sought to retire they found the river at flood. With high banks to the stream they made their stand and those who did not surrender were killed, this entire section of the Teuton army being annihilated by the Allies.

Retirement of the German forces on the west bank of the Aisne between Bourges and branches to the northwest of Montdidier along a five mile front was reported in the French communique of last night. The Allied patrols were keeping in contact with the retreating enemy.

The French forces which followed the retreating enemy north of the Vesle are meeting with stubborn rear guard resistance but are harassing the enemy in their flight.

The Allied advance continues within prudent limits. Further advances beyond Soissons might be expected to be met with severe counters which have been avoided.

LIKE GREAT CARNEL HOUSES

The Allied forces that are pursuing the retreating foe have passed through veritable carnal houses. Bodies of men and horses are mingled with demolished vehicles alongside of ammunition dumps. In some instances these dumps have been exploded in whole or in part and in others they are intact.

Bodies of Germans lie in great clusters beyond the range of the Allied artillery fire clearly showing the severe punishment which has been inflicted upon them by the Allied airmen.

ON BRITISH FRONT

Along the British front the enemy has retired from a ten mile sector between Montdidier and Moreuil, was the official report from London. The situation around Albert is somewhat obscure but it appears that the Germans have retired from the eastern bank of the Aisne between Hamel and Nermancourt. The leaving of this ground in the possession of the Allies indicates that the Germans do not intend to make a stand on the Aisne but that they will retire to the ridge of Chemin des Dames, one of the strongest positions in France which the Allies once captured from the Teutons.

SHIPS WILL MATCH MILITARY FORCES

Chairman Hurley Tells of Shipping Boards Intention in Building Carriers

WASHINGTON, August 4—(Official)—Launching of a 12,000-ton dead weight cargo steamer twenty four days after the laying of the keel is announced by Chairman Hurley of the shipping board, a new record in ship construction. The vessel which he refers to is the Invincible which was built in a Pacific Coast shipyard. "It was a 'Liberty' job from start to finish," said Chairman Hurley. "The keel of the Invincible was laid on July 4 five seconds after her sister ship, the Defiance, which was built and launched in forty days, had left the ways. The Merchants Shipyard launched its first hull on Saturday and the Hog Island yards launched its first hull last Monday then putting into production all four of the great Eastern fabricating shipyards. We are determined to match our American military force with our tonnage of shipping. Shipbuilders at Seattle, Washington, broke their records for production in July by launching a total tonnage

ITALIANS SUCCEED AGAINST AUSTRIA

Vienna Admits Reverses in Italy And Albania At Hands of Italian Armies

NEW YORK, August 5—(Associated Press)—Italian forces scored gains in both Italy and Albania yesterday. At several points on the Italian front they attacked Austrian positions vigorously and in every instance met with success, causing considerable casualties in killed, wounded and prisoners. In Albania it is indicated that the Italians have countered against the Austrians and have resumed their offensive tactics. They yesterday reoccupied Plierbat. Austria, in the Vienna official communique admits these reverses. The statement issued by the war office said: "The enemy penetrated into our positions at Dosso Altro on the Italian front. In Albania the Italians succeeded in reoccupying Plierbat. Of these new were steel vessels and one was wooden.

ITALY CONFIDENT RIGHT MUST PROVE TRIUMPHANT

In Light of Splendid Courage and Dogged Determination Shown By Allies People May Look To Future With Trust

ROME, August 4—(Associated Press)—"The fifth year of war dawns full of hope for the Entente," Senator Guglielmo Marconi said to the Associated Press. "We have passed successfully through many severe trials. Other trials may be ahead of us, but in the light of the dogged determination and the unshaken courage shown by all the Allied troops in the past we may look into the future with all confidence and trust."

"America and Italy have many points in common. Above all, they feel that both fought and won their independence. Both have always stood for liberty for the freedom of nationalities. It was not now reached the crisis of the war. The Germans will know, if they do not obtain a decisive victory this year, that they will themselves be unable to defeat when America has had time to put her full strength into the scale. Therefore the Germans are throwing all their available resources against the united front of our Allies. It is our duty to break through whatever obstacles may be put in their way and bring about an immediate decision. Our position at present may be compared with the general battle of Waterloo. The armies of France and Italy, representing the Allies, are now fighting the battle of the future. The Americans to enter the war and share victory with us, thus changing the war into a final struggle. The enemy shall not pass, and the certainty that we shall drive the Germans into the heart of their own country. Right Men Triumph."

Prince Ciano, Mayor of Rome, wrote the following for the Associated Press: "With redoubled hopes of speedy victories, the world enters the fifth year of the war against the forces of evil. Never have we doubted that the cause of right and justice would triumph in the end, but what now makes us confident that the result is indeed inevitable is the thorough participation by America in the war."

"The common ideals of justice which have led the great American Republic into the struggle have already been splendidly defined by Ambassador Page, who is dearer to us, when he said: "Throughout her age-long history, Italy, our great Mother, conferred two gifts on humanity—constant faith in liberty and right, and the discovery of the world. The new world, having been inspired all along in its history by those principles of law, did not hesitate to confer all her richest blood, all her sons, when she saw liberty threatened in order that the priceless inheritance which originated from Rome should not be overwhelmed and destroyed. Right is America's cause, just as it is the cause of all humanity, as it is the cause of Roman and Latin civilization."

Germans Retreat; No Opposition

LONDON, August 5—(Associated Press)—Retirement on the British front is admitted in the German official report which was issued at Berlin last night. This report said: "Our forces retired on both sides of Albert from the western to the eastern bank of the Aisne. There they have taken up the positions which were prepared for them. The withdrawal was made without opposition. No mention is made of the disaster between Soissons and Rheims nor of the retirement which has been reported from Paris in the Montdidier sector."

RAYMOND MUST GIVE BOND TO KEEP PEACE

After a trial before Judge McKay in the Wailuku district court this morning, Harvey Raymond, manager of the Raymond Ranch, of Ulupalakua, was placed under a bond of \$500 to keep the peace for a period of six months, says the Maui News of August 4. D. H. Case, attorney for young Raymond, asked that the matter of filing the bond go over till tomorrow. He estimated that an appeal may be taken to a higher court. The warrant against Raymond was sworn to by Charles E. Thompson, a rancher of Kaneohe, who had had trouble with Raymond over a piece of pasture land. He testified that Raymond had destroyed a gate and pulled down a section of enclosure wall to the pasture. In a quarrel which followed Raymond had threatened to shoot him. Harvey Raymond is the son of Dr. J. H. Raymond, owner of the Raymond Ranch. He was with his son in court this morning. The case was prosecuted by County Attorney E. R. Davis.

GIANT HUN SEAPLANE CAPTURED BY ITALIANS

HEADQUARTERS ITALIAN ARMY, June 29—(Associated Press)—Three of the giant type of the Austrian hydroplanes recently have been brought down almost intact, and with their occupants are now behind the Italian lines. They are called the K 211, K 383 and K 388. All of these K type of machines are enormous structures with three motors of 300-horsepower, carrying three men and a thousand pounds of bombs. The K-388 was the last to be captured after it had made an early morning flight of observation near Venice. Crossing the Piave lines just back of Venice, the big car scattered bombs on the camps and sprayed its machine gun on the men below. But a fortunate shot from an anti-aircraft gun put a hole through the motor of the machine. It immediately struck out to sea, but in its wounded condition it struck the water with a crash and capsized. In the obscurity the wreck floated for some time without being located, but the crew at last brought a rescue party from the Italian lines. All of the operators were wounded, two of them seriously. The big machine was towed in to the naval base where it joined the growing collection of trophies of war.

BRITISH PRISONER OUTWITS A CENSOR

LONDON, July 30—A Lewis soldier, at present a prisoner of war in Germany, has cleverly defeated the censor by sending a message to his parents here. The initial letters to the following lines contain the message: "God bless you, my mother. Every day I am thinking of you. Recollections of home sustain me. Memories being so sweet. Always my thoughts are of you—Nothing else would console me. Your photograph is ever before me inspiring me to home. Some day, by God's grace, we'll be reunited. Some day, by God's grace, too, may it be soon. Till that day comes I'll be uncomplaining. Always remembering the sweetness of reunion. Remember, mother, for your happiness is mine. Visualize, if you can, your boy as he always was—Immensely happy in our little home. Never will war again separate us. God willing."

AMERITON AND GRATITUDE FELT BY BELGIUM

Prime Minister Pays Special Tribute to the United States As Fifth Year of World War Sees Army At the Battle Front

HARVE, France, August 4—(Associated Press)—In a declaration to the Associated Press in connection with the anniversary of the beginning of the war, General Cossemaet, Belgian prime minister, said: "Long before the war the United States of America won admiration by the amazing vitality and fertile energies of this people of the Western Hemisphere who had created as if by magic a world that was new. At the present moment we, with no less admiration, are witnesses of an unbroken administration, by this same creative power in its marvelous organization of an army which had a mission of the world equally by the rapidity of its mobilization and the valor of its contingents. By their intervention in this grand struggle the United States will assuredly exert decisive influence on the destinies of humanity. It is our duty to express our gratitude for the great American nation, Belgium adds her special feeling of gratitude on account of the inestimable generosity which the splendid munificence of the United States never ceased to heap upon its peoples in occupied territory and upon its refugees exiled on foreign soil."

DRAPTEES' FLESH IS SHRINKING

Hikes of Sixteen Miles a Day Greatly Reduces the Weight of New Soldiers

Bury legs and opus of civilian life are fast disappearing under the daily grind of military drill at both Shafter and Schofield Barracks. When an officer's pedometer registers twelve miles of hiking one day and sixteen miles the next, it is evident that loose flesh will shrink and become hardened, even though appetites increase. The life of the draftee and the old-time national guardmen is one day on the bulletin board. The officers responsible for making this commotional mass of new soldiery into a fighting unit are losing no time. From early dawn until night the draftees find himself worked. If it is not a hike, it is drill and drill and more drills by squads and platoons. The work legs are the least of it. The sergeants are finding lodgment in their brains and their arms and legs now respond more quickly. The draftees are not given the use of a rifle as yet, that is, few of them have handled the firing piece—all the spare time being devoted to getting the men to know how to march and turn and salute and get their muscles into shape. The commotionalism of the Hawaiian army is apparent in the orders which the first sergeants of a company place on the bulletin board. One such notice, for instance, may be signed by Miguel C. Kaoni, first sergeant and the "detail for quarters" is ordered filled by Sergeant Ramon Castillo (Filipino); the kitchen police will be filled by Private Ekong, Private Koson Private Calistro, and so on; the room orderly may be Private Ritchie. Here and there appears the name of a Chinaman, now a Japanese, here a F. waiian and once in a great while "e name of a holo."

ADD NEW 'OVERSEAS CAP' TO YANKEE EQUIPMENT

The "overseas cap" now being issued to soldiers in the expeditionary forces matches the uniform in color, has a very low crown, and has no brim or peak. It is so made that it may be folded and carried in a pocket. When American forces entered the trenches it was found that the brims of their campaign hats interfered with sighting through trench periscopes and that in the cases of tall men the high crowns could be seen above the parapets. The new cap is so low that it permits the men to move with practically the same freedom as when they are hatless. The trench helmet can be worn as usual. Only soldiers who have been with the expeditionary forces wear the cap. According to reports from France new regulations provide that officers shall wear their insignia of rank on the cap, and enlisted men place on it the button prescribed to be worn on the left side of the collar of the service coat.

Captured Huns Must Find Excuse For Selves

LONDON, July 30—The Kaiser has made an oracular utterance on the subject of German soldiers who are taken prisoners. A communique published in German newspapers to reach London says: "The Supreme War Lord is not disposed to blame soldiers, on principle, for being taken prisoners unless proof of guilt is eventually forthcoming. It is often the bravest and most tenacious men who fall into captivity. But the honor of the entire army and of the individual soldier requires the precise circumstances to be cleared up. Such evidence will often be in the soldier's own interest and preserves him from unfounded suspicions and malicious gossip. It is therefore ordained that every officer, as well as from captivity, shall report to the commanding officer of the unit to which he returns, giving details of how he came to be taken prisoner. Every officer who fell into the enemy's hands through no fault of his own will thereupon receive a brief certificate attesting that no blame is attached to him. Non-commissioned officers and men, on following the above-mentioned procedure, will also be entitled to certificates of innocence."

PERSHING NAMES TESTS FOR MEDAL OF HONOR

These tests are applied to cases recommended for the medal of honor, according to instructions issued as a guide to officers by Gen. Pershing. Men who have performed in action deeds of most distinguished personal bravery and self-sacrifice above and beyond all call of duty; so conspicuous as clearly to distinguish them for gallantry and intrepidity above their comrades; which involve risk of life or the performance of more than ordinary hazardous service; the omission of which would not justly subject the person to censure for shortcoming or failure in the performance of his duty. The distinguished service cross is awarded for gallantry in action to anyone who may distinguish himself in action by extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy, under circumstances which do not justify the award of the medal of honor. The distinguished service medal is awarded for exceptionally meritorious service to the government in connection with operations against an armed enemy.

TOOK AN EIGHT THOUSAND TAKEN BY AMERICANS

WASHINGTON, August 5—(Associated Press)—Casualties suffered by the Germans in their retreat across the Vesle River and northward toward the Aisne have been enormous. In the past few days the Americans alone have taken more than 8,400 captives and have captured 133 large guns.

This is the information contained in last night's official communique which continued: "Full fruits of their victory of Saturday, when the enemy who met their second defeat on the Marne were driven in confusion beyond the line of the Vesle, will be realized by the Allies. It can not yet be told how many the Allies have captured while the dead that strew the field are almost countless. After more than a day of fighting the Americans hold the great German storehouse, Fismes."

AUSTRIAN WORKERS STARVE TO DEATH

Convention Held in Vienna Shows Population of Dual Empire in Dire Straits

WASHINGTON, August 4—(Official)—Austrian workmen who are dying of starvation, they assert, recently sent delegates to a convention in Vienna reports of which have just reached here in official despatches. All the delegates declared that the population of the country are dying of hunger or malnutrition from the lack of suitable food. The death rate through the country has become enormous and epidemics are raging virulently in various parts of the dual empire. Warnings to the government and to the people of the country were voiced by several of the delegates. Among these was Delegate Schawal from Moravia who said that there was absolutely no coal coming in for the winter so that the people were facing death from cold as well as the danger of starvation. The delegate from Ennsbruck declared that "in the face of the apparent helplessness of the government the workmen ought, by themselves and through their own efforts, secure relief from hunger."

TELLS OF CAPTURE OF U-BOAT CREW

LONDON, July 20—Amusing details of the capture of a German U-boat crew are contained in a letter written on board a United States destroyer which rammed and sank the undersea craft. "I've picked up all sorts of survivors from a pure-blooded mongrel downward, but these Germans made us wretchedly queasy in the water when all the others put their heads and arms above the surface. 'Morning in the Barnyard' on a cheap phonograph," says the writer. "Some of the Germans got into the boat, some climbed aboard the floats, but most of them did the Annette Helfmann for the ship. All hands mangled the rail and hoisted them on board with any old thing at all, three of them being redeemed with the flag end of a deck hose. A bowing settled over the head of the engineer officer and how was hauled aboard by the week—evidently born neither to be drowned nor hanged, but very sore, nevertheless. "You cannot search me," quoth he. "I'm an officer. (I'm an officer). 'The devil I can't,' came back the burly gunner's mate, who had saved him. 'Just you watch me, kid!' "One boogie who was pretty far gone shouted: 'Save me first! Another man who was wearing a Heibel was pulled under by two men clinging to him. The skipper of the U-boat came aboard from a float. As soon as he struck the deck he said: 'Well, I tried to get the big ship, but I didn't.' "The German officers were a gloomy crowd. A good morgue would have been an Eke's meeting by comparison. But they could not. Reason had, as much chance as a fat man in Fiji. "The crew was much better than the officers; some of them seemed almost human at times. Every man on our ship who had studied high school German or who had tried to make Milwaukee famous went down and tried it out on them. I was topped by one: 'Kellner, zwai beer' (Walter, two beers) myself. "I took the Hun boy's aft, when he said that the U-boats dived under the British depth charges. I showed him ours. 'Ach, God! he shivered.' "W. S. S.

DIE FOR COUNTRY

WASHINGTON, August 5—(Associated Press)—Two hundred and eighty-five names are contained in the official lists of casualties issued yesterday. The army list shows losses of 283, (killed) as follows: Killed in action, ninety-one; died of wounds, eight; died of other causes, ten; wounded, 162; missing, twelve. "Of the Marines one was killed in action and one died of wounds."

INVESTIGATIONS SHOW MORE GERMAN ESPIONAGE

NEW YORK, August 4—(Official)—Investigation by the attorney general's office on expenditures made by the Germans in this country in the ante-bellum days has developed the fact that several hundred thousand dollars of German funds were paid by that government for the purpose of securing information as to American munitions plants and troop statistics. As a general rule all you need to do is to adopt a diet suited to your age and occupation and to keep your bowels regular. When you feel that you have eaten too much and when constipated take one of Chamberlain's Tablets. For sale by Beason, Smith & Co.—Adv.

DON'T CORRESPOND WITH STRANGERS

WASHINGTON, July 22—(Official)—The danger of valuable military information being communicated to the enemy was the explanation given at the war department today for an order forbidding all officers and men from corresponding with strangers. "To find soldiers with whom they may correspond, in most cases innocently enough, but the opportunity which might be offered to a wholesale propaganda by well organized groups of enemy sympathizers is obvious."

HARD FIGHTING

Fismes was only yielded to the American forces after a long and bitter struggle with house to house and hand to hand fighting, the pistol, the hand grenade, the clubbed musket having their share as weapons. It was finally taken after an artillery fight that opened in the afternoon. Saturday a few Americans had entered the town and remained all night but yesterday morning, the Germans threw quantities of gas shells and shrapnel into the southern part of the city and made it inadvisable for the little party of Americans to remain. ARTILLERY USED Later in the day the American artillery opened and the Americans, supported by the French, charged the city. After house to house and hand to hand fighting they secured possession of the whole city. The city was surrounded by the Americans Saturday and the occupying force of Saturday afternoon drove the enemy from building to building to the northerly part of the city. The French are across the Vesle River at several points and the eastern line is extended to Lanceluette. The Germans are retreating sharply from Muizon to Champigny.

PARIS FIGURES SHOW THAT EVEN IN MEDITERRANEAN FRIGHTFULNESS IS LOSING BATTLE

PARIS, August 4—(Associated Press)—The growing ineffectiveness of the submarine warfare is indicated by official figures just published by the French government, relating to the French traffic in the Mediterranean. According to these figures, not fewer than 2000 vessels, chiefly merchantmen, with a total tonnage of 3,500,000 crossed the Mediterranean between February 24 and April 1, under escort. The average number of ships coming to or departing from France, was 240. The submarine attacks nevertheless had so diminished in force that only one in four resulted in damages to the ships, and one out of every ten attacks was entirely fruitless. The result has been that the water traffic has steadily increased from January to February to March.

SUBMARINE MENACE FAILING RAPIDLY

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W. S. S.

WASHINGTON, August 4—(Official)—So great are government expenditures in these days of big scale warfare that the \$2,400,000 paid for the redemption of the last of the Spanish American War bonds scarcely caused a mention. This payment was the balance of the \$198,000,000 issued June 13, 1908, seven days after war was declared. The payment was scarcely reflected in the \$1,500,000,000 working balance in the treasury.

REGISTRATION HANDS INELIGIBLE FOR ARMY SERVICE

Hundreds May Have Been Registered Contrary To Law; Awkward Situation Results; May Be Already Inducted

Several hundred plantation laborers, of draft age, whom the selective draft officer had expected to induct into service will remain at plantation work and will not put on the blank of Uncle Sam. How many of these have been registered and whether or not they have already been inducted into service has not been ascertained. Neither is it known what steps will be taken if any such men have already been inducted into the national service. The selective draft officer who learned of the situation only yesterday, has not had time to investigate, and seems somewhat perturbed at the information which has come to him.

There is a provision in the draft regulations that aliens who have entered the United States since the Selective Draft Law became effective, July 31, 1917, in the case of Hawaii, and have not applied for citizenship, are not subject to registration. This clause appears to have been completely overlooked by the selective draft officer until it was called to his attention by representatives of the plantation labor bureau yesterday morning. The clause applies to all Filipinos who have come to Hawaii since the date mentioned and have not declared their intention of becoming citizens of the United States, as such Filipinos are classed as aliens. Large Number Affected.

Philippine laborers for the cane fields come in at the rate of from 200 to 250 a month so that since July 31 of last year there must have arrived between 2500 and 3500 such laborers. Assuming that half of these are of draft age, there would be between 1250 and 1750 Filipinos that are exempted from registration and consequently from the draft. On one plantation of this island it has been discovered there are fifty-five such men, so it is evident they are very numerous in the whole of the Territory.

When the draft registration was held in the islands the regulations required to claim for their employees a deferment in class and the laborers did not make the claim for themselves. As a result hundreds have already been taken in the draft who were entitled to deferred classification because employed in an essential industry and this combined with the failure of the guards has occasioned an acute shortage of labor, estimated at between 4000 and 5000. The action of the labor bureau is to protect the plantations from loss of hundreds more from the comparatively few that are left.

Registrations Reported. Reports heard yesterday indicated the draft boards have been registering these new arrivals as well as the months who attained majority in the last year. It is probable that numbers of these men were caught in the "drag net" in the rounding up of slackers and unregistered men of the draft age and that some of them have thus been inducted into service.

These men are in the position of the man whose lawyer told him they could not jail him but who was nevertheless occupying a cell. They have been illegally inducted into the army and are specifically stated to be ineligible for service since they were ineligible for registration.

Long Job Expected. Only a careful investigation of the draft records will show how many eligibles are now registered and how many have been drafted. It will necessitate an examination of all the records of all of the boards to determine what Filipinos were registered after the first registration day, for among a / that were later registered and inducted there may be found men who have been improperly included in the / draft.

If the production of sugar is to be kept up to the maximum which the government desires, as indicated by the plans for keeping the forty leased lands under cultivation until home-steaded, the planters must hold to every possible laborer for there is not in sight any means to replenish their plantation forces and a further depletion of such forces cannot but mean a reduction of the acreage that can be cultivated.

END OF WAR IS R OFF, THINKS UNGER

Many More Sacrifices Necessary Before Hun Is Licked—Finds Big Changes On Coast

Long, hard months are ahead of America before the end of the war comes and gray hairs may yet be added to heads before Berlin bows to the victorious Allies, is the report which Julius Unger, manager of Gunst Company, brings back from San Francisco where he spent about ten days.

Conceding that the Americans and the Allies generally are beginning to squeeze Germany's armies and that America has already attended the Germans in the Soissons Rheims section of the great battle line, Mr. Unger says that the feeling among Coast men is that the war is far from being finished and that Americans upon the mainland and in Hawaii must continue to sacrifice and feel that there are many great sacrifices to be made in the future.

A fellow passenger with Mr. Unger was a captain of the British army who went from Fiji with the first contingent, and who is one of the few survivors left from six weeks ago. This captain told of a British detachment which captured a German canton in the Cambrai section which was found filled with cigars and cigarettes, champagne and many luxuries. The captain further said that while there might have been captured Germans who did not look well nourished, the majority of them were far from looking or being finished.

"It is true, however," said the captain, "that they are entirely familiar with the word 'Kamerad' and cry it out on the least provocation."

Mr. Unger says that the thing which struck him most in San Francisco was the great substitution of women for men in occupations that previously were almost exclusively filled previously by men. Elevators are operated almost exclusively by women, while in the retail stores men clerks are becoming a rarity. Old men have replaced draft-age men as waiters in the hotels. Even along the railways he saw numbers of women working as clerks in their working dress.

Business was flourishing in San Francisco, so Mr. Unger found. Retail stores are expanding the White House having taken over the corner formerly occupied by Hastings, the clothing store in order to get more selling room.

"With so many girls working in stores, girls who never worked before and receive good pay, they are prone to spend their wages with the result that the business houses are going a rushing trade," said Mr. Unger.

Politics had nothing to do with the resignation of Charles H. Merriam as registrar of conveyances, according to an assertion of Governor McCarthy. Merriam left the territorial employe in a volume which was pronounced by G. Heiser, treasurer and assistant manager of the trust company, as "highly satisfactory."

Because the pay given to employees by private institutions is much higher than is secured by men in similar work for the Territory, Governor McCarthy is afraid the government may lose the service of some valuable men. He says he recently offered a position to a man and was surprised to learn he was getting twice the pay from a Honolulu business concern.

OFFICERS' TRAINING CAMP ROLLED UP

Board is Appointed to Examine Applicants — Civilians To Go To Arkansas

Major James D. Dougherty, Q. M. C., Maj. F. E. Wittell, Infantry, N. A., and Capt. A. W. Brown, adjutant general's department, N. A., constitute the board of officers who will examine applicants both of the enlisted personnel of the army and civilians for appointment as students at officers' training camps on the mainland.

Major Dougherty announces that it is important that civilians who desire to secure information as to the qualifications to enter these camps should make their applications as soon as an eligible list may be prepared from which appointments can be made.

Officers' training camps on Oahu will be discontinued at the conclusion of the present camp course at Schofield Barracks which will be brought to an end on September 1. All civilians of the Hawaiian Islands who are selected for the infantry course on the mainland will be sent to Camp Pike, Arkansas.

The course of training began on July 15, but it is proposed that after the camp is in full swing a class will be graduated every thirty days. The course is for a full four months. To be eligible for admission to a central training camp a candidate must be between the age of twenty years and thirty years and must be a citizen of the United States and not have been born in any of the countries with which the United States is at war, or allies of such countries.

Civilians must be graduates of a high school or have pursued an equivalent course of instruction, must be of good moral character, and must have the physical qualifications required for a commission in the Major's Reserve Corps.

At the office of Major Dougherty, bureau of militia affairs, Young building, blanks may be obtained by civilians to be filled out.

All enlisted men designated to attend the training camp will, while attending, retain the grades held by them as some of designation and will be extra numbers in their grades. All men attending the school as candidates for appointment as second lieutenants, or are discharged during the training school course, will be returned to placement troops, assigned to an organization and, if non-commissioned officers, will be extra numbers in their grade until discharged.

Civilians within the draft age designated to attend the school will be inducted into the military service for the period of the war. All civilian applicants will be required to enlist or will be inducted for the period of the war before being admitted. Civilians not within draft age designated to attend the school will be permitted to leave the place of their residence for the designated training school. All civilians at these schools will receive the pay and allowances of privates, first class.

Denaturalization of Hermann Wolters Is Being Considered

Kealia Plantation Manager Accused of Disloyal Remarks and Report On Him Is Sent To Department of Justice

Decision as to whether or not denaturalization proceedings are to be brought against Hermann Wolters, manager of the Mahee Sugar Company at Kealia, Kauai, a naturalized German, is now up to the officials of the department of justice in Washington, according to admissions made by district attorney S. C. Huber yesterday.

This decision will be forthcoming likely three or four weeks from now he says, as a report on alleged disloyal remarks made by the naturalized German sugar plantation manager has been charged already to Washington. The report was based on a report made to the district attorney about four weeks ago, the district attorney says.

Mr. Huber refuses to say what constitutes the charges of alleged disloyalty, although he says that they are based on remarks rather than acts.

It is assumed from assertions made by the district attorney that the remarks were made previous to the passage of recent amendments to the Espionage Act, he says. The question of whether the remarks were made prior or subsequent to the entry of America into the war, and whether directed against England rather than the United States, is apt to be an important legal feature of the denaturalization proceedings, it is known.

Wolters has been under surveillance from the day America entered the war, but no direct accusations have ever been made against him.

Information as to the possibility of the denaturalization proceedings being started against the Kealia plantation manager was gained through a Kealia report that the naturalized German was under surveillance by the federal authorities.

When questioned the district attorney said this was not true, but that the report on Wolters, which might lead to the department of justice officials ordering that denaturalization proceedings be begun, had been sent to Washington.

He calls attention to the fact that the department of justice has instructed district attorneys not to begin such proceedings until the attorney general has passed upon the evidence. He would not make a surmise as to whether the evidence submitted to Washington would be sufficient to assure the sending of instructions to proceed, or whether it would be sufficient to get the federal court here to order that Wolters' American citizenship be taken from him.

BOURBONS DECLARE FOR PROHIBITION

Democratic Platform Is Adopted; Is Short, Concise and Alliterative

Prohibition for the Territory after the Sheppard Law has ceased to be valid here will be one of the principal slogans of the Democratic party this coming campaign, according to party leaders who finally decided upon a platform for the party last night.

A committee of prominent Democrats, consisting of Judge E. M. Watson, Supervisor McClellan, Mayor Fern, E. K. Simmons of Launapohoe and Link McCandless decided upon the platform for the coming campaign. Every effort was made in making this important measure as short and concise as possible.

The prohibition plank in the platform pledges the Democratic party to work for prohibition by plebiscite—that is, when the liquor question comes up again, two years after the war, the party pledges itself to work for a continuance of the bondary law which will go into effect on August 21 in the Territory.

The plank in the Democratic platform which provides for the taking care of soldiers and sailors, by giving them homesteads in the Territory, goes a bit further than the Republican platform and provides for the giving of homesteads to all citizens of Hawaii who have entered either the military or naval service of the country, whether they remain here or whether they are sent to the Front.

The committee unanimously endorsed the reappointment of Malcolm Franklin as collector of Customs. Mr. Franklin's appointment expired last month and his reappointment is being taken care by friends in Washington.

In recognition of the public demand for a short platform declaration, embodying only vital principles, to be followed by a short and economically conducted campaign, the Democratic party of the Territory of Hawaii through its duly accredited representatives in committee assembled affirms its belief in and pledges its candidates in support of the following:

Woodrow Wilson and Win the War. Practical Patriotism; Prohibition by Plebiscite; and adequate appropriation for Promotion work. Woman Suffrage by Direct Legislation.

Support of Public Schools, including the College of Hawaii; and Sanitation. Homesteading, with liberal recognition of the claims of Soldiers and Sailors; Suffrage for all voters of the Territory of Hawaii engaged in the active military or naval service of the United States.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE

Table with columns for Stock, Price, and Change. Includes items like Mercantile, Sugar, and various local stocks.

Table with columns for Bonds, Price, and Change. Includes items like Hawaiian Electric, Oahu Sugar, and others.

Table with columns for Sugar Quotations, Price, and Change. Includes items like American Sugar, Hawaiian Sugar, and others.

Table with columns for New York Stocks, Price, and Change. Includes items like American Sugar, American Oil, and others.

Table with columns for San Francisco Quotations, Price, and Change. Includes items like Hawaiian Sugar, American Sugar, and others.

Table with columns for New York Curb Stocks, Price, and Change. Includes items like Big Ledge, Iron Blossom, and others.

MOBILIZATION IS ORDERED BY JAPAN

Teutons Exert Strong Endeavors To Check Progress of Czecho-Slovak Forces

(Concluded from Page 1) pated in the landing of Allied forces at Archangel last week. The Northern Russians greeted the Americans with the greatest enthusiasm for they considered that their participation was a guaranty of the friendliness of the motives which are actuating the Allies, it is reported in messages received from Kamalaska.

Despatches received by the Russian embassy here, originating from Omsk, say that the Czecho-Slovaks and various Siberian factions that are opposed to the Bolsheviks have consolidated and that liberation of six additional Siberian cities has been brought about through the combined efforts of the Czecho-Slovaks and Siberian military government.

APPLICATIONS FOR STOCK SATISFACTORY

Demand For Shares in American Factors Meets Expectations

Applications for allotments of trust certificates of the shares of stock in American Factors, Limited, flowed into the Trust Company yesterday in a volume which was pronounced by G. Heiser, treasurer and assistant manager of the trust company, as "highly satisfactory."

Before half past seven o'clock yesterday morning a man waited for the opening of the doors of Trust Company and when Mr. Heiser arrived announced that he wanted to be "number one" on the list of applicants. He had his wish granted.

Mr. Heiser said yesterday afternoon that unless it was decided later by the trustees of American Factors, Limited, to announce results and day's totals of applications he would not feel at liberty to make them public and so such decision had then reached. The total for the day had been gratifying.

PAY, NOT POLITICS, CAUSE OF CHANGE

Politics had nothing to do with the resignation of Charles H. Merriam as registrar of conveyances, according to an assertion of Governor McCarthy. Merriam left the territorial employe in a volume which was pronounced by G. Heiser, treasurer and assistant manager of the trust company, as "highly satisfactory."

Because the pay given to employees by private institutions is much higher than is secured by men in similar work for the Territory, Governor McCarthy is afraid the government may lose the service of some valuable men. He says he recently offered a position to a man and was surprised to learn he was getting twice the pay from a Honolulu business concern.

LANE IS INFORMED OF NEED FOR SHIPS

Governor McCarthy has made public the text of a cablegram which he has sent to Franklin K. Lane, secretary of the interior, regarding the threatened shortage of bottoms to handle the 1918 pineapple crop of Hawaii. This cablegram was dispatched to Washington Saturday, after a conference with James D. Dole, president and manager of the Hawaiian Pineapple Company. It was as follows:

WILL PROCEED WITH SCHOFIELD PROJECT

Authorization has been received by Col. R. Mack Schofield, U. S. A., department quartermaster, to proceed with the development of original plans for the enlargement of Schofield Barracks, which involved an expenditure of \$12,000,000, all construction to be of a permanent nature.

TO VISIT HONOLULU EN ROUTE TO ORIENT

Mr. and Mrs. Burge, Friends of Mrs. London, are coming. Mrs. Christian London, wife of the late Jack London, has written to Honolulu friends informing them of the intended visit here of Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Burge, who are going to China and India. He is president of the Gulf Coast Fruit and Steamship Company.

SAM JOHNSON CAN STILL HIT TARGET

Major Sam Johnson, U. S. A., formerly adjutant-general of the Hawaiian National Guard, and now on duty at Camp Fremont, California, is keeping up his fine rifle marksmanship record, recently scoring 288 in competition with an Enfield rifle with which he was entirely unfamiliar.

IS NOT A DELINQUENT

Louis M. Vivax, of Honolulu, who is employed at the Pearl Harbor Naval Station, was recently listed by Local Draft Board as a delinquent. It develops, however, that Vivax is a member of the Emergency Fleet Reserve, and therefore not eligible for draft duty, and therefore, is not a delinquent.

YOUTH IS CAUGHT IN FEED CUTTING MACHINE

Joe Salada, Spanish, eighteen years of age, residing at Mousanrath avenue, Kaneohe, was badly mangled in a feed cutting machine at his home yesterday. While operating a feed cutter, the knives nearly severed his right foot. The injured youth was rushed to the receiving hospital where Doctor Ayer found that amputation of the foot was necessary.

THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

RODERICK O. MATHESON, EDITOR

TUESDAY MORNING,
AUGUST 6, 1918.

THE ADVERTISER'S SEMI-WEEKLY

BREVITIES

Reports received here from the Kona district say that heavy rains visited that district last week and that wash outs destroyed fifteen acres of coffee fields in Honouliuli. A large area of taro land was destroyed at Kea.

Governor McCarthy soon will appoint four members of the Hawaii Promotion Committee, which he says he would like to see kept in existence, but which he thinks might get along with less money during the period of the war.

According to the latest word from Kona, the residents of the Garden Islands are suffering by hundreds from influenza. The disease first ravaged Oahu and then it spread to Maui and Hawaii. The Garden Islanders are the last to suffer from the influenza.

D. C. Chang, who for the past two years has been on the editorial staff of the Nippon Jiji Company of this city, will suspend publication during the war, according to an announcement in the Nippon Jiji yesterday. The magazine had thousands of subscribers among the Japanese women throughout the islands and its suspension is regretted by most of its readers.

Plans for the location of the Waikiki drainage lagoon, in the Waikiki reclamation project, were practically decided upon yesterday at a conference of Lyman H. Bigelow, superintendent of the public works, A. S. Cantin and Col. R. R. Raymond, A. S. The public works superintendent, however, says, the location will not be announced for about two weeks, and not until after the plans are mapped.

District Attorney S. C. Huber said yesterday that the marriage of City Clerk David K. Kalanokalani to Mrs. Maggie K. Ryan Van Gosen, which occurred last Wednesday, would not result now in the entry of a nolle prosequi to the federal indictment against the city clerk. He, however, intimated that such might result if the complainant, Mrs. Kalanokalani, did not desire to press the case.

The Korean Committee of the Nippon Jiji Company of this city, held its regular monthly meeting yesterday at noon. The committee discussed plans for cooperation with the war work council for Korean soldiers. The following are the officers and members of the committee: Syngman Rhee, chairman; W. K. Ahn, vice chairman; W. C. Pang, recording secretary; S. Y. Shin, treasurer; John Park, H. J. Song and C. H. Shon.

Prince Arthur of Connaught with suite, who passed through here a few weeks ago on route to Japan, where he went to present to the Japanese emperor a British field marshal's baton from King George, has landed safely at a Canadian port. He was taken there by a Japanese battle cruiser of 37,000 tons, according to a report received here recently. His departure from Japan was withheld from publication on account of the censorship.

A meeting of representatives of the various island liquor boards and territorial officials is to be held this morning to decide upon rules and regulations for the importation and distribution of liquor to the islands for medicinal, sacramental, mechanical and scientific purposes after the Hawaii Prohibition Act goes into effect. The tentative plan is to have the distribution and importation handled by the liquor boards on the various islands.

A plea of not guilty was entered yesterday in the federal court by Kuroki Inuzumi, otherwise known as Yimagarawa, who is charged with the murder of Lieut. Joseph Corso at Fort Shafter on June 21. A demurrer filed to the indictment by Attorney W. T. Rawlins, counsel for the defendant, was overruled. The trial of the Japanese is to begin next Monday.

Lau Kwan and Harry Afong who are under indictment on a White Slave Act charge, and Mai Ching, charged with an opium offense, pleaded not guilty yesterday when arraigned in the federal court.

Are you lame every morning, tired all day, tortured with dull backache or sharp, stabbing pains? Don't drag along with it. Suspect your kidneys. If you have headaches, rheumatic pains, dizzy spells, with annoying kidney irregularities, don't wait for worse troubles to set in; use Donn's Backache, Kidney Pills. They have worked well in thousands of such cases. You can try them with confidence.

When Your Back is Lame—Remember the Name. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy, ask distinctly for Donn's Backache Kidney Pills and take no others. Donn's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., or Benson-Smith & Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands. (Advertisement)

Germany expected to assess the cost of the war upon the "enemy" after victory. It is becoming more and more evident she will have to change her assessment roll.

PERSONALS

Dr. M. Matsumoto, a professor of the Imperial University of Tokyo, Japan, is a visitor in Honolulu on his way to the United States. He is going there for the purpose of studying practical psychology in Harvard, Yale, Cornell, Columbia and other large American universities. He expects to finish his studies in about a year.

Lieut. G. E. James, of the Australian Flying Corps, who was a visitor in Honolulu yesterday, on his way home from the British battlefronts in France, has a record of twenty-two airplane flights over Germany since 1917. On each trip he carried bombs and dropped these on designated cities and military camps following England's decision to make reprisals for Germany's raids on London and unfortified cities. Another officer, who was also on route home, Capt. L. A. Laurence, also took part in raids on Germany. Lieutenant James has been invalided out of the service.

Flood of Prosperity Coming This Way After War, Is Believed

Honolulu Must Prepare To Handle Great Expansion of Commerce, Message Sent To City By Rossiter Through Effinger

Honolulu must prepare in an adequate way now for the flood of prosperity which will flow to the islands, and must have wharves and shipping facilities equal to a great expansion of commerce in the Pacific after the war, is the message which John Effinger has brought home from J. B. Rossiter, head of the shipping board in San Francisco.

Mr. Rossiter, who was president of the new Pacific Mail Steamship Company before his selection for service in the government shipping board, told Mr. Effinger that there will unquestionably be a vast expansion of travel and commerce throughout the Pacific following the conclusion of the war, and that the Hawaiian Islands will be the center of this development.

"I had a long talk with Mr. Rossiter," said Mr. Effinger, "and aside from his personal interest in Honolulu as a port in the Pacific where his own company is a shipping factor, he expressed the opinion that it is logical that Honolulu will become the most active and important port in the entire Pacific region, second probably only to San Francisco, or to Seattle."

LEADING BUSINESS MAN OF NIPPON IS VISITOR TO CITY

Clad in haori and hakama, Fusunosuke Kubara, president of the Kubara Mining Company of Osaka, Japan, who is regarded as one of the leading business men of Nippon, is a visitor in Honolulu, on his way to the United States where he is going for recuperation of his health, and because of business reasons. He is accompanied by his business advisor, Chozo Koiko.

Koiko resigned as the head of the bureau of political affairs in the foreign department of the Japanese government to enter the employ of the Kubara Mining Company as its manager, and business advisor to the president. Had he remained with the diplomatic service of Japan, he would have had a good opportunity to become foreign minister.

Although President Kubara is a stranger to local Japanese, Mr. Koiko is known here because of visits made coming and going to the United States the latter part of last year, when he was a member of the Japanese financial and economic commission. This commission was headed by Baron T. Mogata, a member of the upper house of the Japanese diet, and was composed of representatives of the leading business houses of Japan.

Both Mr. Kubara and Mr. Koiko are silent as to their business mission to the United States, and the mining company president insists he is going principally for recuperation and pleasure, which he says he badly needs after years of strenuous business activity.

ONLY ONE BIDDER FOR STREET IMPROVEMENT

The Lord Young Engineering Co. was the one and only bidder yesterday at noon when bids were to be opened for the improvements on Aiea street between Beretania and King streets. The Lord Young Co., which has recently been taken over by the Dillingham and H. P. Heuson interests, bid \$6675 for the job. The estimate of City Engineer A. S. Cantin for this work was \$6023.10. The difference of \$652 between the estimate and the bid, made by the Lord Young Co., will probably be made up through an additional tax on the abutting property owners where this saving is done. The specifications call for six inches of concrete with a bitulith top. It was reported at the city hall yesterday that the bid submitted yesterday by the Lord Young Co. would probably be accepted as the Lord Young Co. are practically the only contractors in the local field for this class of street work.

The Week In the War

BEATEN to a fare you well, whipped to a frazzle, the forces of the German crown prince have been driven from the terrain that was known as the Soissons-Rheims salient. The enemy has been unable to make a new stand along the Vesle River, which had been expected, and has been driven even beyond the Aisne at some points. It appears likely that the Prussians will be unable to take up positions of defense along the Aisne but must fall back as far as the Chemin des Dames line.

The end of the week comes at the end of the fourth year of the war and sees a large part of the enemy's army in full retreat, a phase of their supreme offensive turned into a disaster for them and the tide of battle turned completely in favor of the Allies. A battle has been won for the Allies that will rank as among the most important, if not the most important, of all the war.

Since the counter offensive of the Allies was started in the vicinity of Chateau Thierry, the 17th of nearest enemy approach to Paris, the enemy line has been thrown back a full twenty miles with the end of the retrograde movement not in sight. The thrust against Paris has been warded off.

But the victory of the Allies means even more than this. It would seem that it must mark the end of the German "Supreme Offensive." After this disaster not only must the von Boehm forces be completely reorganized, the reorganization must extend to a large part of the enemy reserves. To extricate the von Boehm army from the clutches of Foch's pincers it was necessary to bring down reserves from Rupprecht's army and these reserves have been so shattered that they also must be reorganized. Thus are the enemy reserves tremendously weakened.

In this position it is not unlikely that this great battle has brought the end of the Prussian offensive. Without adequate reserves it is doubtful if a new phase of the offensive can be launched. This was expected to be yet another thrust at the Channel Ports. A short time will determine whether that plan has been thwarted through the fiasco of the crown prince's effort. If the thrust is attempted, the Allies are far better prepared to meet it than they were a month or even two weeks ago.

There are other sectors along the West Front where the German positions are not such as to withstand heavy assaults by the Allies and these the Prussian war lords must consider in their subsequent plans. Already they have fallen back ten miles on the British front.

There is therefore reason to hope that the positions of the two armies have been reversed and that the Germans are now to be forced to take the defensive at all points of the line with Foch and the Allies taking their own chosen times for master thrusts.

It was the German plan to strike a great blow, to cut deep and to achieve an overwhelming victory before the American forces should become an important factor. As a result of the offensive that was started in March the United States speeded up as no one had thought it was possible to do. That speed attained a maximum of 300,000 fighters sent overseas last month. The very thing the Prussians most feared they have brought upon themselves. Their eagerness to forestall the American forces brings them into the fighting the sooner.

Whatever probability there ever was of the Germans reaching Paris has now been minimized. If this effort proved a failure what can be expected of a later effort against heavily strengthened forces?

If the Germans are to strike at the Channel Ports it must be soon, almost immediately. Their failure seems sure but later disaster will be certain.

From now on the balance of man power will be swinging ever for the Allies and it may well be that the Germans will never again be able to take the offensive on the Western Front. Certainly they can never again launch assaults of the magnitude of those that carried them forward during the spring and early summer.

On the other hand the Allies can wait or force the offensive as they will. The waiting game will in no wise weaken them, it allows the foe to dig in, that is all. They have against them a foe that grows weaker as they grow stronger.

This condition should not begot over confidence. It does not mean that the Allies will not have to do much hard fighting nor that they may not sustain some reserves. Before them is some of the hardest perhaps the very hardest fighting they have been called on or will be called upon to offer. When the tide turns, as it may now have done, they must do the offensive work, theirs is the part to drive in and on, ever on, hurling the Hun back to and into their own land and there beating them to their knees until they shall not ask but beseech and pray for peace. To do this will mean many and great sacrifices, marvels of achievement but the resources are at hand and it rests with the readiness and the willingness of the people. A tremendous crisis has been passed and in the passage the Allies come out strengthened.

In what has been known as the Soissons-Rheims salient a line seventy four miles in length has been shortened to forty. Not only have immense losses in men been caused to the enemy but in guns and in munitions captured they have been badly crippled. Despatches of yesterday say that the announcement of the number of prisoners captured in the past few days will thrill the Allied world. There is much in the news of the week to

gratify and thrill with pride all loyal Americans. Our fighters were in this great battle, they carried themselves in a manner which has roused the admiration of the world and without boasting, for every American will wish we had ten men in the fighting for every one man who has been there, it can be said that it was American participation that made possible the victory, the presence of the American fighters, some quarter of a million of them, that gave General Foch the man power to warrant the launching of the counter offensive. In fighting qualities displayed, the Americans have left nothing to be asked, according to French and British reports. They have moved forward with at least the same speed and precision as did their Allies. They have been trusted with some of the most important points on the fighting front and have shown themselves worthy of the trust.

As yet bare details of the fighting have reached here. As these are more fully learned the magnitude of the victory achieved will become still more evident.

On the Albanian front, the reports of the week indicate, the Austrians have been able to reorganize and have recovered some of their losses. Reports are somewhat contradictory and those from Italian sources continue to claim gains and advances although admitting that there is a lull in their offensive.

On the Italian front there have been no events of major importance, from Macedonia reports are meager and from Palestine nothing has been heard.

Locally the news of plans for an expedition into Siberia has been of great importance. The position of Hawaii in the Pacific past which all shipments of troops must go, adds much to the interest and there are possibilities opened for a participation in war efforts which may come to these islands. The closer relations which are to be brought about between the United States and Japan as a result of the expedition are of world-wide interest, but where there is such a mingling of American and Japanese as here, that interest further deepens.

How Russia will take this action is a cause for anxiety, although it is conceded that the Bolsheviks are in a position to do little more harm than they have already done.

Taxes On Luxuries

BUSINESS, wholesale and retail, throughout the country is watching the deliberations of the house ways and means committee in the framing of a new war revenue measure. Especially is this so relative to the proposed taxes on luxuries and the determination of what are to be considered luxuries. Bradstreet's reflects business sentiment clearly and is an earpiece as well as a mouthpiece for the business world. Under the heading of "Taxes on Luxuries proposed" that publication in its issue of July 13 says:

One of the suggestions made by Secretary McAdoo in his letter to Chairman Kitchin of the house ways and means committee over a month ago was that, in framing the new revenue law, heavy taxation be imposed upon all luxuries. It is probably an elaboration of this proposal that has been submitted to the committee in a memorandum from the treasury department this week.

Two classes of taxes are suggested in the memorandum, one class on retail sales and the other on manufacturers or producers. The imposts in the first class are frankly recommended not only to raise revenue, but also to discourage wasteful consumption and unnecessary production.

These comprise taxes of fifty percent on the retail price of jewelry, including watches and clocks, except those sold to army officers, twenty percent on automobiles, trailers and truck units, motor cycles and bicycles, and on tires therefor, and on musical instruments, and ten percent on collections from the sales of vending machines and on hotel and restaurant bills above a certain rate. With these are grouped taxes on sales of wearing apparel and on house furnishings and toilet articles.

The second class of taxes includes the doubling of the existing rates on alcoholic beverages of all kinds, tobacco and cigarettes, theater admissions and club membership dues; license taxes on passenger automobiles, graded from \$15 on twenty-five horsepower or less, to \$50 on over forty horsepower; the substitution of a five percent tax on rentals received by producers of motion picture shows and films instead of the present foot tax, and doubling the tax rate on admissions; increases of taxes on soft drinks, mineral waters and chewing gum, ten cents a gallon on gasoline, and a ten percent tax on wire leases. With these are grouped taxes on male household servants, ranging from twenty five percent of the wages of one to one hundred percent of the combined wages of four or more, and taxes on female servants in excess of one exempted, ranging from ten percent on each additional one to one hundred percent on all over four in number.

"Halt the Hun" was the slogan a short time ago. Now the general purpose has changed to keep him moving.

Germany expected to assess the cost of the war upon the "enemy" after victory. It is becoming more and more evident she will have to change her assessment roll.

McAdams says he will not make the rice question an issue in his campaign for the Democratic nomination for Delegate. He will not have to for the people will do it for him.

NEW STOCK FOODS ARE TRIED ON MAUI

FREIGHT HANDLERS OF RAILROAD QUIT

Two Hundred and Fifty Japanese Walk Out and Work of Company Is Seriously Hampered

BIG RAISE IN PAY IS DEMANDED BY STRIKERS

Are Members of New Labor Union Quietly Organized; Work of Loading Vessel Delayed

A strike which seriously hampered the work of handling freight, and which threatens to develop into more serious difficulty broke out among the employees of the Oahu Railroad Saturday night and yesterday when 250 Japanese section men and freight handlers, all members of a new and secretly organized union, walked out.

The men quit work, they say, because of refusal of the railroad company last Friday to grant them a thirty percent increase in wages, demand for which was made some time ago.

The strike interfered with the loading of a government vessel lying at the dock, with the result that the facts were laid before army authorities and unless the men return to work, it is possible that action will be taken by these authorities on the ground that the handling of government business is being interfered with.

Delay of the cargo work on the government vessel was made possible through the refusal of some of the Hawaiian members of the stevedores' union to work on freight intended for the ship, because of their professional sympathy with the striking Japanese freight handlers.

The seriousness or otherwise of the situation will develop today when it is definitely determined whether or not the section hands stick to the announced intention of not returning to work. Hope was expressed last night that they would be on the job today, their lunas having promised after a conference yesterday afternoon that they would urge their men to return to work.

A small gang of Hawaiians was secured Saturday night partly to continue the work of loading the ship, and yesterday almost a full gang, made up of transient labor recruited from all races about the city, was employed in getting the vessel's cargo aboard.

The most serious feature of the strike is the threat of the section men not to go to work today. They are skilled to some extent and will not be so easily and quickly replaced as were the freight handlers on the railroad wharves. Since the section men worked up until Saturday after delivering their final strike ultimatum on Friday, and as yesterday was Sunday, it was not certain last night whether they would walk out today or not.

At a conference held late yesterday evening of the section bosses and H. N. Dennison, superintendent of the railroad company, the lunas promised to return to their different divisions and get as many of the men to go to work as possible. It remains to be seen this morning whether the section bosses will keep their promise to the superintendent, and if they do so if they will be able to induce the strikers to go to work.

The strike of the railroad men comes in the midst of the busy pineapple season, said to be one of the busiest the railroad has ever had to handle because of the quickness with which the fruit ripened this year.

Difficulty of the railroad company also is greatly increased through the general shortage of labor and the loss of thirty-nine men of the operating department through the draft and the calling out of National Guard. Besides this loss six other men have been lost from office and executive positions.

While no violence is anticipated from the striking section men, the walking out of these men is not without menace as they are the track caretakers upon whom depends the safety of all travel over the railroad. They cannot be quickly removed and other men put in their positions, which it is the intention of the railroad company to do, if they do not immediately go to work, it is said.

Government aid will be called for also, it is asserted, if the strikers seriously tie up the movement of food stuffs at this time, something of which the government will take prompt cognizance.

It is generally rumored that John Wise, Honolulu politician, who recently went to Seattle and San Francisco on a mission for the stevedoring union of this city, is the one who has so quickly organized the Japanese railroad workers that it was unknown they had a union until last week. The president of the union is K. Iwashita, one of the laborers on the railroad wharves, a fact which leads color to the conjecture that the brains behind the movement has not appeared in the submitting of the strikers demands. All the demands and conferences with the strikers have been with the gang bosses and one committee of the men.

From all that is known, the new union seems to be a separate organization from any other such in Honolulu, although apparently recognized by the stevedoring union, as shown through the refusal of some of the Hawaiian points to work on cargo intended for the government ship last Saturday night. Only Japanese seem to be represented in the organization, as no objection was made by shop workers and others to helping secure labor to take the places of the strikers when called upon to do so by the superintendent.

Although evidently a separate organization there is evidence that its formation and demands are known to Japanese workers of other Honolulu establishments, who are watching what it is feared might develop into a series of Japanese laborers strikes if this one is successful. An indication of this is

NEW STOCK FOODS ARE TRIED ON MAUI

Ranch Companies Trying Out Pigeon Pea Hay and Other Substitutes

Pigeon pea hay, shredded corn stover, home grown corn, and cane top hay, are the principal ingredients with which the Heiiku Ranch and the Maui Agricultural Co. hope to replace entirely the stock feeds which have heretofore been imported in large quantity from the Coast, says the Maui News.

The Heiiku Ranch is just completing what is perhaps the largest storehouse and mill in the Territory for preparing these feeds. It is located at Heiiku and is being connected up with the Kahului railroad with a short track to make transportation a simple matter. This mill will be equipped with machinery for separating and grinding grains and for mixing various feeds, as well as for drying and storing them.

The pigeon pea hay is being made from the tops containing the grain which have been grown by F. G. Krauss. These tops with stems, leaves and pods are first cured like hay, and will later be ground for mixing with other products to form a balanced "store ration."

The cane stover from several hundred acres is also being shredded feeding the excellent and well known feed of the mainland, but which has heretofore been of little importance in the Islands.

The cane top hay is a development of the Maui Agricultural Company, and is said to be most promising as a stock feed product. The tops are shredded by a special machine, and dried, forming a hay which it is said all kinds of stock greatly relish. If this product fulfills the expectations warranted by experiments thus far made, it promises to be a valuable feed in solving the feed problem in the Islands, since it is claimed that at least 50,000 tons of this material could be produced here annually.

The Heiiku Ranch has lately installed grinding machinery for making corn meal and corn flour, and as soon as the corn crop is fully matured, which will be very shortly, it expects to put out for local and domestic use a considerable supply of these products.

The fact that men employed in one of the fertilizer works were reported Saturday to have heard the railroad men had had their demands granted.

The demands of the Japanese laborers for more pay follow two successful demands made in 1916 and 1917, both coming like this in the busy pineapple season. In November, 1917, the freight handlers pay was increased from \$1.50 to \$1.75 and in August, 1917, to two dollars a day, with steady pay guaranteed.

Always the freight workers at the Honolulu terminal have been given about twenty five cents more a day than the section men, who were furnished a house, wood and water. Upon both occasions when the freight handlers wages were increased, the section men were given advances also of twenty five cents a day, so they are now getting \$1.75 a day besides what they are furnished free.

Make Good Pay. The freight workers, with some overtime, are said to be now making from \$56 to \$72 a month, far more than they will be able to make at the pineapple cannery rate of fifteen cents an hour, which it is suspected some of them are already accepting to tide them over the period of the strike.

The first demand for an increase from the Japanese came about thirty days ago, when Superintendent Dennison was approached one Sunday by the gang lunas and told the men asked more pay. They were informed that it was impossible to grant the request, and they were reminded of their promise made in 1917 that if they got that raise they would be satisfied for a year. A week ago a committee presented their claims to the superintendent again. He assured the interpreter, who accompanied them, that the advance could not be given. On last Thursday the demands were made again through the bosses, some of whom have been with the company for twenty years.

This demand and the successive one which followed it on Friday were accompanied with the threat to quit work if the wage increase was not granted. Dennison Hopeful.

After the conference with the section bosses last night, Superintendent Dennison said he had hopes that these men would return to work this morning, as he was confident they did not wish to quit the work which they liked and knew, and because they were attached to the homes furnished them by the company.

During the conference he told the men that the railroad was troubled like everyone else by the high cost of living. As an instance he cited the fact that box cars which used to be built for about \$400 now cost over \$1100. He says that unless they do return to work, however, that they will be replaced by other workers of other races.

A. Macphail, manager of McCabe, Hamilton and Renny, says that when he attempted to get Hawaiians to take the place of the striking Japanese laborers on Saturday night, twenty of those asked refused to go to work. However, fourteen men were secured who kept the cargo workers aboard the government ship busy during the night. Yesterday the stevedoring company managed to get two full gangs on the job. These were supplemented by Koreans, Filipinos and Portuguese recruited about the city by the railroad company.

EXPEDITION GOING TO SIBERIA WITH JAPANESE FORCES

WASHINGTON, August 4—(Associated Press)—America and Japan alone will act in Siberia, each sending "a few thousand troops" at once to hold Vladivostok and to protect the railroad running westward. The American-Japanese force will also act to protect the rear of the Czech-Slovak army now marching westward.

The United States will continue to act in cooperation with the forces of the Allies in the Murman section of European Russia and at Archangel.

This joint action of the United States and Japan in Siberia is approved by the other Powers of the Entente, while both governments specifically pledge themselves not to interfere with the sovereignty of Russia nor with the internal affairs of that country.

WILL OFFER HELP TO SLAVS

The allies cooperating in the Far East will steady the efforts of the Russian people towards self-government and self-protection against the German invaders of the Russian people express their readiness to accept aid.

Later, a commercial mission will go to Russia from the United States to help in the financial and commercial rehabilitation there.

Japan has given her promise to withdraw from Siberia when the objects of the military expedition have been accomplished.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT MADE

Official announcement of the above was made yesterday here, in Tokio and in London, the Official Gazette in the last named capital publishing a cablegram from Tokio with the statement. This plan is in accordance with the recent proposal made to Japan by the United States, the vital feature of the proposal being that each would despatch an armed force to be withdrawn when its purposes had been accomplished.

Ambassador Ishii conferred with Acting Secretary of State Polk yesterday, formally discussing the matter for half an hour, at the end of the conference handing to the acting secretary Japan's formal acceptance of the American proposals.

Last night Mr. Polk made a statement to the press, giving the detail of the plan and outlining the American attitude towards Russia in the light of Siberian intervention. The acting secretary of state said:

Details of Siberian Plans

"In the judgement of the government of the United States, a judgement arrived at after repeated and very searching considerations of the whole situation, military intervention in Russia would be more likely to add to the present sad confusion there than to cure it and would injure Russia rather than help her out of her distresses," said Acting Secretary Polk.

"Such military intervention as has been most frequently proposed, even supposing it to be efficacious in its immediate object of delivering an attack upon Germany from the East, would in its judgement be more likely to turn out to be merely a method of making use of Russia than to be a method of serving her. Her people, if they profited by it all, could not profit by it in time to deliver them from their present desperate difficulties and their substance would meantime be used to maintain foreign armies, not to reconstruct their own or to feed their own men, women and children.

"We are bending all our energies now to the purpose, the resolute and confident purpose, of winning on the Western Front, and it would, in the judgement of the government of the United States, be most unwise to divide our resources or to dissipate our forces.

"As the government of the United States sees the present circumstances therefore, military action is inadvisable in Russia now only to render such protection and help as is possible to the Czech-Slovak army against the armed Austro-German prisoners who are attacking them and to steady any efforts at self-government or self-defense in which the Russians themselves may be willing to accept assistance, whether from Vladivostok or from Murmansk and Archangel.

"It is the hope and expectation of the government of the United States that the governments with which it is associated will, wherever necessary or possible, tender their active aid in the execution of these military and economic plans."

ment of her territorial integrity, either now or hereafter, but that what we are about to do has as its single and only object the rendering of such aid as shall be acceptable to the Russian people themselves in their endeavors to regain control of their own affairs, their own territory and their own destiny.

"The Japanese government it is understood will issue a similar assurance. "These plans and purposes of the government of the United States have been communicated to the governments of Great Britain, France and Italy and those governments have advised the department of state that they assent to them in principle. No conclusion that the government of the United States has arrived at in this important matter is intended, however, as an effort to restrict the actions or interfere with the independent judgement of the governments with which we are associated in the war.

"It is also the hope and purpose of the government of the United States to take advantage of the earliest opportunity to send to Siberia a commission of merchants, agricultural experts, labor advisers, Red Cross representatives and agents of the Young Men's Christian Association, accustomed to organizing the best methods of spreading useful information and rendering educational help of a most kind in order to bring systematic aid to relieve the immediate necessities of the people there in every way for which an opportunity may open.

"The execution of this plan will follow and will not be permitted to embarrass the military assistance rendered to the Czech-Slovak army.

WILSON MAY MAKE VISIT TO PACIFIC COAST SOON

WASHINGTON, August 3—(Associated Press)—It is probable that President Wilson will make a trip to the Pacific Coast during the campaign for the Fourth Liberty Loan. His plans now contemplate this and if the legislative situation will permit of his carrying out the plan and some untoward events in the war do not intervene, he is expected to make the tour.

LONDON, August 4—(Associated Press)—A despatch to Livyde stated that the British steamer Northumbria has been sunk in collision with an unknown steamer. Seven members of the crew are all that are known to be saved, the others being missing since the vessel went down.

WASHINGTON, August 4—(Associated Press)—President Marshall Crowder issued a call yesterday for six thousand registrants from twenty-nine States for limited service.

THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND TROOPS TO FRANCE IN JULY

WASHINGTON, August 3—(Official)—General Pershing now has a million men under his direct command. The overseas forces number 1,300,000 and 300,000 were sent from American ports during the month of July bringing the total to those figures. General Peyton C. March has given these figures to the senate committee on military affairs in addition to much other information and some graphic accounts of American participation in the recent splendid victories in the Aisne-Marne salient.

There is no present danger of a failure of man power to keep the American army filled, General March assured the committee. Continuing he said that as a result of the recent transfers of American divisions which have been brigaded with the French and the British General Pershing now has 1,000,000 men under his command and there are now 1,300,000 men in the expeditionary force. In the month of July all records of troop shipments were broken and more than 200,000 fighting men moved away.

In discussing the recent fighting General March said that the official despatches covering the battle up to August 2 showed that the present front

RETREAT A SUCCESS

BERLIN, August 4—(Associated Press)—An official communique dealing with the battle of the Aisne-Marne says: "The success of the German retrograde movements of Friday on the Aisne-Marne front is attributed to von Boehm's victory of August 1, which taught the enemy its lesson. Since that time the Allies have followed the Germans, as they fell back in perfect order, hesitatingly and cautiously."

DRAFT AGE LIMITS WILL BE EXTENDED

Secretary Baker To Recommend Eighteen To Forty five Years, He Announces

WASHINGTON, August 3—(Official)—Eighteen to forty-five years of age are to be the limits for the selective draft under the amendments to the Selective Draft law which congress is expected to pass this autumn. Secretary Baker announces that he will recommend to congress this extension of the draft age. It will increase the list of registrants by many millions and the new registration will be a task almost as enormous as was the first registration under the law.

Before the passage of the Army Appropriation Bill it was proposed to extend the draft age limit but the proposal was dropped at the request of the war department which announced at the time that it would not be necessary to do so at that time to meet the program of the government. It is evident that since that time extensive enlargement has been made in the government program for the war department has come completely around to the proposal of the senate committee on military affairs. It is not expected that any serious opposition to the proposal will develop, judging from the sentiment that was shown earlier in the session.

GRAND CROSS AWARDED TO GENERAL PERSHING

PARIS, August 4—(Associated Press)—General Pershing, commander-in-chief of the American expeditionary forces, has been awarded the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor by the French government. Premier Clemenceau, in notifying General Pershing of this, telegraphed this message: "France will never forget for a moment that when the struggle was bitterest your splendid troops came. This cross is the symbol of our gratitude."

FORD WILL HELP TO REHABILITATE MEN

DETROIT, Michigan, July 29—(Associated Press)—One of the most complete hospitals in the world, expected to take a large part in the work of rehabilitating American soldiers wounded overseas, is being erected here by Henry Ford erected fasted than the average building is constructed in peacetime, because of government cooperation in the purchase of materials. One hundred acres of land the hospital, which will bear Mr. Ford's name, will have 500,000 square feet. It will be a one-story structure with the exception of the dining-hall building placed in the center which will go up to six stories. It will front 750 feet on the Grand Boulevard Detroit's most popular automobile driveway, and go back 250 feet. With 1,000 windows it will be impossible for a person anywhere in the building to get more than twenty-four feet away from the light. Forty porches will surround the structure and a roof garden is to extend over the entire building. Mr. Ford is spending \$3,000,000 on

AN IMPROVED QUININE DOES NOT AFFECT THE HEAD

Because of its tonic and laxative effect LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE will not cause the ordinary quinine. Does not cause dizziness, nor ringing in the head. Get it early only "Bromo Quinine" is the name. R. W. Gray, 1000

was running practically parallel to the Vesle and Ardre valley which might be the next defensive line of the enemy. At that time the advancing forces of the Allies were within six miles of that line.

The despatches, however, indicated that the Vesle-Ardre line may have been turned. He said that the objective of the Allies and American armies is still the destruction of the enemy armies. The retreat of the enemy up to August 2 had measured sixteen miles along the total length of the Aisne-Marne salient and this front had been reduced in length from seventy-four to forty-eight miles.

The British and French announced that both flanks had collapsed on August 1 and the French walked into Soissons.

Vast Booty The complete success of the Allied forces is indicated in the confidential message which has reached the chief of staff from an officer who, at the

Half Billion Dollars Taken Over From Huns

NEW YORK, August 3—(Associated Press)—More than half a billion dollars of enemy money has been taken over by the custodian of enemy property, he announces. All of the cash which is thus taken over is sent to the United States treasury and is to be invested in Liberty Bonds and whenever and as fast as possible the property is being converted into cash and will similarly be invested.

One Thousand Nurses Are Needed Each Week

WASHINGTON, August 3—(Associated Press)—One thousand nurses a week for the next two months or 9000 nurses by Labor Day is the need of the army as is seen by surgeon General Gorgas. He has issued a call to the American Red Cross in accordance with that view.

In asking the Red Cross to enlist the services of a thousand nurses a week for the next two months the surgeon general says that with the American forces taking a steadily growing share in the activities on the Western Front, with forces in Italy and still others to go to Siberia the need of the army is imperative. To meet that need approximately 9000 nurses are required as a minimum.

TERRORIST CAMPAIGN LAUNCHED IN RUSSIA

First Move Was Killing In Kiev of Seven Hundred Germans

LONDON, August 4—(Associated Press)—A "terrorist" campaign is under way against the Germans in Russia according to the correspondent of the Daily Mail in Copenhagen, who quotes a leading member of the Russian social revolutionist of the left. That leader states that the terrorist campaign has been already launched and that the campaign against the Germans included the recent explosion at Kiev, in the Ukraine, which resulted in the deaths of seven hundred German soldiers in addition to that of von Eichen, the German commander-in-chief in the Ukraine. A despatch from Kaulakaka, Russian Lapland, reports a revolution at Archangel against the Moscow provincial government and in favor of the Allies, now policing that section with naval forces. The revolution is widespread and the Soviets have fled from the city.

CUBA MAY SEND SOME SOLDIERS TO FRANCE

HAVANA, August 3—(Official)—Military service in Cuba is to be compulsory and the Island Republic may send forces to France. This will lie with President Menocal. The house of representatives has approved the senate amendment to the compulsory service bill which empowers the president to send troops to France to cooperate with the Allies if it shall be deemed advisable.

LISTS OF CASUALTIES SHOW SOME INCREASE

WASHINGTON, August 3—(Associated Press)—Announcement of 217 casualties was made officially today. At that time the United States was engaged in the most bitter fighting in the war. The army list reported: Killed in action, 12; died of wounds, eleven; of other causes sixteen; wounded, 197; missing, none.

Among those killed in action are: W. J. Jones, Nellie Grant, Herman St. Bell, James Cooper, Harry George, Byron Mehl, Robert Perry, Charles Stenhouse. Died of wounds, Lieut. Delbert Mettinger.

time of writing had just returned from Pore-on-Tardenois. This officer reported that it was "seemingly impossible" for an army to gather the number of gas and shells that were abandoned by the Germans in their retirement. The message added that the Germans were driven back so rapidly that no time had been given them to bury their dead and that grey clad bodies strewn the ground so thick it was impossible to advance without walking over them.

The advance in the center had averaged three miles along a front of thirty miles, General March said, while on the east flank, west of Rheims, an advance of four miles on a four mile front had already been made.

Train New Units Announcement was also made by the war department that the American forces in France have reached a stage of such high efficiency in new methods of warfare that they are to furnish the instructors for the new units which are being raised in the United States. No instructors from the Allied armies will be asked for these forces except, perhaps, for some technical ones.

ACCORDING TO PLAN

COPENHAGEN, August 4—(Associated Press)—Von Hindenburg and von Ludendorff, receiving press correspondents, openly admit that the strategic plans of the German general staff have failed, but assert that the Germans are still masters of the situation and surrounded the recent territory on the Marne according to plans made in advance. The present progress of the Allies will not affect the general results.

CRISIS IS PASSED, SAYS GENERAL HAIG

Arrival of Americans Has Restored Superiority of Allies At Close of Fourth Year

LONDON, August 3—(Associated Press)—The crisis of the war has passed and the arrival of the American forces has tided the Allies over the most dangerous period, is the opinion that is expressed by General Haig, the British commanding general in a public message which he has issued on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of Great Britain's entry into the war which will be tomorrow. Commenting on the situation which now confronts the British and their Allies and co-belligerents General Haig said in part:

"The conclusion of the fourth year of the war today marks the passing of the period of most acute crisis. The Russian revolution, the chaos which followed and the negotiations of a peace between the Bolshevik government and the Central Powers released large hostile forces which the enemy was enabled to transfer to the West Front. The intention of the enemy was to use great numbers and thus to overwhelm the Allies and gain a decisive victory before the arrival of American forces could give superiority of forces to the Allies.

"The enemy plans have completely failed. The steady streams of Americans that have arrived in France have restored the balance to the Allies and the continuing arrivals will throw that balance to us more preponderantly."

STEEL PRODUCTION WILL SPEED ONWARD

WASHINGTON, August 3—(Official)—For the purpose of speeding up iron and steel production to top figures the million iron and steel workers are to be organized, it is announced from Chicago by Samuel Gompers, head of the American Federation of Labor. Work on such organization is to be started immediately.

The shipping board has announced that the war industries board has authorized the emergency fleet corporation shall have 50,000 tons of steel plates and 10,000 tons of steel shapes each week next year. This is enough steel to enable the construction of 10,000,000 tons of steel shipping each year.

SPANISH WAR DEBT NOW WIPED OUT

WASHINGTON, August 4—(Associated Press)—The bill for the last war which the United States was engaged has now been paid in full. The treasury department yesterday redeemed sixty-four million dollars worth of Spanish war bonds, thus wiping out that war's debt.

BRITISH GAIN ON THE ALBERT SECTOR

LONDON, August 4—(Associated Press)—An official statement by the war office announced that the British have recaptured most of the ground in the Albert sector lost to the Germans west of the Avre. The Germans have made numerous attacks to regain their positions but have been consistently repulsed.

MARNE SALIENT IS NO MORE--GERMANS LOSE EVERYWHERE

PARIS, August 4—(Associated Press)—The Soissons-Rheims salient has been practically wiped out and the Germans cleared completely of the territory south of the Vesle River, as far east as Soissons as Fismes. Between these points the entire southern bank is held by the Allies, who also control all the fords.

Up until late yesterday afternoon no attempt has been made to cross the river except by patrols, all the bridges having been destroyed by the retreating Germans, who fell back everywhere except at Fismes, on the Vesle, one of their great bases. The approaches to this town were defended, but the American column threw the defenders back, fought them from street to street in the ruined city and cleared them out completely.

From Soissons eastward, along the railroad lines, French cavalry is operating, cutting off German stragglers, the cavalry also crossing the Vesle in a number of places and hanging on to the rear of the still-fleeing Germans.

HOLDING NARROW STRIP

South of the Vesle the Germans are still holding a strip some two miles wide just east of Fismes along the Andre River, tapering off to a point at Champigny, on the Vesle three miles east of Rheims. From the Vesle east the Allied line runs in almost a straight line through Courville, Brancourt, Courcelles and Champigny. Along this line the Allies are advancing steadily, pushing the Germans back upon and across the river.

The Allies' strength makes it seem certain now that the Germans cannot hold any part of the Vesle line but must continue their retreat to the Aisne, with every prospect that they will be driven clear across this and to the blood-soaked line of the Chemin des Dames, the scene of almost ceaseless fighting for the past three years. This line is one of the strongest for defense along the entire Champagne front.

The German retreat since Thursday has been skilfully carried out and their losses in men have been small in comparison to the tremendous slaughter inflicted upon them earlier in the Allied offensive.

BURNING AS THEY GO

Evidence that the German high command will not attempt to hold the line they had prepared north of the Vesle is afforded in the burning villages between the Vesle and the Aisne, the Germans being at work destroying what they have to abandon. Fourteen large fires were counted yesterday. Another indication of continued retreat is in the fact that the Germans have not yet brought any of their artillery back into action. Their guns are being hurried north to defend either the Aisne or the heights of Chemin des Dames.

PRISONERS AT SOISSONS

The French took many prisoners and inflicted heavy casualties when they drove into and occupied Soissons on Friday. Against the defenders of this city and of the ground southeast of it the French brought numerous tanks into action, the machines driving through and over the German lines and killing hundreds. An hour after the Germans had been driven out of the city the French troops were in occupation and preparing the place for defense in the event of a German counter.

When the Allied advance was resumed yesterday morning it had a front of forty miles, which rapidly shortened as the rim of the arc was eaten into by the victorious troops and the rapid advance from Soissons eastward and from Rheims westward narrowed the German hold along the Vesle.

MILLIONS SPENT TO PERVERT OPINIONS OF TAXING PROFITS

NEW YORK, August 3—(Official)—Fourteen million dollars and more was spent by Germany in spreading through newspapers Prussian propaganda before the declaration of war by the United States. This fact has developed from the evidence collected in the investigation growing out of the case against Doctor Kennedy of the New York Mail.

Announcement is made by the deputy attorney general that the German government spent \$14,317,000, so far as has been learned, in attempts to influence American public opinion through the press. In some instances this was done through the purchase outright of newspapers, as in the case of the New York Mail, and in others the money was paid for the despatches published were telegraphed without expense to the publishers.

The president has given the system in use under the present law careful study and has also studied the British system which levies a flat tax of eighty percent on such profits. He is said to favor the British plan. Wilson has been convinced that there is profiteering and he has said the figures to prove such profiteering were available to the government and that it was not difficult to reach out and take away profits which might be considered undue. It is understood that in such references he had in mind such excess profits taxes as are contemplated under the proposed new bill.

CHARTERING OF SMALL VESSELS RESTRICTED

WASHINGTON, August 4—(Associated Press)—President Wilson issued a proclamation yesterday stating that no American steamer of three hundred and fifty tons or over and no American sailing ship of five tons or over may be chartered without the approval of the shipping board and that no foreign vessel shall be chartered to an American without such approval. These prohibitions do not apply to coastwise vessels.

SWISS TO PRESIDE AT COMING CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON, August 3—(Official)—At the conference which is soon to be held in Switzerland between commissioners from the United States and Germany in an attempt to arrange for an exchange of prisoners, a Swiss will preside over the deliberations. Announcement is made by the state department of messages from Switzerland which say that country has agreed to accept the presidency of the conference.

JAWS OF FOCH'S TRAP NOW CLOSING

LONDON, August 3—(Associated Press)—The jaws of General Foch's trap are closing in on the armies of the Crown Prince in the Soissons-Rheims pocket. Fighting their way forward the French have reentered Soissons and to the southeast of that battered and ruined city the British and French have crossed the Crise River and driven the Germans from the Chaudun plateau, upon which their right wing had been resting.

The Allies are this morning pushing eastward of Soissons, with every foot of advance closing tighter the only door through which the Germans can retire, while on the south and east other Allied forces are harrying the Germans and driving them back.

Soissons and the Chaudun plateau formed the anchor point of what was left of the Soissons-Rheims salient and the success of the French and British at this point yesterday may mean that the German plan to take up a defensive line along the Vesle River has already been thwarted and that the retreat of the Crown Prince may not be able to stop south of the Aisne.

Such a retirement will expose the left flank of the Germans holding the Noyons-Montdidier salient, driven in the early June offensive down the valley of the Oise. Yesterday the Allies advanced along their entire front of thirty-six miles along the salient arc from Soissons to Thillois, which is three miles west of Rheims, smashing ceaselessly at every point where the Germans would stand to oppose them, although on some sections the Americans were able to march forward for two miles without being able to find the foe. The Germans had fled before the American advance, refusing to face the fighters from overseas.

PERSHING REPORTS HIS MEN CHASING RETREATING ENEMY

WASHINGTON, August 3—(Associated Press)—Despatches last night from General Pershing dealing with the fighting in the Rheims-Soissons salient say that when darkness fell over the battlefield yesterday it found the Americans pressing forward for a gain of five miles at some points since morning, with the progress continuing.

For the last two miles of this advance the Americans had practically no fighting, the only Germans found being dead bodies and men so severely wounded that they had to be abandoned by their retreating comrades.

CAVALRY LEADS THE WAY

This is along the new front northeast of Nesle and in the direction of Draveny, where the American infantry is following in the wake of French cavalry, which is hanging on to the rear of the Germans and harrying them constantly. The Americans are following the French closely, ready to drive forward should the enemy attempt to make a stand.

On Thursday, reports General Pershing, the Americans took Hill 230.

Early this morning American aviators took part in a great raid over the German lines, the share of the Americans being to bomb the German concentrations at Conflans.

DODGED DEATH VALLEY

Press despatches from London, describing the American progress on Thursday and yesterday morning say that the tide of battle on the American front had drifted eastward from the previous fighting near Fere-en-Tardenois. The town of Cierges, southeast of Sergy, had proved a stumbling block to the advance at that point. The town lies in a hollow and in this had collected ten feet of poison gas, into which neither side dared venture. The battle line divided when the Americans reached the place and the force split until the valley of death was passed.

OFFICIAL REPORTS

The official reports issued here yesterday said that the American forces were advancing without meeting resistance and were not even finding groups of machine gunners in the ground they passed over. The right flank, on the Rheims sector is pressing the enemy hard.

Under date of July 31 General Pershing issued a communique telling of the progress made and quoting a copy of an order, captured on a prisoner, relating to the policies to be pursued against the Americans. This communique said:

"Last night on the line of the Ourcq the enemy renewed counter attacks. In the region of Seringes and Nesles assaulting parties which temporarily penetrated our lines were cut off by machine gun fire and the members killed, wounded or captured.

"Southwest of the Meuniers wood our troops, after severe bayonet fighting, drove the enemy before them through the woods which we have taken and reached the village of Cierges.

"Following is a translation of an order taken to Great Headquarters, transmitted to the Schmettow corps on June 1, 1918:

"In order to hinder the formation of an army in France it is important that American troops engaged along the front be struck as hard as possible. It is intended to use these troops as the nucleus for new formations. (Signed) Ludendorff."

How America's Amateur Soldiers Met Kaiser's Veterans and Smashed Them

Details of some of the earlier fighting on the Marne reached Honolulu by mail yesterday, showing the staggering success with which the Americans met the German onslaught south of the river and smashed some of the finest troops of the Kaiser.

"Last night the tales of heroism of these men were being told," cabled a correspondent from American headquarters on July 18 of the Sammie who met the Hun rush, stemmed it and finally drove it back in a stern counter.

"I believe," he reported, "of all of them the story of Sergt. J. F. Brown is the most notable. Brown commanded a detachment of eleven men the German onslaught came. When the advancing Boche came along they were allowed to pass and then our boys got ready to turn the machine guns loose. But just then a hundred or so Germans came along. Brown ordered the men to scatter quick. He ducked into the woods and saw the Huns cut the beloved machine gun out of the way."

"The Germans passed on. Brown looked around and seemed to be alone. He started toward the Marne away from his own lines and met his captain also alone. These two Americans were out there in the dark, the captain with an automatic pistol and Brown with an automatic rifle.

Out Off By Barrage
"They say the Boche barrage kept them from getting to their own lines and decided to kill all the Boches they could before they themselves were killed. They lay in a thicket while the Germans passed by in large numbers. According to Brown's report they heard two machine guns going back of them and decided to go and get them. The two crept close and charged the ma-

chine gun, which killed the American captain. Brown got the lone German gunner with his rifle. Then came an American corporal also left alone in the woods and Brown and the corporal started after the second machine gun behind a clump of bushes. They got close and Brown with his automatic rifle killed three of the German crew of the gun. Then, attracted by the shooting close at hand, came eleven other Americans.

"Brown resumed command and led the party where they could see the Germans in a trench taken from the Americans.

"Then these thirteen Americans performed a feat never to be forgotten. The Germans were evidently left in the trenches with machine guns to meet a counter-attack should the Americans make one. Brown sent twelve men about the Hun positions in twelve directions. He himself took a position where he could rage the trench with his automatic rifle.

Battle Opens
"At a signal the twelve Americans opened up with rifles from twelve points and Brown started working his automatic rifle. Brown said he did not know how many Germans were killed but he shot the rifle until it got so hot he could not hold it and had to rest it across a stump. The Germans then thinking they were attacked by a large party decided to surrender. A German major stepped out of the trench with his hands high calling 'Kamerad!'

"Brown laid down the rifle and the twelve hidden Americans marched him as he advanced toward the major. Then all thirteen Americans moved in and disarmed the Germans.

Brown said he did not know how many there were but there were more than a hundred. Then with Brown and the corporal at the head and the other eleven Americans in the rear the procession started through the woods guided by the doughboy's compass towards the American lines. It was not plain sailing.

"They were behind the German advance and had to pass it and the space between fighting Germans and Americans. On the way through the woods several parties of Germans saw the advancing column with Brown and the corporal at the head and hurriedly surrendered. Beating through the thicket Brown led the party to a place where the German advance line was broken. Through Barrage

"Just as he started over to the American lines the Germans laid down a barrage. This got four of the Germans, but did not touch the Americans. Brown and his twelve comrades got back with 153 prisoners. Four killed made a total of 159. The American officers were almost dumbfounded at the strange tale Brown brought back, but doubt vanished when soon after he reached regimental headquarters a military policeman showed up with a large bundle of maps and plans Brown had taken from the dead German officer killed by his automatic rifle and handing them in said: 'Gimme my receipt.'

"Brown last year was a shipping clerk and had met this man on the way back and turning over the maps which made a heavy bundle had stopped while he scribbled out a receipt he demanded. Meanwhile the barrage of shells were falling around. This receipt is part of the records of the American army. The prisoners included a major, one captain, two lieutenants and a number of noncommissioned men.

Dumbfound Getmans

"It was this individual fighting of Americans lost in the woods that dumbfounded the Germans. Many of the prisoners actually complained of it as unfair warfare. Generally the rule for soldiers cut off from their command and isolated is to surrender. The Americans evidently knew nothing about such a rule, but kept on fighting. Some of them, of course, were killed, but holding out there in the woods played havoc with the advancing Germans.

"This story shows how the Americans fight—a certain machine gunner rigged his gun alongside a thicket through which he hoped to get the advancing Germans. Just then a stray shell blew off his right hand. The German column in his despair he saw passing out of range of the gun which he was unable to move with one hand. He drew his automatic and firing it with the left hand guided the German column to the line of fire of the machine gun which he turned loose with telling effect. Two other Americans lost in the woods came up attracted by the firing and the wounded gunner back to his own lines.

Astonished Captain

"Here is another little story that sounds like fiction, but every word is true: An American corporal was captured by a German captain at the head of a detachment. The captain sent the American in care of two German privates back across the Marne in a canvas boat used by the Boches for crossing the river. The corporal rocked the boat, upsetting it and swimming back to the south bank of the river made his way unscathed back to the American regiment headquarters. As he was reporting to the American colonel in a staid one of our men with the German captain who had captured the American corporal hours before. As they recognized each other the corporal broke into a laugh and the German captain said: 'You must be a brave man.'

"Three American doughboys captured and sent back across the Marne killed these guards with their bare hands and got back to their own lines after swimming the Marne. Seven other Americans, including a lieutenant, were taken over the Marne by the Germans. The lieutenant knocked one guard down with a stick of wood and got his gun and disarmed the other guards.

Swim the Marne

"Seven Americans started to swim the river when a Boche machine gun opened on them.

"A lieutenant and one American were killed. The others got back by swimming under the water.

"I give these instances because nothing else tells so well the spirit of the American fighters. They have not all the training of seasoned veterans, they do not know how to retreat, but they have guts. They don't know when to quit. Caught out there in the woods by Germans advancing three ways they did not try to get back, but stayed where they were because that was where the Germans were and they came to kill Germans.

"Here in the woods without food or water in most cases except for a few shells fire, often wearing gas masks for hours at a time, hundreds of Americans stuck fighting, sometimes smelly, generally in bunches of three or four.

"They fought until the ammunition ran out and then they fought with their hands. The Germans made first advances through the woods at three-

German Report Gives Distorted Views of Battle

LONDON, August 3—(Associated Press)—Berlin official reports of yesterday indicate clearly that the German people are being kept in the dark and misinformed upon the results of the fighting in the Soissons-Rheims salient. This official report, dealing with the battle on Thursday said: "There was only desultory fighting on Thursday and between Soissons and Fere-en-Tardenois the Allies were everywhere completely repulsed. "A French-British tank was shot to pieces on the Heights of Beugnot."

ALBANIA REPORTS ARE IN CONFLICT

Both Italians and Austrians Are Claiming Victories and Steady Progress

NEW YORK, August 3—(Associated Press)—Conflicting reports came from the opposing fronts in Albania, the Italians claiming a halt for a few days in preparation for further advances and the Austrians claiming gains and progress.

Fighting activities in Albania have almost ceased for a few days, Rome reported last night. "Our covering troops have made progress and are nearer to the positions where enemy resistance is to be expected. Mending preparations are being made for further advances."

In the Austrian official report issued from Vienna last night it was claimed that fighting was in progress and the Austrians were moving forward on both sides of the Semui. They had reached points close to the Feibrath line and had taken several supports further up the Devoli Valley.

AMERICA SHOWS LARGE IMPORT

Japan and Russia Send More Goods and European Nations Generally Less

WASHINGTON, August 2—(Official)—Increases of imports into the United States of nearly a quarter of a billion dollars in spite of the fact that imports from Great Britain, France and Italy showed a considerable decrease, are shown in the report of the department of commerce for the fiscal year ending June 30.

Imports for the year amounted to \$2,946,059,402 and showed an increase of \$287,000,000 approximately, over those of the preceding year. From Japan imports were considerably increased, especially silks, rice and cotton goods. From European Russia there was an increase of \$10,000,000, the total amounting to \$1,176,826 and the increase being largely the result of quantities of hides and larger shipments of platinum of which Russia is the chief producer.

From the United Kingdom, France, Italy and the European neutrals imports showed decreases.

TOKIO, August 2 (Special to Nippu Jiji)

The Japanese government has ordered the suspension of the Tokio rice market for a period of five days. The step taken by the government was to stop the people from further boosting prices, which has been going on lately. It is hoped that the price of rice will drop to normal after the suspension period is over.

Monday morning. It was nine o'clock that night before the Americans came back with the fleeing Boche before them and were joined by the comrades who had been waiting for them. Perhaps our boys would have driven the Boche back on the Marne anyhow, but I happen to know that the knowledge of the presence of their comrades still fighting in the woods against such odds, lent a punch to their successful counter attacks.

It must be remembered those soldiers never saw a battle before. They don't know many of the rules, but do know one—fight as long as the fighting is good and then fight some more. In Broadway parlance the show staged by the Americans east of Chateau Thierry has been a howling success. It may be remembered the show staged north of Chateau Thierry was the same sort of performance. The French have now changed the name Bois Belleau to Bois De La Brigade De Marines."

SPIRIT OF REVOLT GROWING STRONGER

Bolshevism and Germanism More Than People Are Willing To Longer Endure

WASHINGTON, August 3—(Associated Press)—On the Murman coast, in the Aland Islands and in Turkestan the feeling of bitter resentment against Bolshevism and Germanism grows steadily and the position of the Bolshevik leaders and the Germans become steadily less tenable.

Official announcements from Moscow came to London yesterday that the Archangel frontier had been ordered closed for two weeks, for "military" purposes, indicating the probability of a movement against the Murman Coast and Kola Peninsula regions as well as a possible combined German and Finnish expedition.

In Turkestan a strong revolt against Bolshevism has burst forth, according to Swiss despatches and in the Aland Islands the inhabitants have dynamited the fortifications and other military buildings. The entire population speaks the Swedish language and the islands formerly belonged to Sweden. The inhabitants are incensed at German control of Finland which they fear will be a menace to Sweden and to themselves.

Fearing the outspoken and pointed articles of Maxim Gorky the soviet government has ordered his arrest and the permanent suppression of his paper, it is reported in despatches arriving in London via Copenhagen.

BOLSHEVIST TROOPS CROSS INTO CHINA

TOKIO, August 2—(Special to Nippu Jiji)—Troops of Bolsheviks have been operating on the boundary line of Siberia and Manchuria, advancing into Chinese territory. The band of soldiers have captured the city of Manjuria and many of the invaders are now stationed there. It is expected that the Chinese government will send troops to the scene.

DOCTOR RUMELY IS UNDER INDICTMENT

NEW YORK, August 2—(Associated Press)—Indictments have been returned by the federal grand jury against Dr. Edward A. Rumely and S. Walter Kaufmann, former counsel for the German embassy at Washington in connection with the father statements which were rendered to A. Mitchell Palmer, assistant of enemy property, in reference to the German ownership and control of the Evening Mail.

Doctor Rumely is charged with having received money from the German government to secure control of the paper while he represented to its editor that the purchase was for German-Americans who were desirous of maintaining the friendly relations that then existed between the United States and Germany. Rumely, as business manager, it is charged made affidavits as to ownership to be submitted to the custodian of enemy property in which the true facts relative to ownership were concealed.

The paper has since been taken over by the bondholders and is run by the same editor as a loyal American publication.

Three Million Cigaretts Gift of Two Chinese

SAN FRANCISCO, August 2—(Official)—Generous gifts of "smokes" for the American soldiers in France by two Chinese was announced here by Kan Sat King of Shanghai. He and his father, Kan Chiu Nam of Hong Kong, will together give three million cigarettes.

This is one of the largest single donations of cigarettes ever offered to the boys of the American expeditionary forces.

ALLIES SWEEP ON ALONG THIRTY-SIX MILES OF FRONT

German Retreat Precipitate at Many Points While Entente Armies Pursue Vigorously

PARIS, August 3—(Associated Press)—Resuming their advance at dawn yesterday, after an all night shelling of the German defense positions throughout the Soissons Rheims salient, the Allies gained important ground at every point. From Soissons clear around the blazing line to the very gates of Rheims the French, Americans, British and Italians smashed the German rear-guards, taking many prisoners and inflicting most severe losses.

The most significant progress was made on the northern end of the western line, where British and French drove the enemy along a five mile front into and from the valley of the Crise, which flows into the Aisne at Soissons from the southeast. This river has now been crossed by the Allies along their whole front and the German right flank has been turned, their hold upon the Chaudun plateau being wrested away.

MUST CONTINUE TO RETREAT

As the line of the Vesle Valley had been planned by the Germans on the basis of the security afforded by this plateau, yesterday's success appears likely to force an abandonment of the plan and may compel the Crown Prince to withdraw his entire force back once more north of the Aisne, from which he launched his drive for Paris in May.

Along the entire line the Germans have been compelled to give up important positions, their retreat in many places being precipitate. In the vicinity of Rheims, directly across the salient from Soissons, some valuable ground was gained, while the advance on the south had progressed more than three miles for the day when night fell. The British occupation of Thillois, west of Rheims, threatens the Vesle line most seriously.

ADVANCE AT ALL POINTS

Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters, summing up the situation at noon yesterday, said:

"During the last twenty-four hours General Maguin's advance has steadily continued. From Taux and Hartennes southeast towards the Ourcq he had advanced his forces along a ten-mile front, occupying Hartennes and bringing the line to Cramaille and Saponay, making an almost straight line from Hartenne to Fere-en-Tardenois. Further to the south we are now two miles past Sergy, while opposite, on the eastern line of the salient our patrols have advanced a thousand yards beyond Ville-en-Tardenois, which town is encircled.

GERMAN RESERVES DISAPPEARING

"The enemy is retreating reluctantly and the Crown Prince's reserves are being used up much more rapidly than ours."

SWEEPING OURCQ VALLEY

French Army headquarters reported that yesterday morning the Franco-American forces along both banks of the Ourcq advanced simultaneously, driving the Germans before them, occupying Cramaille and Craimoiselle and entering Saponay north of the river, while south of the stream the two armies swept into the Nesle forest, to which the Germans are clinging tenaciously, the attacking forces keeping pace in their advance.

WEDNESDAY GAINS IMPORTANT

Details of the battle of Wednesday show that it was one of most important advances on the part of all the Allies, with the most significant gains going to the credit of the British and French between St. Gemme, the southerly tip of the salient, and Fere-en-Tardenois. Here the advance was along a five-mile front to a depth of three miles, the gains giving the Allies possession of the heights between the Marne and the Ourcq.

This advance is described as probably the most important since the Germans evacuated their positions on the Marne as it gives the Allies the command over the only gate through which the Germans have been retreating and means that no more orderly retreat is possible now for the Crown Prince.

"The situation was described by the correspondents as 'extraordinarily good' and some of the despatches described the advance of the day before as the pivotal episode of the summer campaign and perhaps of the war.

SOUTH RESISTANCE LESSENER

On the south, in cooperation with the Americans, the French advanced along the Gommecourt-Coulonges road, clearing the Germans from the thickets which mark this section of the country. The German resistance here was found to be greatly diminished. To the east of this advance the Allies drove the Germans back to the outskirts of Villers-Agron-Aigny.

The advance near Soissons gave the Allies many villages, while the gains on the Rheims side of the salient settled still more. When the Allies moved forward along this southern section they found that the Germans were retreating at many points, leaving burning villages and ruined countryside in their wake. The destruction is general throughout the entire salient south of the Vesle, the Germans destroying everything they cannot carry away with them. Throughout the day the Allies pursued the retreating foe with the greatest zeal.

SEATTLE, August 3—(Official)—Japan is to have a modern railway system, standard gauge and with the best of equipment and rolling stock, is announced by S. Sogo, assistant controller for the imperial Japanese government railways.

He has been in the United States and Canada for the past several years studying railroading and transportation problems. Unless it can be secured from this source they do not know where to turn.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE (Tablets). Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. The signature of R. W. GROVE is on each box. Manufactured by the PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, U. S. A.

NATIONAL GAZETTES UPON
COUNCILS OF DEFENSE
STUDENT NURSES

Hawaiian Branch of Woman's
Committee Council of Defense
Has the Matter in Hand

INVESTIGATION CHANGES
FOR LOCAL SCHOOL

War Need for Graduates Makes
Necessary Students To Take
Places At Home

Because the Nation's reserve has been depleted by the calling of thousands of graduates from service in military and naval hospitals, it is absolutely necessary immediately to call twenty-five thousand student nurses for training in American hospitals and the call comes to Hawaii as elsewhere in the United States.

The matter has received the attention of the local division of the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense and a sub-committee is now at work seeing what arrangements can be made for the opening of a training school in Honolulu for young women who may desire to respond here to the national call.

It is possible that such a school may be opened in connection with the military departmental hospital at Fort Shafter, or at the Queen's Hospital, although there is already a nurses' training school at the latter institution.

Students Nurse Reserve
The young women who may desire to put themselves at the service of the government in this crisis will be enrolled in the United States Student Nurse Reserve and will hold themselves in readiness to train for service as nurses.

The call is for women between the ages of sixteen and thirty-five. Intelligent, responsible women of good education and sound health are wanted—the pick of the country. A college education is a valuable asset, and many hospitals will give credit for it.

At present every woman who completes satisfactorily her training in any accredited school is eligible for service as an Army nurse at the front and stands a chance of being assigned to duty abroad. At the same time she will be qualified to earn her living in any of the most profitable professions open to women.

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Stop! Look! Listen!
Link is Really
Out For Delegate

Perennial Candidate of Pauahi
Street Coyly Consents. To
Have His Name On Ticket In
Response To Imagined Demand

Link McCandless has finally decided that there is such a unanimous and vociferous demand for him to accept himself with his usual boisterous pastime of jangling for delegate to congress that he has at last formally announced his candidacy.

For weeks Link pretended that he was mulling over his mind and said and said that he was "sure whether he would run or not. Of course, this deceived nobody who knew Link. It was a foregone conclusion that he would run and ever-body at all acquainted with Hawaii's perennial candidate knew that he never had the slightest doubts about what he would do.

Link did surprise some people, though, a week or two ago when in an interview in The Advertiser he admitted that there might possibly be somebody else in the Democratic party than himself and intimated that it was even possible that the Bourbons might prefer to have a new standard bearer.

Apparently, however, this was a mere joke for of course, there is nobody else in the party qualified to be candidate for delegate. At least, if there is, Link can't see it.

So yesterday he came out into the open and announced to a breathless public that he was in.

But Link was coy. He didn't come too far out at all at one time. It might almost be said that he was modest, if that weren't so ridiculous. Link didn't tell the general public he was going to run. He just announced it in his own little private Hawaiian newspaper that he maintains for the purpose of boosting himself. His announcement in other words, was printed in the Aloha Aha. It reads as follows:

"Having received many letters from Democrats all over the Territory, and being urged by friends and at meetings of Democrats which I have attended, requesting me to run as candidate for delegate to the Democratic party in the coming primary.

"Therefore, I hereby announce my candidacy as delegate on the Democratic ticket in the coming primary.

"I will abide by the platform of the Democratic party; will support the constitution of the present laws; but will oppose the bill introduced by Kukio to eliminate the word 'citizen' from the opening of public lands. This bill is in congress. Because Kukio was asked, he introduced this bill—a bill that will prevent citizens from obtaining public lands.

MUSTN'T SMOKE IN
YOUR OWN GARAGE

New Fire Rules Forbid It and
Owners Must Put Up Signs
To Warn Themselves Not To

Automobile owners who smoke in their private garages hereafter are going to risk going to jail as well as setting fire to their property, according to the new fire law rules and regulations which have just been issued by Delbert E. Metzger, the territorial fire marshal.

What is more, the owner of a private garage is going to violate the law if he does not put up a sign at all the entrances to his garage saying "No Smoking," as a reminder to himself and others of this fire rule. The territorial treasurer warns such private garage owners if they do not comply with the law their neighbors and others will find it out and report them.

An excerpt from the insurance law defines a private garage as a building where one or more automobiles are kept and stored for private use only, and not rented or hired out to the public, or any charge made for storage. The "No Smoking" rule and the requirement of conspicuous signs with the warning apply also to public garages.

The rules and regulations of the new fire laws which went into effect on July 1 are strict also in their references to establishments such as paint shops, furniture stores, planing mills, bakeries, lumber yards, clothing cleaning establishments and other places where inflammable matter is kept in large quantities. Such places of business have to secure special permits.

But it is in their applications to private garages that the rules are extremely rigid. In his notice to the public, the fire marshal warns all to know the law and comply with its requirements. A full and cautious compliance will cause less inconvenience and cost than an effort to defend a single violation. If you don't comply your neighbors and others will find it out. He law-abiding, and help conserve our property and resources from loss, this is elementary and effective patriotism," he says.

Another rule which applies to private garages is that at all times they must contain two iron buckets of at least one gallon capacity filled with dry sand. Some questions asked in connection with the notice of the fire rules, which may puzzle bachelor owners of automobiles to answer, are as follows:

"A few questions: A housekeeping good? Are your cellar, your attic, your backyard and your outbuildings in proper order?"

There are nine separate rules applying to the storing of gasoline, filling of tanks and of lights and tanks are being filled and providing other precautions for preventing fire. Information and instructions regarding these rules and regulations may be secured upon application to the fire marshal at the territorial treasurer's office.

REGISTRAR MERRIAM
RESIGNS—GOVERNOR
SELECTS SUCCESSOR

Capable Head of Important Bureau
Steps Out After Fourteen Years of Service

WHO TO NAME HAS
PUZZLED THE BOURBONS

Charles H. Merriam, for more than fourteen years registrar of conveyances, has tendered his resignation to Governor Merriam, who has accepted it. A successor has already been selected, but the name of the new registrar is being withheld for the present. It will probably be announced by the Governor today.

Such is the information received through an authoritative source by The Advertiser yesterday. It is unconfirmed but authentic. Mr. Merriam will move from the big office in the Judiciary Building into the office of one of the big corporations downtown, and a new man will take over the sales and leases and mortgages.

Picking a successor to Mr. Merriam has occupied Democratic minds for the past several days. There are still some deserving Democrats unprovided for, but even in the high Bourbon circles it has been recognized that whoever steps into Merriam's shoes must be able to "carry on" in the office being one of the highest importance, demanding an expert hand, where there can be no haphazard administration. Such a man has been found.

The selection of the head of the bureau of conveyances rests nominally in the hands of the territorial treasurer, but not a syllable has leaked from Treasurer Metzger's office, such a thing as a change in the bureau had been decided upon or that Mr. Merriam had tendered his resignation.

It is known, however, that the actual selection of a new registrar has been in the hands of the Governor, although he also has failed to make public the fact that applications for a good job were in order.

Mr. Merriam likewise has been very quiet and last night he declined to discuss the matter or even state that he had resigned.

The appointment as registrar came to Mr. Merriam in 1904, after he had been connected with the office for some time previously; three years as deputy registrar and for some time before that as an expert to install a card index system, recently named for the position by the then territorial treasurer, A. J. Campbell.

Mr. Merriam has made good in every sense of the word. He is an authority on the Torren's land title system and has evolved and installed a recording system that is a model of its kind. He has always been popular with that section of the public having business to do in real estate and conveyances.

HALSEY FERULED,
JAPANESE ADMITTED

Department of Labor Holds Three
Clerks of T. K. K. Refused
Landing Are Not Laborers

L. C. Henies, local manager of the Toku Kaisha Steamship Co., which was received word from the department of labor at Washington yesterday, that three Japanese clerks, who had been sent here from Japan to work in the local office and who had been refused permission to land here by the immigration authorities, had a right to be employed here and that they were not contract laborers, as was contended by Inspector Halsey.

During the latter part of June this year six Japanese clerks were sent here to assist in the office of the Toku Kaisha Steamship Co. which was to be opened. Three of these employees were allowed to land three were refused admission to the Territory by the local immigration officials. The latter held that the three men who were refused admission were contract laborers and under the provisions of the federal law which deals with these cases admission to the Territory was refused them.

Mr. Henies, through attorneys for the steamship company which he represents, appealed from the decision of the local immigration men and furnished proof to the effect that these Japanese were experienced steamship men; that they had been in the employ of the Toku Kaisha Steamship Co. in periods ranging from three to twelve years and that their coming to Hawaii was merely a transfer from the head office in Tokio to a branch office here. Under these conditions the department of labor held that these men were not to be classed as contract laborers and called Mr. Henies and Immigration Inspector Halsey to that effect yesterday.

Rules and regulations for the importing of honor to the Islands, after the Hawaii Prohibition Act goes into effect on August 30, for medicinal, sacramental, scientific and mechanical purposes, are to be compiled at a conference of the representatives of the various liquor license boards, the attorney general and Governor C. J. McCarthy on next Tuesday.

The tentative regulations are now being drawn up by the attorney general's staff and will be submitted for approval at the meeting. It has been suggested that some territorial board be placed in charge of the importing of the necessary liquor, which is permissible under a section of the Prohibition Act. This board would then be given full authority over the distribution of the liquor in the Islands.

At present, though, there is little likelihood that this suggestion can be carried out, due to the lack of funds to pay the necessary expense. Because of this it is said some other method of distribution and importation will have to be evolved.

NEW YORK, August 3—(Associated Press)—In closing the government case in the Malvy, a Havas dispatch from Paris reports, Attorney General Wood said that while the defendant had not betrayed his country, the evidence showed that he was in part responsible for mutinies which were encouraged and brought about in the army and that for his connection with these he should be punished.

WASHINGTON, August 2—(Official)—As a part of the rehabilitation work which the American Red Cross has undertaken in France, it is announced in dispatch from Paris, half a million dollars has been appropriated to complete the installation of four hospitals for tubercular patients.

IRISH CORPORAL
GRANTED HIS LIFE

Man Landed From German Submarine
In Connection With
Sinn Fein Plots Is Saved

LONDON, August 3—(Associated Press)—Lance Corporal J. Dowling of the Connaught Rangers, who was landed on the coast of Ireland from a German submarine in April last and later sentenced to die, has had his sentence commuted to life imprisonment.

It was announced on June 10 that the man who was landed from a German submarine was Corporal Dowling, the landing having been made on April 12. He was detected, captured and imprisoned in the Tower of London.

The collapsible boat in which Dowling was landed was made of canvas with a bottom of twenty-three wooden slats each four inches wide, making the boat about eight feet in length, two feet wide and twenty inches deep. It had an inner lining of rubber fabric. When rolled up it weighed less than forty pounds. When the buoyancy chambers were pumped full of air the boat could readily support three men.

Dowling had been a prisoner in the hands of Germany and it was following his arrest that disclosures came of wide spread Sinn Fein plots, including plans for establishment of German submarine bases in Ireland and the arrest of sixty nine Sinn Fein leaders, not 500 as originally reported.

WASHINGTON, August 2—(Official)—Working on the eight billion dollar revenue bill the house ways and means committee is making steady headway. Taxes on luxuries are to be largely increased in accordance with the original plan and this will double the special taxes on manufacturers of tobacco, cigars and cigarettes. Theaters and other amusements are to be classed as luxuries and will be more heavily taxed than under the present law. Brokers will also find their taxes considerably raised.

So far as determined at the present time stamps will not be disturbed.

Included in the changes brought about and to be brought about by the incorporation of American Factors, Limited, and its absorption of the business of H. Hackfeld & Co., Limited, will be the taking of Norman Watkins from the Hawaiian Fertilizer Company, of which he is the manager, to become manager of the merchandise department of American Factors, Limited. With Hackfeld & Co. the similar position has been held by August Hamburg.

Mr. Watkins has not as yet tendered his resignation to the Hawaiian Fertilizer Company and is not to go with the new corporation until early in September. He has been the manager of the fertilizer company since March, 1912, and declined to leave that company when he was imported to do so and to succeed Ginna as manager of the Mineral Products Company properties in California.

ALL MEN OF CLASS
ONE TO BE CALLED
TO ACTIVE SERVICE

Filling of Hawaii's Quota Will Exhaust
List, Says Captain
Field—More May Be Needed

RECLASSIFICATION OF
"REJECTS" IS PROBABLE

One Thousand and Eighty-four
Are Ordered To Report at Fort
Armstrong By the Twentieth

Every Class One man under the selective draft in Hawaii is to be called to active service, according to a statement last night by Captain H. G. Field, selective draft officer, who adds that it may be necessary either to reclassify registrants in order to get enough to complete the Territory's quota, or else to call out some of the Class Two men.

Captain Field's statement was made in reply to a question as to the meaning of an Associated Press dispatch from Washington, dated yesterday, which said:

"One thousand and eighty-four men of the selective draft in Hawaii are called out to report at Fort Armstrong, Honolulu, on August 20."

On the face of it appeared that this meant the calling out of an additional thousand eighty-four men, as the orders for induction of men into the service under which the draft office is now working were received some time ago.

Captain Field, however, says positively that this is not the case but that the 1084 mentioned are for the purpose of bringing Hawaii's draft registrants up to full war strength and the order which of in the Associated Press dispatch is identical with that under which he has been working for several days.

The number, he says, is an arbitrary one, but figured exactly to exhaust the full list of Class One men in the Territory. But it will exhaust the list, he says, and, indeed, it is by no means certain that there are enough Class One men left to fill the quota.

It is probable, he says, it will be necessary either to reclassify the Class One men who have been rejected, with a view of drawing as many as possible of them into the service, or else to draw a certain number of men from Class 2. Captain Field says he is reluctant to resort to the latter alternative and hopes to be able to fill up the list out of Class One men after reclassification.

SMOKES WILL COST
MORE UNDER NEW LAW

WASHINGTON, August 2—(Official)—Working on the eight billion dollar revenue bill the house ways and means committee is making steady headway. Taxes on luxuries are to be largely increased in accordance with the original plan and this will double the special taxes on manufacturers of tobacco, cigars and cigarettes. Theaters and other amusements are to be classed as luxuries and will be more heavily taxed than under the present law. Brokers will also find their taxes considerably raised.

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AMERICAN FACTORS
SECURES WATKINS

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WILL COMPILE RULES
FOR IMPORTING BOOZE

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HOLSTEIN WILL BE
CANDIDATE AGAIN

HILO, August 2—(Special to The Advertiser) Rep. H. L. Holstein, speaker of the house of representatives, will be a candidate again for the house from Kohala, his candidacy being announced here yesterday through Senator Stephen Sizer.

The deputy fire marshal's office in the treasury office where all the fire reports will be filed and other work of this department given attention.

MALVY CHARGED WITH
CAUSING MUTINIES

NEW YORK, August 3—(Associated Press)—In closing the government case in the Malvy, a Havas dispatch from Paris reports, Attorney General Wood said that while the defendant had not betrayed his country, the evidence showed that he was in part responsible for mutinies which were encouraged and brought about in the army and that for his connection with these he should be punished.

BRITISH DOMINANCE
OF AIR IS SHOWN

LONDON, August 3—(Associated Press)—One hundred and nine enemy machines destroyed or put out of control in the weekly report of air activities issued last night.

On the Western front seventy five machines were destroyed and eleven were put out of control at a possible cost of twenty seven British aircraft and crews that are missing.

On the other fronts the British downed eighteen enemy planes and lost only two.

FORMER DUTCH VESSEL
SUNK IN COLLISION

NEW YORK, August 2—(Associated Press)—Five men missing and the captain of the steamer is dead as the result of the sinking of the Poseidon after collision with an American tank steamer off the Atlantic coast.

The Poseidon was one of the vessels which the United States took over from Holland. She was of a thousand tons registry.

TWO APPOINTED TO
BOARD OF HEALTH

Dr. Frederick E. Trotter, chief quarantine officer of the United States public health service, has been appointed as a member of the board of health to succeed H. P. Wichman, who has resigned. Another vacancy on the board of health has been filled by Governor McCarthy by the appointment of Gilbert J. Waller, Jr., to succeed his father, Gilbert J. Waller, Sr., who resigned because of his residence in the Coast.

The territorial statute requires that there be two doctors on the board of health and with the resignation of Dr. J. S. Pratt it was left with only one, Governor McCarthy and Senator S. P. Dawson, the new president of the board, have complied with this requirement by the selection of Doctor Trotter.

RED CROSS FIGHTING
TUBERCULOSIS STILL

WASHINGTON, August 2—(Official)—As a part of the rehabilitation work which the American Red Cross has undertaken in France, it is announced in dispatch from Paris, half a million dollars has been appropriated to complete the installation of four hospitals for tubercular patients.

GERMAN ADMIRALTY
STAFF SEES CHANGES

OPPENHAGEN, August 3—(Associated Press)—Admiral von Holtzendorff, chief of the German admiralty staff has been retired, it is announced in a semi-official Wolff's dispatch from Berlin. He will be succeeded by Admiral Scheer, commander of the German battle fleet.

WILSON SENDS MESSAGES

WASHINGTON, August 2—(Official)—President Wilson has sent a message of greeting to the President of Switzerland on the occasion of the anniversary of Swiss solidarity. He also sent a message to the President of Honduras expressing the gratification of the United States at the course of that country in declaring war against Germany.

LOTA WILL RUN FOR
SENATOR FROM KAUI

Rev. James K. Lota, representing Kauai in the lower house the past few sessions, will run for senator this time on Kauai, Representative James K. Kula of the same island said yesterday. Lota has been making his home in Honolulu for quite a while, hardly ever visiting the Garden Island the past two or three years.

Since first coming to the legislature Lota was ordained a minister of the Gospel and later became pastor of the Kaneohe Hawaiian Church on the other side of the island, this church being under the supervision of the Hawaiian Board of Missions.

Representative Kula was not sure about his own political future, he said yesterday, although it is also very probable that he will stand again for the house from Kauai, which he has been representing for quite some time. Kula is also making his home in Honolulu, although now and then he makes a short run across to the Garden Island.

COLDS CAUSE HEADACHES

LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE removes the cause. Used the world over to cure a cold in one day. The signa- ture of B. W. CROWE is on each box. Manufactured by THE PARIS MEDICAL CO., St. Louis, U. S. A.

LOCAL ANNOUNCEMENT SOON

The Hawaii branch of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense will probably make some definite announcement in the next ten days regarding the possibility of a training school for Honolulu.

WAR NEED FOR GRADUATES MAKES NECESSARY STUDENTS TO TAKE PLACES AT HOME

Because the Nation's reserve has been depleted by the calling of thousands of graduates from service in military and naval hospitals, it is absolutely necessary immediately to call twenty-five thousand student nurses for training in American hospitals and the call comes to Hawaii as elsewhere in the United States.

The matter has received the attention of the local division of the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense and a sub-committee is now at work seeing what arrangements can be made for the opening of a training school in Honolulu for young women who may desire to respond here to the national call.

It is possible that such a school may be opened in connection with the military departmental hospital at Fort Shafter, or at the Queen's Hospital, although there is already a nurses' training school at the latter institution.

FIELD IS BLAMED BY THE HILLO BOARD FOR DRAFT MIX-UP

Officers Reported to Have Given Orders Which Resulted in Men Being Wrongly Sent

MAJOR COOPER TAKES ISSUE WITH CAPTAIN

Big Island Men Refuse to Sit Still Under Imputation of Negligence: Ask Instructions

The Hilo draft board was acting upon instructions from Capt. H. G. Field, selective draft officer when it sent all Class 1 men to Honolulu that could be rounded up in the course of two days, according to the Hilo Tribune. This appears to determine the responsibility for the sending of a lot of men to Honolulu who were unprovided with proper induction papers.

There is also a difference of opinion over the whole subject of the men ordered from Hawaii, between Maj. Charles B. Cooper, Medical Reserve Corps, who has been in charge of the medical examinations of draftees at the mobilization camp, and Captain Field, and Major Cooper has so informed the Hilo board.

Thirteen Filipinos and Hawaiians who were sent here on Saturday by the Hilo board and absolutely without draft registration identification, except a steamer tag, were cared for by the labor bureau of the planters' association on Saturday and may be sent back to the island of Hawaii on Wednesday to be returned to their former places of occupation, unless they accept employment that may be found for them here. It is also possible that before Wednesday induction papers may be received from Hilo to apply to some of the men.

Field Was Positive

The distinct instructions from Captain Field as received in a wireless on July 26 were that all men of Class 1 must be sent to Honolulu, says the Tribune. "The captain instructed the draft board (verbally) to call every man who had been classified in Class 1, whether in the 'qualified' or deferred divisions.

"The instructions were plain and the board obeyed them. The demand for 493 men was absolute and that number absolutely would take every man in Class 1, who could be located in the short time available."

Major Cooper has taken issue with the instructions of Captain Field, and has fully concurred the East Hawaii Draft Board which followed the positive instructions of Captain Field, according to the Tribune of August 2, to send any man who was in Class 1, whether or not his height and weight were correct, or his physical examination favorable.

"The board has no intention of sitting still under any imputation of negligence," says the Tribune. "It sent the exact facts to Honolulu in plain language and asked what it was expected to do when it had two sets of contradictory orders."

"Back came word from Major Cooper that only men fully qualified as physically fit for service should be sent up for final examination. This was the original order and it stands reaffirmed in direct contradiction of two wireless messages dated July 26 and 27 from Capt. H. Gooding Field, which specifically stated that all men of Class 1, irrespective of deferred ratings, should be dispatched to Honolulu."

"These instructions Captain Field reiterated in person when here last Sunday. The local board obeyed them and then had the humiliation of learning that twenty five percent of the men sent to Honolulu had been rejected."

"Quite naturally the board felt much relieved to be informed that it was not held responsible for confusion that originated elsewhere, and yesterday it went about its duties under the new dispensation."

"As instructed by Major Cooper the physicians of the board examined physically all the men who are to leave today. Before even seventy five men could be obtained, many were rejected for obvious causes."

"Weight carried the draft officials most, for while the height of mature men remained the same as in 1917, some of their weights had either increased or decreased. The minimum weight was set at 108 pounds by Capt. H. Gooding Field in his wireless of Wednesday afternoon to the local board. Lack of time made it impossible to weigh the men again but in cases where there was a sizable weight margin over the standard weight as recorded at the time of registration, the men were included in the contingent."

"At eleven o'clock a large number of men had been summarily rejected by the local board as not attaining the standard now required. These men, however, were all in the deferred sections of Class 1 and there they will remain until something definite is learned from Honolulu as to their disposal."

"At one time in the forenoon it looked as though there would not be forty men to send, so numerous were rejections for underweight."

"However, this morning there will depart seventy-five men, an exhausting every available selective Class 1. Moreover, even these are from the original deferred classes segregated by the Medical Advisory Board which visited Hilo a few months ago and at that time physically examined all Class 1 men."

From Honolulu yesterday came a communication by mail from Captain Field stating merely that sixty four men of last Monday's contingent had been rejected. The causes given for rejections were identical with the defects first noted by the local physicians and also by the Medical Advisory Board.

Plantation Managers Hot
"Considerable indignation is shown by many employers of labor who are situated in every way to rush the draftees to Hilo on Sunday last. News

Poulsen Wireless Is Purchased By Federal Government

Federal Plant At Heeia. This Island, Included In Big Deal Which Involves Expenditure of \$1,600,000 By United States

The Federal Telegraph wireless plant at Heeia, Oahu, is now owned by the United States government, the entire holdings of the Poulsen Wireless Company having been purchased a week ago for \$1,600,000, by which the government secured the existing wireless plants all over the mainland and in Hawaii.

There are no representatives in Honolulu of the Poulsen company. Since shortly after the United States entered the war and the wireless companies here were taken over for operation by the navy department, the Heeia plant has been operated exclusively by the government, although not owning it until recently.

Lieutenant L. W. Branch, of the naval radio service, said yesterday that he knew of the proposed sale of the Poulsen plant to the government, but had not heard that the deal had been finally put through.

The confirmation of the sale came from San Francisco on Saturday, in which it was stated that the consideration of \$1,600,000 entailed the payment to the Poulsen owners of 4 1/2 percent Liberty Bonds. In addition to securing all the plants the government secures the right to use the Poulsen patents on all government wireless stations as well as vessels of the navy and ships of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

As an additional consideration the Poulsen company goes out of the operating business and confines itself to the manufacturing end. It is understood to have secured approximately \$10,000,000 in contracts from the United States government.

The Federal Telegraph Company entered the islands with its system in 1912, establishing its plant at Heeia, where three great inter-island masts were erected. The building there was small, but the plant was powerful. The company immediately began experimenting with daylight messages and was successful in launching this system, which gave the islands continuous service throughout the twenty-four hours.

According to the terms of the purchase the Poulsen method will be used on any wireless plant which the government operates, which apparently gives the government the right to operate it on the Marconi plants if it so desires.

ANOTHER MYSTERIOUS GLASS GLOBE FOUND

Is Picked Up On Shore At Kahana, Oahu

Another mysterious glass globe was picked up Saturday on the shore at Kahana, the windward side of Oahu, by Leon Tobriner, and brought to the city.

Whether the globe was used as one of a series of buoys for a fish net, or for buoying up a parcel of opium thrown over in a net from a steamer, or just what the globe is ordinarily used for, is not known to any persons who have seen it. Fishermen in the islands do not use glass globes for floating nets, although they are used along the Pacific Coast.

That it has anything to do with enemy activities is scouted as improbable. The fact remains, however, that several of these globes have drifted ashore on Kauai and this one was found alone on this island. Search was made along the shore for some distance to discover others but none was located.

The suggestion has been made that globes of this type may be connected with attempts to smuggle opium ashore, the floating product to be picked up by sea-going sampans.

The globe is about six inches in diameter, about an eighth of an inch thick and of the substance of beer bottle glass.

That sixty four had been rejected by the Army authorities could not at first be understood. When the matter had been explained, however, and it was shown that the East Hawaii draft board had simply followed instructions, the responsibility was soon placed where it belonged.

The coming of Hilo for draftees made the whole town sweat, with the police department the center of all activity. Out on the plantations much difficulty was experienced in making out the orders of the draft board.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. The Original and Only Genuine. Acts like a Charm in Checks and arrests DIARRHOEA, and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY. Also in FEVER, CROUP, AGUE, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

OLAA CONTRACT IS GENERALLY FAVORED

Form Used by That Company For Dealing With Homesteaders Expected To Be Adopted

The Olla form of contract used by that company in making arrangements with contractors and homesteaders, is the one most generally favored by both planters and the territorial administration, according to Governor C. J. McCarthy. The revised and remodelled form of contract is before the government and may be adopted early this week following a final opinion upon the complete wording by the attorney-general.

"The suggestion as to the best form of contract to follow, came from the planters themselves," said Governor McCarthy in discussing the homestead and public lands situation. "The suggestion is a beneficial one to the homesteader and satisfactory to the plantations."

The contract form, now in the hands of the governor, makes use of the word "shall" in connection with contracts. That is, if a homesteader desires to make a contract with a plantation, under the reading of the blank contract, the plantation "shall" make a contract with him. The homesteader, however, has the right to pick his mill, if it so happens there are mills in his vicinity among which to choose.

NEW DRAFT AGE PLAN EXPANSIVE

War Secretary's Proposal Will Again Fill Up Class 1 and Keep Class 2 Untouched

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Inroads upon Class 1 of the selective draft registrants in the past two weeks by the navy, marines and shipbuilding and other industries were so great that army officers today predicted that men of Class 2 will be called to the colors in September unless ages are raised by congress.

Following conferences among army chiefs in Provost Marshal General Crowder's office it was disclosed that President Wilson and Secretary Baker have approved a bill to be placed soon before congress calling for the advance of draft ages. If the draft is to be used to bolster up the labor supply of munitions plants the increase will be forty years.

The months of June and July have seen 800,000 men taken from the 1,000,000 who were in Class 1 on June 1.

Orders have been sent to the draft boards to prepare for a call of at least 900,000 men in August. About that number will be available from the men who registered last June.

Local draft boards have also been warned not to give waivers to men who wish to enter the navy, marines or necessary industrial work unless the boards are convinced that they can supply the quotas which will be sought in August.

The recent offensive in France has opened the way for widespread propaganda among the German armies. The German nation is to be told that America will have 3,500,000 in her armies this year and that 4,000,000 will be ready early in 1919.

On every side in Washington today comment was heard concerning the organization of a new division of the Labor Department to press the recruiting of men for work in the coal fields. It was openly stated that many other industries will apply soon for a similar aid in bringing the working forces of the country to the war munitions plants now hampered by lack of labor.

Members of the army general staff who have been urging greater speed in the registration of the man power of the Nation were elated when it was found that early action by congress is to be pressed by the administration.

AMERICA'S GREAT DIVER LAUNCHED

QUINCY (Massachusetts), July 25.—A submarine, and by its builders to be the largest ever launched in this country, and embodying all the latest designs in submarines, went down the ways at the Fore River plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation here this afternoon. Several thousand workers joined in a mighty cheer as the new undersea boat struck the water. She was christened the A. A. 1.

HUMAN SIGNAL TOWER

A special trench may have to be dug in France for George Bell if he is to command the train or steamship. It may save much suffering and inconvenience if you have it handy. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Adv.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Army orders issued today detail Brigadier General Henry A. Greene, formerly at Camp Lewis, Washington, to command the Philippine Department, relieving Brigadier General Robert K. Evans. General Evans is ordered home, and will be returned to the retired list.

SIGNS OF UNREST IN WASH. BOARD RAPIDLY

War Labor Board Kept Busy Adjusting Threatened Strikes; Stands for Basis 8-Hour Day

(By ERNEST G. WALKER) WASHINGTON, July 16.—(Mail Special to The Advertiser)—Labor problems seem to be flaring into constantly increasing importance at Washington. The machinery for adjustment and conciliation, which the government has been providing on an extensive scale, appears to be engaged to the limit of its capacity and yet the signs of labor unrest multiply. The national war labor board, which is the Taft-Walsh board, with headquarters in the department of labor building, is one of the very busiest places at the federal seat. It is trying to keep in touch with numerous industrial conflicts, that are now running into hundreds of strikes, or threatened strikes, in the course of the last two months.

The term "threatened strikes" is the more appropriate, because the Taft-Walsh board refuses to take up cases where workers are actually on strike, unless there is immediate agreement to return to work while the war labor board is investigating and an agreement to abide by the decision when reached. That is one of the most successful features of the board's work. But industrial troubles seem to be multiplying so rapidly that the tasks ahead loom very large.

Thus far the war labor board has proceeded with marked unanimity, which is another noteworthy feature. That is, in one of the most divided between capital and labor, they have voted unanimously on all decisions to date. The only inability to agree was upon the making public of reports by one of its subcommittees.

Accordingly the recent announcement by President Wilson that "ten disinterested persons suitable to act as umpire when drawn by lot" had been selected, was of significance only as carrying out original provisions agreed upon when the war labor board was organized. The choice of these men is precautionary against labor disputes upon which the war labor board can not unanimously agree.

Rapid Changes Indicated
However, the board has recently been making decisions that indicate rapid changes in the labor situation, as well as the exercise of very important authority. For example there was the board's decision, readjusting the existing wage schedules in eight plants, employing 3,000 men in Waynesboro, Pennsylvania, where it fixed a minimum wage of forty cents per hour "to be paid any class of workers, including common laborers."

"In the Waynesboro case" to quote the announcement made through the office committee on public information, "the award of the board gives many of the workers wage increases greatly in excess of their demands to gain which they recently went on strike. For instance, the minimum rate is fixed at forty cents per hour, while the minimum rate demanded was thirty cents per hour. Other workers are receiving as little as twenty-two cents per hour. The increase to the lowest paid men, therefore, will be eighty-one percent. Skilled workers were awarded the increases they demanded."

The war labor board thus not only appears to be well up to the standard indicated in the Waynesboro case, but it is committing itself to "the basic eight hour day." This action was justified in a recent decision affecting a controversy between the Worthington Pump and Machinery Company and its employees in a plant at East Cambridge, Massachusetts, and in a plant at Buffalo, New York. The board predicted its action for the basic day "upon a statement of the secretary of the navy that a governmental necessity existed in the plants and that the navy department favored the installation of the basic eight hour day in all plants engaged on navy work."

Strikes Are Frequent
A few weeks ago one of the larger fields of activity for the war labor board was the adjustment of labor controversies on electric trolley roads. There has been some falling off now in these cases, due, perhaps, to the many adjustments made. But employees in other branches of industry seem eager to have their cases aired before the board. Strikes or threatened strikes are occurring frequently in many quarters and, often, on government work. This is particularly notable in southern New England, particularly at Bridgeport, Connecticut, which is a manufacturing center for arms and ammunition. Of like import was the actual strike a few days ago in the Smith & Wesson pistol factory at Springfield, Massachusetts.

The war labor board is working on the Bridgeport case and conducting hearings. Its decision there is likely to have far-reaching importance to many thousands of munitions workers in various eastern states. But it is to be borne in mind that apparently the war labor board is identifying itself with a very general readjustment of wages throughout the country and with the placing of laborers, skilled and unskilled, in hundreds of various branches of industry, upon a war footing. The board is undoubtedly impelled to this course by the existing evidences of unrest, which it is seeking to quell for the general welfare and also to give the workers sufficient means to meet the higher costs of life's necessities.

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SPOTS

Kumagai Will Take No Undue Advantage, He Says

Japanese Tennis Expert Withdraws From National Championships For This Month

NEW YORK, August 4.—(Official)—Moved by a spirit of true chivalry and sportsmanship, unwilling to take advantage of the fact that the only rivals whom he had cause to dread are in the service of their country during the war, Ichiyu Kumagai, the Japanese tennis player, announces that in view of the fact that the leading tennis players of the United States are now in the army and the navy, he will not participate in the national championship tennis matches this month. It is believed that he would undoubtedly win if he should enter.

It would be unfair to those American tennis players who have enlisted and are unable to compete if I should enter," said the Japanese sportsman.

Kumagai ranks in the "first ten" tennis players in the United States, due to his excellent playing since he arrived here two years ago. Recently he successfully defended his title to the singles championship of New York State by defeating S. Kashio, also of Japan, now playing brilliantly in American tennis tournaments.

EVERY GREAT BOXER MEETS HIS MASTER

Peter Jackson Never Wiped Out the Defeat Administered by Bill Farnan

Nearly every boxer of note in the history of pugilism has been menaced by at least one rival who held the whip hand. Although Peter Jackson had a wonderfully successful career in the ring, yet there was one man he never succeeded in defeating, and that was Bill Farnan, Melbourne. In fact, Farnan once knocked out Jackson in three rounds, and in a second encounter Farnan had Jackson on the ring floor at the time the arena was rushed by a mob. Farnan was smaller than Jackson and not nearly so clever a boxer.

These battles took place in 1884 in Australia, at a time when Jackson was developing as the probable heavyweight champion of that country. Farnan claimed to be the champion of Melbourne, and the pair were matched for a title fight in that city. In the first round it seemed as if Jackson would win as he pleased, as he scored half a dozen knockdowns before the round ended.

But Farnan freshened remarkably during the minute's rest, and started the second round with a fusillade of blows to Jackson's body. These blows seemed to weaken Jackson, who lost his usual precision and speed, and he was in sore straits at the close of the round.

Just "Carried On"
Farnan continued his body attacks in the third round, and soon had Jackson in his own corner in a helpless condition.

Farnan then let go a heavy right that caught Jackson on the side of the head and brought him down. As he failed to arise in ten seconds, Farnan was declared the winner.

Jackson asked for another match, and Farnan consented. The meeting took place in Sydney. In the fourth round Farnan drove a hard blow to the stomach and Jackson went to the floor. At this point a mob rushed into the ring and stopped any further boxing by the principals.

Under the rules the referee ordered a resumption of the battle within seventy-two hours, but Jackson's second, Farnan drove a hard blow to the stomach and Jackson went to the floor. At this point a mob rushed into the ring and stopped any further boxing by the principals.

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YOUNG GIANT, SEVEN FEET THREE, ANSWERS CALL

TACOMA, July 19.—Tacoma will send a young giant into the National Army when Ralph E. Madsen, twenty-one years old, is called for service. He is seven feet, three inches tall. Madsen is advertising shows, using his great height to advantage. He weighs 210 pounds and was born in Kansas, where his parents still reside.

"Down on the old home farm the folks fed me real food and it made me grow tall," Madsen told the draft board. "I am ready to go, and I think I can be of some use in the big forces with my altitude."

Are You Going on a Journey?
Chaparrin's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy should be packed in your hand baggage when going on a journey. Change of water, diet and temperature all tend to produce bowel trouble, and this medicine cannot be secured on board the train or steamship. It may save much suffering and inconvenience if you have it handy. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Adv.

INDIANS AND RED SOX BREAK EVEN

Browns and White Sox Win Double-Headers, While Senators and Tigers Split Theirs

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING
P. W. L. Pct.
Boston 101 90 41 .594
Cleveland 103 58 44 .569
Washington 100 55 45 .550
New York 98 48 50 .490
Chicago 98 47 51 .480
St. Louis 99 46 53 .465
Detroit 100 44 56 .440
Philadelphia 98 40 58 .408

Yesterday's Results
At Detroit—Washington 7, Detroit 0 (first game); Detroit 7, Washington 6 (second game).
At Cleveland—Boston 2, Cleveland 1 (first game); Cleveland 2, Boston 0 (second game).
At Chicago—Chicago 7, Philadelphia 6 (first game); Chicago 3, Philadelphia 2 (second game).
At St. Louis—St. Louis 7, New York 6 (first game); St. Louis 5, New York 3 (second game).

How Series Stands
St. Louis 4, New York 0.
Cleveland 3, Boston 1.
Washington 2, Detroit 1.
Chicago 2, Philadelphia 2.

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

With but one single exception, all of the eight games of the four double-headers staged by the American League yesterday resulted in close scores, seven runs being the most scored by any one team in a single game.

At Cleveland the visiting Red Sox managed by Ed. G. Barrow and Lee Fohl's Indians broke even for the honors of the day, the two games being the closest played in the whole circuit. Boston won the first contest of the afternoon, 2-1, while Cleveland turned the tables and carried off the second battle, shutting the Red Sox out by a 2-0 score.

The Griffith Senators and Hughie Jennings' Tigers also broke even in their double-header at Detroit, Washington won the first game easily, blanking the Detroit bunch by a 7-0 score, while in the second the Tigers just barely nosed out a victory over the Senators by a 7-6 score.

Playing at home, the White Sox awoke and won a double victory from the visiting Athletics. Chicago took the first game by the close score of seven to six runs, and the second by the smaller but equally as close a score, 3-2.

That Yankee slump is still going strong, for the New York team lost all four games played in the present series with St. Louis.

Cleveland has taken three of the four games with Boston, and Washington also walked off with three of the four games with Detroit, while Chicago and Philadelphia are even to date, each have won and lost two games.

The present series closes today.

BOB EVANS SAYS ALL ARE STRONG FOR BOXING

Bobby Evans, the former Portland, Oregon, boxing promoter, who is now in the service at Fort McDowell, says that his former pastime is doing great things for the soldiers in training there, and he is very enthusiastic over the fact that he is slowly learning to be a real soldier.

"I have nearly completed my preliminary training, only a few more weeks to go and expect to be on my way over there. Of course, I don't mean that I know it all or have it down to a fine point, as it will take a good many more days to perfect that which I have already been taught."

"There are two things that I especially like. One is the hand grenade throwing and the other is the bayonet exercises. The bayonet work especially appeals to me and I think I could easily take care of myself if out in No Man's land face to face with a German."

"Had my first boxing class the other day and there was a mighty happy bunch of pupils when time was called, for I surely put them through a lot of work. Those who failed to put the proper snap into their work were made to come out of their trance in short order."

"Am not crazy about teaching boxing, as it takes a good deal of my time and I want to learn the art of soldiering above all other things—and, take it from me, there is a good deal to learn."

"I would like to have a large class of men who are opposed to boxing. It would please me to take charge of this bunch for about 15 minutes, after I had been called down for making some little mistake in my drill classes, for I know I could instill more fight in them, as well as making them the best boosters the boxing game ever had."

"That is what boxing does for the

SUGAR FACTORS, SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS INSURANCE AGENCY

Castle & Cooke, Limited

Fulton Iron Works, of St. Louis Babcock & Wilcox Company Green's Fuel Economizer Company Chas. C. Moore & Co., Engineers

MATSON NAVIGATION COMPANY TOYO KISEN KAISHA

Get On—a money-saving basis. This is especially a time for curtailment of expenses.

Save! We pay 4% interest on savings accounts.

Bank of Hawaii, Ltd. Corner Fort and Merchant Streets

CANADIAN-AUSTRALASIAN ROYAL MAIL LINE

Regular Sailings to BRITISH COLUMBIA (change at Victoria, B. C., for Seattle; Vancouver is connecting point for passengers by CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY to or via St. Paul, Chicago or Montreal), FIJI, NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA.

Theo. H. Davies & Co. Ltd. KAAHUMANU STREET

CASTLE & COOKE Co., Ltd. HONOLULU, T. H.

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Ewa Plantation Co. Wailuku Agricultural Co., Ltd. Apka Sugar Co., Ltd. Fulton Iron Works of St. Louis Blake Steam Pumps Western Centrifugals Babcock & Wilcox Boilers Green's Fuel Economizer Marsh Steam Pumps Watson Navigation Co. Planters' Line Shipping Co. Kohala Sugar Co.

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

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

SEMI-WEEKLY. Issued Tuesdays and Fridays (Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, T. H., as second-class matter) SUBSCRIPTION RATES Per Year \$2.00 Per Year (foreign) \$3.00 Payable Invariably in Advance.

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C. S. CRANE, Business Manager.

boys here—it gives them confidence not only in themselves but in their comrades as well. To give you an idea of how popular boxing is here, I can truthfully say that I never heard any one complain about the boxing lessons. The boys all consider it great sport, no matter how hard they are made to work, and always finish with a smile on their faces. That is one of the greatest compliments the boxing game has ever received, in my opinion.

"Tell any of my friends that I am feeling fine and hope it won't be long until I cross the Rhine."

There will be a general feeling of mortification through the Islands if the charges against the Hawaiian swimmers of padding their expense accounts during their mainland tour are proven, says the Maui News of Wailuku editorially in last Friday's issue. Press dispatches state that if the charges are sustained Kahanamoku, Kruger and Lane will be barred from further participation in athletic events in the Middle States. It is