

By Treasurer  
SEP 16 1918

**YESTERDAY'S WEATHER**  
U. S. WEATHER BUREAU  
August 8, 1918—Last twenty-four hours' rainfall, .00. Temperature, Min. 77; Max. 83. Weather, Partly, Cloudy.

# Hawaiian Gazette

**FOOD FORECAST FOR TODAY**  
One Meatless and One Wheatless Meal

VOL. LII, NO. 64 HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1918.—SEMI-WEEKLY. WHOLE NUMBER 4763

## ALLIES SMASH PRINCE RUPRECHT'S LINE Ten Thousand Prisoners and Hundred Guns Taken BLOW IMPERILS WHOLE OF HUN LINE

### ADVANCE OF SIX MILES IS SCORED

#### Amiens Front Flares In Battle—Tanks Lead Charging Tommies

LONDON, August 9—(Associated Press)—In a grand offensive along a twenty-eight-mile front, north and south of the Somme, the French and British scored a great victory yesterday, taking upwards of ten thousand prisoners, many guns and great stores of supplies.

The advance was general from the Avre River, at Braches, north to the neighborhood of Morlan-court, the British Fourth Army and the French First Army taking part. The Germans have been driven back for an average of over six miles along the entire front, with the Allied center being driven ahead for nearly eight miles.

#### SCURRY IN FLIGHT

The enemy's motor transports are scurrying in flight and three of Prince Ruprecht's divisions have been smashed. These are the twenty-seventh, the forty-third and the hundred and eighth, while the hundred and seventeenth division, which had reached this front only on Wednesday night, was caught in the swirl of the Anglo-French advance and badly cut up.

General Haig, reporting last night on the success of the drive, said: "The French, Canadians, Australians and English stormed the enemy's front along twenty miles, from Braches to Morlan-court. We have reached the Chipilly, on the Somme, and from thence the new line runs south-east to Framerville, in the center of the advance, and southwest to Caix. We gained our final objective on practically the entire front. Tonight our cavalry and fast tanks are pursuing the enemy."

No estimate of guns captured or material taken had been made, Haig said.

#### ALLIED LOSS SMALL

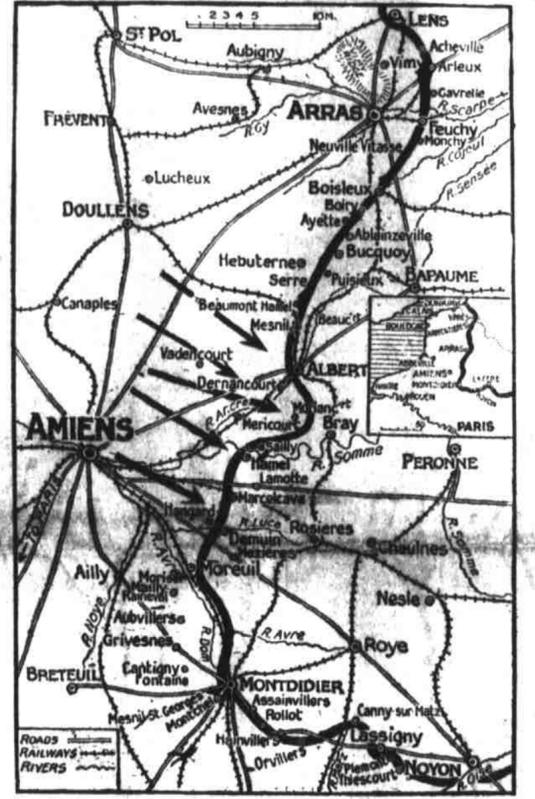
The Allied loss is reported by correspondents as exceptionally small.

The attack was launched at five o'clock in the morning, the British shock troops advancing towards Cerisy-Gailly, just south of the Somme, and the French making a simultaneous drive towards Demuin and Aubercourt, on the south bank of the Luce River. The British, who used many tanks, preceded their infantry and tank advance by only three minutes of concentrated shell fire against the German first lines. The French spent forty minutes in artillery preparation.

At Moreuil and Moriel, on the Avre, the German offered terrific resistance to the French, while the British met with their strongest resistance near Morlan-court, on the very north end of the battlefield. The French smashed down the resistance and advanced rapidly, reaching Plessier Rosainvillers, southeast of Moreuil, by yesterday afternoon, a gain of more than seven miles. The British fought at Morlan-court all day, the Germans retreating at this point stubbornly and making repeated furious and fruitless counterattacks.

Elsewhere along the front the resistance was nominal, the tanks crushing out the machine gun nests and leading the way, while the Allied artillery was kept moving forward throughout

THE Amiens front, where the French and British yesterday launched a powerful offensive that smashed the Huns along a twenty-mile battle line, driving them back for from five to seven and a half miles, with heavy losses in men and material.



### BOLSHEVIKI FALL BACK BEFORE ALLIES' ADVANCE

WASHINGTON, August 8—(Associated Press)—Before the advance of the Allies in Northern Russia, which has been organized in a government which covers six states or provinces, the Bolsheviki are falling back.

Following the landing of strong Allied forces on the East side of the White Sea they occupied Archangel, shelling out the Bolsheviki forces from the vicinity of the port. These withdrew across the Dvina River and the Allies are now progressing rapidly south in the direction of Volokga. The Bolsheviki force which was dislodged at Archangel consisted of 8000 men and large stores of supplies were taken.

It is estimated that to the north of the Gulf of Finland and far to the West of Archangel there are left

### LOUISIANA CHANGES INTO DRY COLUMN

BATON ROUGE, Louisiana, August 9—(Associated Press)—Reconsidering its vote of last May when the state of Louisiana through its legislature voted against the constitutional amendment which will make the Nation dry, the legislature in special session yesterday rescinded its action and went on record as the twelfth state to favor national prohibition.

As the record now stands twelve states have ratified the proposed amendment and none is on record against it.

### BERLIN HAS VERY LITTLE TO REPORT

BERLIN, via London, August 9—(Associated Press)—Yesterday the British forced their way into our positions between the Aisne and Avre Rivers.

Between Soissons and Rheims artillery has been revived intermittently.

### STRENGTH OF FOCH SHOWN IN NEW WAY

#### Landing Right and Left and Keeping Foes On the Move

WASHINGTON, August 9—(Associated Press)—The greatest significance is attached here to the news from France that a Franco-British offensive in force has been launched against the armies of the Crown Prince Ruprecht, while the German Crown Prince, is being battered back along the Vesle by another Allied offensive. The significance comes in the demonstration that General Foch now has a sufficient force at his command to undertake two offensive movements and to sustain them.

Attacked as they are on two main fronts, the Germans are not now able to draw reserves from one section to another as they have been doing, while the reserves which Ruprecht has already sent to the Aisne front, to the relief of his imperial cousin, cannot now be withdrawn to support his own threatened lines.

Ready on Lys

It is believed here that if reserves are brought by Ruprecht to the Somme from the Lys the British will immediately attack there and flatten out that sector, while if the Somme line is not materially strengthened it may be driven back to the St. Quentin line, with certain heavy losses in the retreat.

The advance scored yesterday places the Allies astride of the Villers-Bretonneux-Chaulnes railroad, which has been used by the Germans to feed their Amiens and Montdidier salients, and this seizing of the railroad threatens the entire German line now from the North Sea to Rheims.

### JUGO-SLAVS LOOK TO AMERICANS FOR AID

SEATTLE, August 8—(Official)—Dr. Hinko Hinkovitch, leader of the southern Jugo Slavs, in a speech here today, said: "Austria-Hungary must not survive the war. She must disappear as an empire to ensure the security and future of the human race."

America has spread a new gospel for all mankind. She is the savior of the race. Every liberty-loving nation looks to her and I personally wait for the time when she will see to it that the future states of the world will be ruled by justice, not by force—but Austria-Hungary must not survive."

### WILL UNITE IN AID FOR THE RUSSIANS

LONDON, August 9—(Associated Press)—Great Britain and France will join with the United States in efforts to rehabilitate Russia, it is outlined in plans heretofore announced in Washington. They will also send commissions commercial, agricultural and legal experts as well as Red Cross units. These will go to Siberia as will the United States Commission.

Announcement of the bank of Great Britain and France was made to the house of commons by Sir Robert Cecil.

### NEWS GATHERING HELD ESSENTIAL INDUSTRY

WASHINGTON, August 8—(Associated Press)—Discussing the new draft proposals, Secretary of War Baker said today that the business of news-gathering is an indispensable industry. He said that the handling of the news paper workers under the draft law will depend, in each case, upon the individual facts, and the possibilities as to replacement of those engaged in the business by men or women outside the draft ages. Where elders are available, the younger men will not be exempt.

GENERAL MATSUKAWA, whom local Japanese believe is the man who will lead the American-Japanese expedition into Siberia. He is a Russo-Japanese veteran and regarded as one of the leading strategists of Japan.



### JAPANESE PICK GENERAL MATSUKAWA AS LEADER

General T. Matsukawa, who has been recently relieved by Lieutenant-General T. Utsunomiya as the commander of the Japanese garrisons in Korea, is all probability will be named as the supreme commander of the American-Japanese expedition in Siberia, according to information received here by the Nippo Jiji, printed in that paper yesterday.

The information which was received is much confirmed a Tokyo cablegram to the Hawaii Hoki to the effect that the authority to appoint a supreme commander of the joint American-Japanese forces has been given to Japan.

General Matsukawa, who is slated as the commander in chief, is a veteran of the Russo-Japanese war. He is regarded as one of the most eminent strategists in the army circles of Japan.

General Matsukawa was relieved as the commander of the Korean garrisons on July 24, presumably to make possible a later appointment as the head of the Allies' military activities in Siberia.

### GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF PACKERS ASKED

WASHINGTON, August 8—(Associated Press)—The federal trade commission today recommended to President Wilson that the government acquire the control of the principal stockyards, refrigerator cars and cattle cars, to destroy the monopoly which the commission declares such great firms as Swift & Company, Armour, Wilson, Cudahy and Morris concerns have exercised not only on meats but on other necessary foods.

The report declares that the companies used their powers unfairly and illegally to manipulate livestock markets, repress interstate and international food supplies, control the prices of dressed meats and other necessary foods, and defraud both producers and consumers.

The report also declares that the companies secured through misuse of their powers special privileges from railroads, stockyards, and municipalities, and that the companies because of this misuse of their powers are producing

### IRON ORE SHIPMENTS SURPASS ALL RECORDS

WASHINGTON, August 8—(Official)—More iron ore is being moved from Lake Superior mines than ever before, says an announcement of the federal ship ping board. In the month of July 1918, 600,000 tons were moved, breaking all previous records. This huge shipment of iron ore is the necessary steel for war purposes.

### VESSLS TORPEDOED IN EUROPEAN WATERS

WASHINGTON, August 8—(Associated Press)—The American steamer *Horand* and the British steamer *Horand* have been sunk by submarines off the French coast. No details of the sinking have been received.

## NO VOLUNTARY ENLISTMENTS IN ARMY AND NAVY ALLOWED

Pending Amendment To Draft Law All Must Wait Lest Industries of Country Be Thrown Into Great Confusion

### NEW REGULATIONS TO BE REALLY SELECTIVE

Those Who Will Be Within New Age Limits Must Await Call To Colors—Three Hundred Thousand Drawn During August

WASHINGTON, August 9—(Associated Press)—Voluntary enlistments in the army and the navy have been suspended by Secretary of War Baker and Secretary of Navy Daniels, respectively, pending the passage of the amendments to the Selective Draft Law which are expected to extend the age limits for registrants to eighteen and forty-five years from twenty-one to thirty-one years, the present provision of the law. It is expected the amendments will pass and that passage may be secured during the present month.

### PROTECT INDUSTRIES

It is announced in this connection that enlistments are suspended for the purpose of preventing disruption of the industries of the country in the rush of enlistments which promised to follow the announcement of intention to extend the draft age limits. Thousands of men over thirty-one years and other thousands of youths between the age of eighteen and twenty-one were preparing to "beat the draft" by entering the service of the country before they could be called. Such great numbers, taken from various industries would have had the effect of disturbing the business affairs of the country seriously.

### TRULY SELECTIVE

It is the intention of the war department, with the passage of the legislation empowering the President to call to the Colors men between eighteen and forty-five years, regulations which will make the service truly selective and to insure the keeping of men employed in the war industries where they are now proving of great use to the country. There are men between twenty-one and thirty-one years who are needed at home in the conduct of the war and there are men between the ages of thirty-one and forty-five similarly needed.

### CALLS ISSUED

One hundred thousand registrants from forty-three States were yesterday called by Provost Marshal General Crowder. These are to entrain on August 22. In addition to these 30,207 negroes from twenty-one States are called to the Colors, to entrain on August 30. These calls bring the total for August up to about 300,000 the figures which it was previously announced were contemplated by the August calls.

### NEITHER HAWAII NOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA IS INCLUDED IN EITHER OF THESE TWO CALLS

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(Continued on Page 3.)

# SUGAR and PLANTATION

## AMERICAN FACTORS IS LIKELY TO BE OVERSUBSCRIBED

Demand is Exceeding Expectations Especially With Persons of Small Means

### WHAT AUTHORITY TO ISSUE REALLY MEANS

Approval By War Finance Committee Approves Character of Business of Concern

Indications are multiplying that the applications for trust certificates for the shares of American Factors, Limited, will result in an oversubscription. Applications continue to pour in steadily and one of the most gratifying features has been the interest shown by the smaller investors, those who say they never had an opportunity to get in at the organization of a sugar company before.

Had there been time given to mainland investors there can be no doubt that the issue would have been very heavily oversubscribed but mainland applications will be limited by the shortage of time, fifteen days being the limit for the subscription books to be left open.

**What Approval Means**  
American Factors, Ltd. hold the unique position of being the first corporation in the Hawaiian Islands to apply to the recently created "Capital Issues Committee" at Washington for the privilege of disposing of its \$5,000,000 of capital stock.

A number of inquiries have reached the office of the Trust Co. Ltd. as to just what the statement means which has appeared at the head of all advertising of the American Factors, Ltd.

"Passed by the capital issues committee as not incompatible with the National interest, but without approval of legality, validity, worth or security."

Recent legislation created a new instrumentally known as the capital issues committee—whose function is to pass on all capital issues of securities of \$100,000 or more. No corporation or association may borrow in the open market over \$100,000 on bonds or other securities unless first obtaining the approval of the capital issues committee.

**Purpose of Committee**  
The objects of the creation of the capital issues committee were several. Foremost was to conserve the resources of the country so that funds would be available for investment in corporations which are essential to the needs of the country, war production and other essentials to the successful conduct of the war. Without authorization of the committee corporations are not permitted to issue additional stock or to further bond their properties. It is purely an emergency affair designed to provide ample funds and credits for the war.

The committee decides whether it is compatible with national interests that securities shall be issued or offered for subscription. Nothing done or omitted by the committee however is construed to approve the legality, validity or

## Alexander & Baldwin Fill Vacancies Upon Board of Directors

Made necessary by the death of President J. F. Cooke, of Alexander & Baldwin there was a re-adjustment made in the officers of the company and its subsidiary organizations at the special meeting of stockholders yesterday. It was expected in some quarters that John Waterhouse, who has taken such an active part in the affairs of the company during recent years, would be the new president, but W. M. Alexander, of San Francisco, was elected head of the company, the management here being placed with Mr. Waterhouse.

The other officers are H. A. Baldwin, of Maui, first vice-president; John Waterhouse, second vice-president and manager, and C. R. Hemmaway, treasurer and assistant manager. F. F. Baldwin and John Guild, who has been and is still secretary of the company, were elected directors to fill the vacancies on the board resulting from Mr. Cooke's death and the call to service of J. R. Cook.

At the meeting of the board of directors of the Maui Agricultural Company John Waterhouse was elected first vice-president, C. R. Hemmaway, treasurer, and John Guild a member of the board of directors.

Some changes were also made in the officers of the McBryde Sugar Company, Ltd., when John Waterhouse was elected first vice-president, W. F. Frazar, first vice-president; C. R. Hemmaway, treasurer and John Guild, director.

The result of the election of officers by the board of directors of the Hawaiian Sugar Company yesterday made John Waterhouse president of the company in place of J. F. Cooke; C. R. Hemmaway, treasurer, and John Guild, a member of the board of directors.

security of an issue approved for the legality and validity of matters for the courts to determine. Neither is it to investigate the finances of the proposed corporation or the corporation which increases its securities issues. Its purpose is to determine whether money used as it is proposed to use the funds so to be raised will be for the benefit of the country and the conduct of the war.

**Dividend Possibilities**  
As to the matter of earnings and dividends, even with a heavy excess profit tax such as is now proposed, of eighty percent flat on excess earnings, American Factors Limited can count on paying handsome dividends. The pre-war profits, average profits for the three years preceding the war, of H. Hackfeld & Company were \$650,129.49 or thirteen percent on the capital of American Factors. Last year earnings were \$1,001,624.22 or 21.31, 49.73 per cent of the profit earnings of H. Hackfeld & Company. Even should the proposed tax be levied on excess profits, the company would still be able to pay dividends of approximately seventeen percent on the earnings.

Estimates of those most interested have been more conservative and they freely forecast twelve percent or more.

**PROFITS SMALLER**  
The Federal Sugar Refining Company reports \$2,172,944 profits for the year, while last year it was \$2,227,463. The year ended May 25th.

It is said that an entire barge unit capable of carrying 15,000 tons of cargo will be operated at less cost than a single steamer carrying only half of this amount of freight. One of the barges will carry not to exceed five men, while a steamer carrying this tonnage requires not less than twenty-five men in her crew, in addition to the high-priced officers.

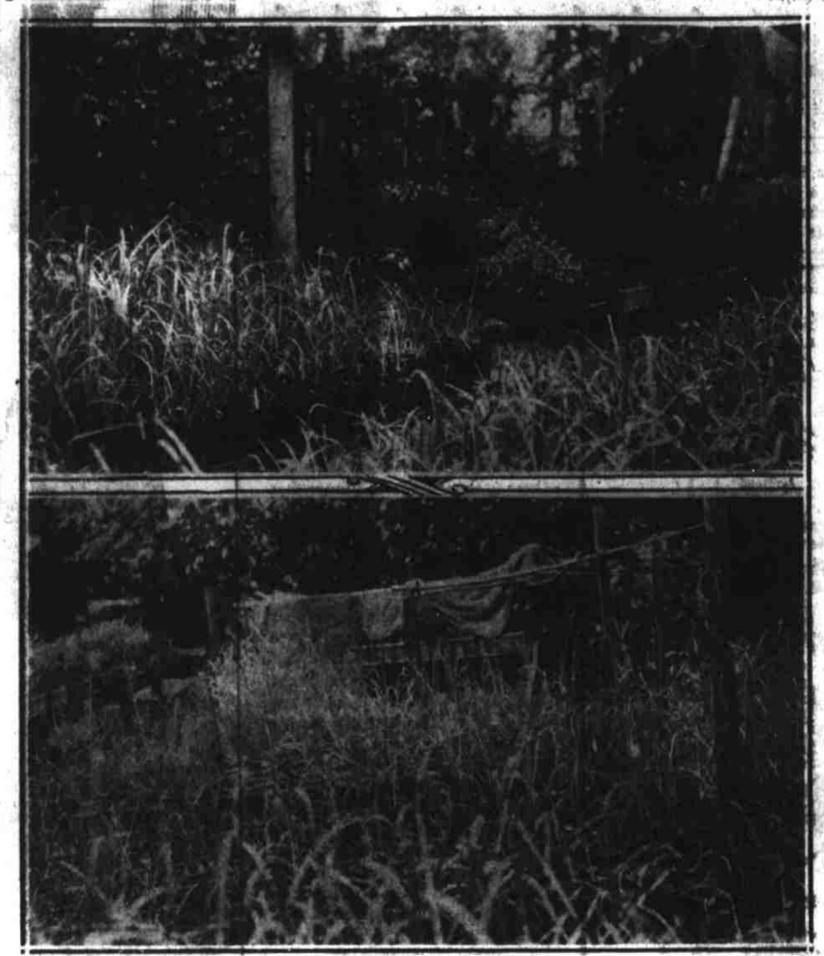
The men responsible for the new company are certain that the keenest competition of Japanese or other foreign lines cannot operate successfully against the handicap, and this will materially assist America to sustain its supremacy as a maritime nation on the Pacific.

**WILLIAMS TO TAKE SEATTLE PASTORATE**  
Rev. J. H. Williams, acting pastor of the Central Union church, will leave about the middle of September to take charge of the pastorate of the Pilgrim Congregational church of Seattle. With the departure of Mr. Williams, the Central Union church will be without a regular pastor for a short period, as Rev. Albert Palmer, the pastor of the church, left for the mainland in July to do three months in Army Y. M. C. A. work and is not due back here until the latter part of October.

The interim between Mr. Williams' departure and Mr. Palmer's return will probably be filled by the pastor from other Honolulu churches.

**CHICAGO, July 27** Harry Greb of Pittsburgh defeated Eddy McGoorty of Camp Grant this afternoon in a ten round decision bout for the middle weight championship of the service.

**PLANTING** of the young cane is now in progress on most of the plantations, to mature eighteen months hence. These pictures show young seedling cane growing at the nursery maintained by The Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Experiment Station at Wailuku. These experiment stations, at Wailuku and in Honolulu, are highly important features of the work of the Experiment Stations. In these pictures are shown splendid growth attained under ideal conditions.



## Hoover Cites Sugar In Giving His Views On Subject of Taxation

**WASHINGTON, July 11**—The letter of Food Administrator Hoover to Senator Simmons, chairman of the senate Finance committee, in response to the latter's request for Hoover's views in connection with the excess profits feature of the new war revenue measure, has attracted a great amount of attention here, as it undoubtedly will throughout the country. It is generally commented upon as the most concise and statesmanlike definition of the proper function of excess profits taxation that has been submitted to Congress.

**Cites Sugar As Illustration**  
Aside from the general importance of Mr. Hoover's statement, it is of particular interest to the sugar industry. The food administrator cites sugar to illustrate the method by which the taxation of profits can be utilized to prevent the earning of unduly high returns by companies occupying exceptionally favorable positions, while enabling the representatives of the government to fix prices and trade agreements in such a way as to encourage production of essential commodities. The statement set forth by Mr. Hoover may be accepted as defining his position on the general subject of price regulation and as indicating his desire to see a price established for sugar and other essential commodities that will tend to maintain production at the level demanded by war time requirements. On this subject Mr. Hoover said:

**Maximum Production Essential**  
"In the face of shortage—and we are short of most commodities today—maximum production is positively essential. In government regulation, to safeguard production, all profits or prices must be based either directly through price or indirectly through profits, on the stimulation of production. The consequence is that it is necessary to set these standards sufficiently high to maintain and stimulate a certain level of high-cost producers. There is, however, a point in profits or prices where the increase in production is not commensurate, and restraint is needed to prevent a height where the people of more limited means can no longer buy. This is conservation for the rich and not for the poor. On the other hand, neither the cost nor the profits in any two units of production will be the same, and while the high-cost producers may be limited to low margins, the low-cost producers under those conditions will make profiting profits. While I am convinced that regulation of the type suggested by many executive departments is fundamentally essential to prevent runaway markets and vicious speculation, I can see no remedy for the intermediate situations

below such regulations, except a graduated excess profits tax that will restore that excess of profits made from public necessity back to the public. It is my belief from an intimate contact with many industries that such a course of enlarged taxation will be patriotically supported by them.

**Sugar a Case In Point**  
"A good case in point is sugar. If sugar were unregulated by agreement, the price would, in the face of this world shortage, go to twenty cents per pound, as it has in countries where no restraint exists. As the American people consume eight billion pounds, such a rise in price would cost the consumers \$800,000,000. The great majority of producers, manufacturers and the public agree that restraint is essential. In considering the costs of production we find that a certain level is necessary to protect the high-cost producer. Yet at this level a minority of the best factories will be earning profits of from 40 to 100 percent upon their investment. This minority creates the impression of profiteering. Their profits are inordinate. While the public can receive its major protection through the measures taken, the correction of this minority profiteering can only be remedied by strong or taxation of war profits.

**Can Be Reached By Taxation**  
"It is always possible that either certain favorable situations and manufacturing conditions will make undue profits and that unpatriotic men will violate regulations or agreements. The latter can, and will, be reached in the food trades when a sufficient period of permit of action based on just procedure has been covered. The abnormal profiteering of the favorably situated producer can be reached by taxation, unless, by regulation, we take the risk of curtailing production and the demoralization of the economic conditions of the country. Furthermore, if such increased taxation were imposed, it would enable regulation to be carried out with a more liberal hand and less friction.

**Feature Overlooked**  
"There is one feature in all regulation of profits—in food trades particularly—that is sometimes overlooked. These trades are nearly all seasonal and they are in the vast majority dealing with perishable products. By taking a few months during which their profits may appear large, but they must face largely reduced profits or even losses over the balance of the year. This is particularly true in grain and vegetable handling, and in cereal-milling trades. Regulated margins, while placed at levels high enough to cover risks and inequalities in earnings, and the excess profits of the more fortunate operators can only be further equalized by strong taxation of war profits.

**Find Limit Small**  
The twenty-five pound limit for housewives buying sugar is making them all sit up and take notice. From Maine to Oregon they are figuring how to make this do and the fruits are not going to be over sweet. But the Food Administration knows what it is about and the people fall into the cheerfully on the whole if we are to believe newspaper reports.

**STUDENT OFFICERS IN TRENCHES ALL NIGHT**  
The students of the officers' training camp at Schofield Barracks were in the trenches at the H range last night working out an attack and defense problem. They are devoting most of this week to work in and around the trenches. The last two weeks of this month will be devoted to acquiring a detailed knowledge of the preparation and handling of company papers. The camp closes on September 1.

## Four Vessels May Bring Labor From Philippines

Would Not Fully Believe Shortage In Islands But Would Have Some Effect In Time of Serious Trouble Such As Now Exists

Planters are going on, doing the best they can with the reduced labor forces that have been left them after the call of the draft and of the guard. So far as has been announced no steps have been taken looking to the holding of present labor and the securing of new labor other than the calling of attention to the selective draft officer to the fact that Filipinos arrived here since July 31 of last year are not eligible for registration.

Not eligible for registration, it is held, means that they can under no circumstances be inducted into the draft. If they are not eligible for registration they cannot waive exemption for they cannot be put into a position to do this until registered. This will probably mean several hundred laborers from being taken, may send some back to plantations already taken.

It has been said frequently that labor is available for here in both Porto Rico and the Philippines but there has not been transportation to bring such labor here. Recently it was announced that four vessels that formerly took sugar from this port are to take sugar from the Philippines. Why, it is asked, cannot these four vessels on every trip bring labor here to relieve the shortage. They will carry the sugar cargo to the mainland but might well stop here with a steamer cargo of laborers.

This plan would seem to offer a partial relief to a serious problem and it may be that the planters have already taken the matter up with the proper authorities. It is possible that Mr. Mead of the labor bureau, has done this in Washington. If such is the case it would explain why a greater number of laborers have been employed here. Investigation by the labor bureau has shown that there are few Filipinos about Honolulu that could be brought to the plantations and that the bulk of the Philippine labor does not care to go to the fields and would require a "work of fight" regulation to make them do so. Under the circumstances there appears no relief unless transportation can be secured from the Philippines as these four vessels would seem to offer. They could not bring in the necessary 3500 but they could alleviate conditions to the full extent of their combined passenger carrying accommodations.

## NITRATES SOUGHT BUT NOT YET SECURED

Cable messages are being exchanged between here and Chile and here and San Francisco and Washington in an effort to secure shipments of the needed fertilizer at the earliest possible date. The period during which shipments were to be suspended except for munition purposes is nearing its end and the result is an added activity and effort on the part of the fertilizer companies to relieve the shortage.

While encouragement is held out that a supply may be secured, it is understood that as yet there has been nothing that can be considered as absolutely definite. The proposition has been as thoroughly presented as possible and expectation is that some nitrates will soon be coming through though it is doubtful if a supply so large as desired will be obtainable.

## NINETY-FOUR BEET SUGAR FACTORIES TO OPERATE

There will be ninety-four beet sugar factories in operation in the United States this fall if present indications do not fail. Six factories will not run, the ones at Chico, Cal.; Fallon, Nevada; Weaverville, Iowa; Las Animas and Lamar in Colorado; and either Burley or Paul in Idaho will not operate. The great State of Utah will take the prize this year in having the largest number of factories, seventeen in number. The Tappan factory, at Washington, that has the machinery taken from Grant's Pass, Oregon, will be one of the new ones, and the Utah-Idaho Company has a new plant at Sunnyside, Whitehall, Montana, has a new factory erected by the Amalgamated Sugar Company. Marine City, Michigan, will swing a new factory into line. There are now on hundred factories in this country, also two unfinished ones at Rigby, Idaho, and one at Hamilton, Montana.

**PRICE OF SUGAR ABOUT DETERMINED**  
Food Administration Is Authority For Assertion That There Will Be Increase  
Prices for the 1919 sugar crop have been practically determined in the information that comes to Facts about Sugar in its Washington correspondence under date of July 17. At the same time the correspondent says that the question of costs and prices for Hawaii and Porto Rico have not yet been gone into. It is probable, however, that since that time the Hawaiian Planters committee has had a hearing. The Washington correspondent of Facts about Sugar wrote: "Beyond the meager intimation given in its announcement on July 11 concerning the formation of the sugar equalization board that a higher price for refined sugar was anticipated in the latter part of the year, nothing further has been forthcoming from this source as to the price situation."  
"Although not officially confirmed, there is every warrant for the statement that the probable price basis for refined for 1919 has been very nearly if not actually determined. That it will be higher than the existing price is assured, the food administration itself being the authority. How much higher it is perilous to forecast at this time."  
That the price will be established on a basis higher than 7.90 cents seems certain considering the increased costs of production and manufacture, but to what extent that figure will be exceeded no one here cares to predict.  
No further conferences on the new crop price basis for Cuban sugars have been held between the representatives in attendance at last week's meeting. Obviously the conference has been adjourned to enable the Cubans to submit a brief outlining what the increase in costs will be for the 1918-19 season as compared with 1917-18. No doubt the figures to be submitted will be of value to the American representatives, but on the other hand the opinion prevails very generally that a price agreement at an increase has been tentatively reached, subject possibly to some slight revision later.  
**Announcement Probable Soon**  
With this knowledge as a basis it is considered probable that the food administration has already formulated its ideas as to the level for the refined basis that will have to follow a higher basic price for next crop Cubans. When the change will be made and the price made public is a matter of conjecture at present, but it can be safely said that the announcement will not be very long delayed.  
According to the latest information obtainable here, there will be no conference this year between the beet sugar producers and the food administration relative to a price agreement for their new crop sugars. Originally such a conference was to have been had on June 24 at Atlantic City, but it was postponed without date at the request of the food administration.  
**Is Removed**  
It is believed that the reason why no conference will be held is the opinion of the food administration that it is not now necessary in view of the formation of the sugar equalization board, as the matter of caring for the beet sugar producers under the new price to be made will be handled by that board and will not be a matter to come before a general conference.  
One factor which is serving to delay the announcement relative to the refined price basis is the failure of producers to send in promptly their cost accounting increases. This condition is most unsatisfactory to the food administration, which even by persistent and the use of all available informative agencies has not as yet been able to arrive at all the facts regarding the cost of producing beet sugar. The producers are also dissatisfied as the delay in the determination of the matter does bring about doubts that should not exist. A prominent food administration official is reported to have said that if cost statements are speedily forwarded all uncertainty as to the price situation can be quickly cleared up.  
No price questions affecting Hawaii and Porto Rican sugars have as yet been taken up. The Philippine situation has been given considerable attention and the outlook for the producers there as to price is much brighter now than it has been for some time past.

## MAUI DOES BETTER THAN ESTIMATED

Maui Agricultural Company has run far ahead of estimates on this year's crop according to reports heard from apparently authentic sources yesterday. These reports said that the crop would exceed estimates by 3000 tons and that the 1919 crop promises to be one of the finest and best.  
Early estimates on the Maui Agricultural crop was 27,000 tons as compared with 36,000 tons last year, the reduction in estimate being made because of last year's drought. It is evident that conditions must have materially improved and that the 1919 crop has recovered from the damage which it was feared it had suffered.

JAPANESE PREPARE FOR LEGAL BATTLE ON NEW FIRE LAW

Financial Backing Being Secured To Make Test Case To Determine Legality of Regulations

TENEMENT VACATING ORDER IS ATTACKED

Clothes Cleaners and Others Required To Move Maintain Compliance Will Ruin Business

Working for legal right on the new fire laws recently promulgated by Delbert E. Metzger, territorial treasurer and fire marshal, is developing in the Japanese community and plans are under way to start a test case of the regulations, particularly the order which requires the removal from tenement premises of clothes cleaning establishments, paint and blacksmith shops, laundries, restaurants, motorcycle and coffee shops, and all other businesses considered as increasing the fire hazard.

After a round was made of the tenement, the first of this week by the fire marshal and Charles H. Thurston, the Honolulu fire department chief, an order was issued to the proprietors of all such business establishments that they would have to vacate on October 1.

As such an order requires that the businesses be removed from frame buildings, it follows that they will have to find locations in brick, concrete or other fire proof buildings. To obey these orders the Japanese owners of these businesses say they will have, in many instances in which they have of the districts in which they have Japanese State Position

Not only do the Japanese who are hit by the order maintain that they will have to lose locations which they consider essential to the carrying on of their business, but that their earnings are such that they cannot possibly pay the high rent which will be demanded in the more choice business sections, where most of the fire proof buildings are located.

Another feature of the enforced removals to which the Japanese small business men concerned do not take with any favor is the fact that their business establishments and family homes are usually in the same building. Lack of living quarters, and high price of rent, will make it prohibitive for the business firms to move their homes with their business from the Oriental districts, it is maintained.

Some of these objections and a request that an investigation be started to determine the constitutionality of the fire rules and regulations have been made to Attorney W. T. Rawlins, it is reported by the Nippon Jiji Tenement Owners' Displeased

The objection of the small Oriental business is supported also by the Japanese owners, and possibly white owners, of the tenements where so many of the little establishments are located. These tenement owners do not view the situation with any satisfaction because the spaces which will be vacated by the business firms will have to be re-let before it can be rented again for living purposes, or to the limited number of business establishments which will be permitted to continue in business in frame buildings.

Anyway, it is certain that there are plenty of Orientals who object strenuously to the fire rules and regulations and especially the October 1 vacating order, so in case it is decided to make a test case of the constitutionality of the fire laws there will be no lack of funds to secure legal support.

It is reported that a decision as to whether the test fight shall be made is to be reached at a meeting soon of all the Orientals interested.

Fire Marshal Metzger says he anticipates that such a legal fight will be made, but does not intimate that any modifications are to be made in the new rules and regulations because of this prospect.

HONGWANJI TEMPLE FUND SHORT \$10,000

The report of T. Iwanaga, treasurer of the Hongwanji mission committee which had charge of the construction of the Buddhist temple on the upper Fort Street just dedicated, shows that the committee is short of the necessary fund to an amount of over \$10,000.

The treasurer's statement of receipts and expenditures shows that the sum of \$87,611.90 was raised from among the Japanese throughout the Islands while \$99,127.73 has been spent to date for acquisition of the site, construction of the big temple, furniture, etcetera. A series of improvements to the premises and the structure will call for an additional appropriation of \$5,000. An appeal for another donation to make good the shortage will be made to the Japanese.

Write on One Side Of Paper, Warns Censor of Mails

Editor Advertiser—Please give publicity to the following notice: On and after August 15, removal by cutting will be the only form of deletion used by the United States censorship of foreign mails.

All persons using the foreign mails are hereby advised to write only on one side of the paper. Otherwise harmless matter, on the reverse side of the paper, may be cut from letters.

D. H. MACADAM, Postmaster.

Another Hurry Call For Knitted Supplies Cabled To the Local Red Cross

The Hawaiian Chapter of the Red Cross has received a cable from Washington asking immediate production of the largest possible supply of knitted sweaters and socks. Will the women of Hawaii bend all their efforts along these lines for the next month, turning in completed garments as rapidly as possible to the new Headquarters of the Supply Department at the University Club.

Wool will be supplied to those wishing to knit on Monday and, so on continually.

New sweater directions are given below and it is requested that regulations be followed as closely as possible. Sweaters should measure twenty-three inches from the center of the neck to the bottom, and from sixteen to eighteen inches across the chest. Other good directions need not be abandoned if they produce serviceable sweaters, but accurate measurements should be regarded.

BEATRICE CASTLE, Supervisor of Women's Work, A. R. C., Territory of Hawaii.

KNITTING INSTRUCTIONS FOR SWEATERS

Casting on and binding must be loose. When knitting with two needles, always slip first stitch. To measure a garment, lay it on a level surface and measure with a dependable measure (wool, metal, or celluloid, not a tape line). Terms used (applying to plain knitting with two needles): a "row" means across; a "ridge" or "rib" means across and back.

SWEATER OF HEAVY-WEIGHT WOOL

Quantity of Wool required—about one pound, or 4 hanks of 1/2 yarn. 1 pair Red Cross needles No. 3

Cast on 72 stitches. Knit 2, Purl 2 for 3 inches. Knit across and Purl back for 10 inches. Knit 1 row.

(A) Knit 6, Purl across; and Knit last 6 stitches. (B) Knit all the way across. Repeat (A) and (B) for 8 inches.

Knit across and back 8 times; (making 4 ridges). Knit 6; then Purl 1, Knit 1, for 11 stitches; Knit 6. Bind off 26 stitches for neck.

First Shoulder: Knit 6; then Purl 1, Knit 1, for 11 stitches; Knit 6. Knit 7; then Purl 1, Knit 1, for 10 stitches; Knit 6. Continue to knit and purl back and forth in this way 14 times, which leaves the wool at inner edge.

Break off wool and tie it on at neck opening for Second Shoulder: Knit 7, then Purl 1, Knit 1, for 10 stitches; Knit 6. Knit 6; then Purl 1, Knit 1, for 11 stitches; Knit 6. Continue to knit and purl back and forth in this way 14 times, which leaves the wool at inner edge.

Cast on 26 stitches; Knit 6; then Purl 1, Knit 1, for 11 stitches; Knit 6. Knit across and back 8 times (making 4 ridges).

Knit all the way across. Knit 6; Purl across; and Knit last 6 stitches. Repeat (C) and (D) for 8 inches. Knit across and Purl back for 10 inches. Purl 2, Knit 2, for 3 inches.

Bind off loosely. Sew up sides, leaving 9 inches for armholes. Single-crochet 1 row around neck and armholes.

(Neck when stretched), 11 1/2 to 12 inches. Measurements: (Across chest (not stretched), 16 to 18 inches. (Length from center of neck to bottom, 23 inches. (Please follow measurements accurately.)

COST AND SELLING PRICES ARE ASKED

Tabulated lists were sent to all of the retail and wholesale dealers of the city by Food Commissioner Child, calling for dealers to submit cost and selling prices of their merchandise, which are returnable on or before August 14.

According to the way the list is arranged, the wholesaler submits the prices of various articles as to their cost landed here. The price to the retailer is then quoted. The retailer follows the same procedure. The price he has paid the wholesaler is noted on the list and the price to the consumer is quoted. These figures are checked by the Fair Price Committee and wholesalers and retailers who are doing business on a fair margin are given a rating as "Fair Price Dealers" and are advertised. A meeting of the Fair Price Committee will be held August 15.

Several Doctors and Dentists Face Federal Prosecution

Are Violating Narcotics Law, Revenue Officials Say, By Dispensing or Prescribing Medicines and Drugs Containing Opium or Cocaine Without Registering with the Internal Revenue Office and Paying Special Tax

A number of doctors and dentists in Honolulu and throughout the Territory are disobeying the Federal Narcotics Law and rendering themselves liable to prosecution, according to a statement made at the internal revenue office. They face the prospect of a fine of not more than \$2000 or imprisonment for not more than five years, for selling, dispensing or prescribing medicines and drugs containing opium or cocaine without registering with the internal revenue office and paying special tax for the period of July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919.

The federal regulations require all persons manufacturing, selling, dispensing or prescribing these narcotic drugs to register and pay special tax of \$1.00 on or before July 1 of each year, or before engaging in such business. A penalty of fifty percent attaches for failure to pay this special tax within thirty days, with interest accruing each month.

A section of the law also prescribes a stiff fine or imprisonment, or both, for continued delinquency and any manufacturing, or in any way distributing, these drugs, is liable to this penalty upon conviction.

HONOLULU MAY HAVE CAR CONDUCTRESSES

Will Be Employed If Supply of Men Fails

Owing to the large number of vacancies in the Rapid Transit force, because of the large number of employees who have been called into the Army service through the national guard and the draft, the local traction company is seriously considering the employment of women as conductresses. It is reported that several applications from women have already been filed with the company but it is not believed by Manager Stuart Johnson that these women will be employed until all possibilities of employing men are exhausted.

The hours in this class of work are long and considerable endurance is required of candidates before they are appointed. There are still several vacancies to be filled in the car service of the Rapid Transit Co. and positions will be given to those who apply at the office and fulfill the required qualifications. It is said that platform men in Honolulu are better paid than in any part of the mainland.

More Japanese Go Than Come in June

Departures Exceed Arrivals For Month By Seventy-nine. Local Consulate Learns

Seventy-nine more Japanese have departed from Hawaii than entered in June, according to an official report of the Japanese foreign office which was received by the local Japanese consulate by the latest mail from the Orient. The number of the business men and women who have departed and entered during the month are as follows: Departed—men, 548; women, 149; total, 697. Entered—men, 129; women, 178; total, 287.

MOTORCYCLE DESTROYED

While riding the tank of his motorcycle at Kapiolani Street and Kalia Avenue last night at eight o'clock, Louis Pomroy had his machine destroyed by fire, according to the police.

Per a Weak Stomach

As a general rule all you need to do is to adopt a diet suited to your own constitution and to have your meals regular. When you find that you are often too much and when you cannot take one of Chamberlain's Tablets for sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Adv.

LIEUT. JOHN O'DOWDA, of Honolulu, who has finished his training for the aviation corps, and who was recently married at Camp Dick, is here shown sitting at the wheel of the American army airplane in which he won his right to be a pilot.



HOME OF LATE MAJOR GREEN TO BE SOLD

Property in Manoa Will Be Auctioned Off Tomorrow

Up in Woodlawn, Manoa Valley, is the beautiful house and grounds belonging to the estate of the late Major Francis Green, first head of the selective draft board of the Territory, consisting of a charming home and two acres of improved land, containing fruit trees and flowers as well as a fine vegetable garden. For the purpose of closing up the estate here the property will be placed on the auction block tomorrow morning with reserve. Captain and Mrs. Green built this place for their home at a total cost of approximately \$10,000. It has a beautiful view of mountains and sea, while its extensive grounds make it especially attractive as a residence, particularly with the modern home and its large rooms. The sale will be by the James P. Moran Company at its office, and the indications are that the property will be sold at a bargain.

HIGHER COSTS ARE FELT BY TERRITORY

During the fiscal year which ended June 30 last Hawaii received and spent more money than ever before as is shown in the annual comparative statement issued by the auditing department of the Territory. This statement shows \$1,204,284.78 and increased expenditures of \$1,772, 614. 32 are shown by the annual comparative yearly statement issued by the auditing department. The general fund cash balance is shown to be \$7,147,521 on June 30 as against \$689,308.42.

GENERAL TREAT WILL COMMAND IN ITALY

Former Commander of Hawaiian Department Is Given Detail

Major General Charles G. Treat, for nearly commander of the Hawaiian Department, immediately preceding General Wheeler, is to command the American forces which are to be brigaded with those of Italy on the Italian-Austrian front.

OUR "32ND" HAD EXCITING VOYAGE

CAMP KEARNY, San Diego, California, July 29.—The transport carrying the 32nd Infantry to San Diego from Hawaii ran without lights three nights as the result of reports that a German raider was in the Pacific steaming lanes. It became known to the 32nd because of the interior lights, except "pilot lights" in passenger vessels were darkened.

PORTUGAL PLANS TO TAKE BIGGER PART

LISBON, Portugal, July 24.—Dr. Sidonio Pais, the president of Portugal, in his message read today at the opening of parliament praised the army and the navy and said that negotiations had been entered into looking to more active participation by Portugal in the war. He justifies the reestablishment of diplomatic relations between Portugal and the Vatican and said that relations were constantly being received from Spain demonstrating the cordial friendship held by that monarchy for the Iberian republic. Dr. Pais said he had always been a republican and declared he would do his best to consolidate the republic and to follow a definite foreign policy.

GERMAN PEACE DOES NOT FILL STOMACHS

WASHINGTON, August 8.—(Associated Press)—Peace with Germany is not proving satisfying to the Finns. They are securing no food stuffs from their "friends" and are seeking aid from the United States through the intervention of Northern European neutrals who tell of the pitiable plight of Finland.

Identical notes from Norway, Sweden and Denmark have been presented at the state department asking the United States to help Finland, which is represented as gravely in need of supplies and financial assistance. Hence before the United States has hesitated about sending aid to Finland for fear any supplies would fall into the hands of Germany. The notes from the Scandinavian countries guarantee that no help will be given the Germans.

CROP FORECAST IS FULL OF GOOD CHEER

WASHINGTON, August 8.—(Associated Press)—Splendid crops, generally far in excess of the last, are forecast by the department of agriculture. The forecast shows a wheat crop of \$79,000,000 bushels and covers food stuffs other than grains.

Figures as estimated by the department are placed on winter wheat is 556,000,000 bushels, spring wheat 323,000,000 bushels, corn is 2,989,000, oats 1,428,000,000, barley 232,000,000, rye 76,700,000 bushels. Tobacco is given at 1,228,000,000 pounds, sugar beets 6,360,000 tons, white potatoes 391,000,000 bushels, sweet potatoes 84,500,000 bushels, flax 14,800,000 pounds, rice 41,600,000 pounds, hay 93,300,000 tons, apples 199,000,000 bushels and peaches 49,900,000.

CASUALTY LIST IS STILL RUNNING HIGH

WASHINGTON, August 8.—(Associated Press)—In the casualty lists which were made public yesterday there appear the names of 442, of whom 332 were of the army and 108 of the marines.

Army casualties showed 143 killed in action, sixteen dead of wounds, eight of other causes, and 112 wounded and 55 missing.

Marines: Killed in action, two; died of wounds, one; wounded, ninety-five; missing, ten.

Among the officers are: Lieutenants Fred Becker, Robert Hutchinson, Roy Parrish, Fred Pollard, George Fletcher.

Died of wounds: Maj. Poward Bear and Lieut. William Mack of the Marines.

ADVANCE OF SIX MILES IS SCORED

(Concluded from Page 1) en hampered the rapid advance of the British.

The advance, said the chancellor, was to be between four and five miles except one point, where the ultimate objective was seven miles away.

Late reports to the Eschscholze said that the number of prisoners taken had passed ten thousand and that the "booty is enormous."

TWENTY-TWO AMERICANS DECORATED IN ITALY

WASHINGTON, August 8.—(Official)—Twenty-two American Red Cross ambulance men have been awarded the Italian war cross of merit for work during the recent fighting on the Piave front, according to a despatch from Rome. Thirty-nine Red Cross men had been previously decorated by the Italian government.

SAN DIEGO WILL BUILD MANY CONCRETE SHIPS

SAN DIEGO, August 8.—(Official)—A big plant for the construction of concrete ships has been formally opened. The emergency fleet corporation official at the ceremony announced the present program contemplated building here eight 7500 ton concrete tankers to cost \$8,000,000.

COAL VEIN FOUND

SPOKANE, Washington, August 8.—(Official)—A huge vein of coal has been uncovered near here and is now being explored. A seam six and a half feet wide and 600 feet long has already been uncovered.

URUGUAYAN STEAMERS READY FOR NEW SERVICE

WASHINGTON, July 28.—(Associated Press)—Two of the German steamers requisitioned by the Uruguayan government and leased to the American Emergency Fleet Corporation are about ready for their trial trips, after which they will be turned over to the United States.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE

Table with columns for Stock, Bid, Ask, and various stock prices including Hawaiian Sugar, Hawaiian Cane, and other local and foreign stocks.

Table with columns for Bond, Bid, Ask, and various bond prices including Hawaiian Cane, Hawaiian Sugar, and other bonds.

Table with columns for Rubber Quotations, Bid, Ask, and various rubber prices including Singapore, Penang, and other rubber markets.

Table with columns for New York Stocks, Bid, Ask, and various stock prices including American Sugar, Associated Oil, and other New York stocks.

Table with columns for San Francisco Quotations, Bid, Ask, and various stock prices including American Sugar, Associated Oil, and other San Francisco stocks.

Table with columns for San Diego Will Build Many Concrete Ships, Bid, Ask, and various ship prices including Hawaiian Cane, Hawaiian Sugar, and other ship-related stocks.

Table with columns for Coal Vein Found, Bid, Ask, and various coal prices including Spokane, Washington, and other coal markets.

Table with columns for Uruguayan Steamers Ready for New Service, Bid, Ask, and various steamship prices including Washington, July 28, and other steamship-related stocks.

THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

RODERICK O. MATHESON, EDITOR

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 9, 1918.

THE ADVERTISER'S SEMI-WEEKLY

BREVITIES

J. A. Dunbar has received word from his wife that her sister, Mrs. Charles P. Huntington, died in New York before Mrs. Dunbar could reach her bedside.

A pardon for Soichi Noma, a Japanese sentenced to one year's imprisonment for vagrancy in the district court, has been granted by Governor McCarthy. Friends of the man promised to pay his fare to Japan if he was released from jail, where he was sent on June 22.

Delbert E. Metzger, the territorial treasurer and fire marshal, accompanied by Fire Chief C. H. Thurston, made a round of the tenements yesterday, after which it was decided all concerns whose business increases the hazard of these buildings will be required to move by October 1.

While Governor McCarthy says he has decided which one of the Democratic candidates for nomination as delegate he will vote for in the primary it is his intention to take no part in the contest between Dr. J. H. Raymond and L. L. McCandless. He has not announced which one of these candidates he will vote for.

Professor J. Macmillan Brown, vice chancellor of the University of New Zealand, and one of the greatest authorities on the "Origin of the Polynesian Races," will address the members of the Commercial Club Friday noon, August 9. The entertaining committee wants all members to listen to this particular address owing to some rare versions concerning the origin of the Hawaiian race which the scientist advances, and suggests that each member bring a friend.

Vacancy is open at the United States Immigration Station, Honolulu, for an stenographer, typewriter, clerk, being \$1,220 a year. John W. Shoup, secretary of the civil service district announces that the date of the competitive examination of candidates for the position will be held on September 16, 1918, at the custom house. Applications are to be filed with the district secretary in time for him to arrange for the examination. Both men and women will be admitted to the examination. Any person over eighteen is eligible.

Six enlisted men were rounded up and placed under arrest by the provost guard last night for appearing on the streets with leather puttees on, contrary to the regulation which specifies that enlisted men in the infantry are required to wear cloth leggings.

Major Edward Witsell, U. S. A., will inspect the medical provisions of the Fifth Regiment, N. G. H., to night at the armory, when it will be paraded by Captain Hopkins. This will be the first company of the new regiment to be recognized by the war department. The company has a strength of 125 members.

The First U. S. Infantry, formerly stationed at Schofield Barracks and now at American Lakes, Washington, is to be broken up in order to have the companies used as the nucleus of units which will be formed into two additional regiments. The new organizations will be known as the 56th and 57th U. S. Infantry regiments.

Local Draft Board No. 2 will meet tomorrow to plan for reexamination of registrants in order to build up Class 1. The medical boards of the selective service have all been requested to reexamine all men formerly classified as remedial defectives. Local Board No. 1 will meet today to plan for reclassifications of its registrants.

Asserting that there is an acute congestion in the passenger business here with reference to ocean going steamers, Secretary Halton of the promotion committee, yesterday, asked the Hawaiian Club to consider in seeking relief through the shipping board officials. The advisability of acting upon the suggestion will be considered by the board of directors.

LAND SET ASIDE FOR MILITARY USE

Copies of President's Proclamation Are Received By Department Headquarters

Rumors that were current yesterday that the war department was planning to include additional Waikiki Beach frontage lands for war purposes, including areas as far as the Diamond Head side of the Seaside Hotel, were dispelled last night by Col. H. C. Merriam, chief of staff of the Hawaiian Department.

Colonel Merriam said that the President's proclamation setting aside lands at Waikiki for military purposes had just been received. This confirms the story printed in The Advertiser a few weeks ago of the war department's plans for the use of that portion of the Oahu coast. There is also acquired a small strip of land adjoining Fort Armstrong which was included in the proclamation of the Executive.

As far as an expansion of the military reservation at Waikiki is concerned, nothing new has been received from the war department. There are old military surveys of this entire frontage, which were worked out by the army engineers for possible use, which could only be acquired, of course, through condemnation proceedings. These are on file in the war office.

Fort Roger may acquire some new lands to be used principally for drill purposes. The post was established in such a manner that the country road now bisects the section devoted to barracks, administration, guardhouse and storehouse buildings, the officers quarters and there is not much level space. It is understood that the inclusion of a new area is principally to give the post an adequate drill ground.

Nothing new has yet been received with regard to the Waianai area which the Territory is prepared to transfer the title back to the war department for military purposes.

PERSONALS

F. J. Cody, manager of the Hilo Post-Herald, is a Honolulu visitor.

H. A. Truslow was an arrival on the Mauna Kea yesterday from Hilo.

R. T. Moses, a well known business man of Hilo, is a guest at the Young Hotel.

Honolulu is now represented on the Italian front by Albert Bush, an ambulance driver.

George A. Cool, manager of the Hilo Tribune, was an arrival yesterday on the Mauna Kea and is registered at the Young Hotel.

Marston Campbell, who organized the auto show for the Territorial Fair, is not trying for a commission in the U. S. Ordnance Corps.

Mrs. Gerald H. Hazelton of Lihue, Kauai, arrived last Sunday for a few weeks' visit to relatives and friends in the city. She is now visiting with her sister, Mrs. Benjamin F. Hollinger, of Kaimuki.

Dr. J. A. Morgan, the ear specialist, has enrolled for overseas service and expects to leave the Islands soon to join a medical unit now forming. He will receive the rank of a lieutenant. His family will remain here during his absence.

Capt. George Angus, Q.M.R.C., who is en route to the mainland for duty, will not be stationed at Fort Mason, California, after all, but will be assigned to duty at Fort Meade, Baltimore, Maryland.

Huron K. Ashford, former clerk of the first division of the local circuit court and son of Judge C. W. Ashford, presiding, has given up his law studies on the mainland and has joined the staff of the Oakland Post, covering the court "beat."

A. L. Mackaye, former editor of the Hilo Tribune, and recently on the staff of the Hilo Post-Herald, arrived in Honolulu yesterday on the Mauna Kea. He came to Honolulu to rejoin the editorial staff of The Advertiser, with which he was associated before going to Hilo to take the editorship of the Tribune about two years ago.

Harry Stinson, formerly manager of the Young and Moana Hotels has gone to the mainland with the purpose, he explained, of entering an army camp. He hopes to get into the Camp Lewis training camp. Mr. Stinson was manager of the Territorial Hotel Company hotels for about a year and a half. He hopes to return here some day.

Capt. H. Gooding Field, selective draft officer, is taking a short vacation from his office.

James A. Thompson, clerk of the supreme court, is spending a two weeks' vacation at his country home in Hauula, this island. Mr. Thompson will return to his duties on Monday, August 19.

Miss Lois Ing, teacher at the Maunaloa School, this city, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Charles Afong, and her brother, John Ing, left last night for the Kilauea, where they will spend several weeks visiting friends and taking in the scenic beauties of the Garden Island.

F. C. Cowel, of Punahoa, Maui, is an arrival in Honolulu and is stopping at the Young Hotel.

KUHIO MAY BECOME OFFICER OF GUARD

Prince Kalaniia'ole, Delegate to congress and nephew of the late Queen Liliuokalani, may become an officer of the Fifth Regiment Hawaiian National Guard, as a member of a company proposed to be raised by the Ancient Order of Foresters.

The prince addressed a meeting of the lodge on Wednesday evening, urging all members to do whatever and all service they could for the government during the war, and suggested they enlist in the national guard. The result of the talk was the proposal that a company be raised from among the Foresters and that the Prince enter the guard with them to serve as an officer.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage made November 6, 1901 by H. C. Easton to A. N. Campbell, Trustee, which mortgage is recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances in Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, in Liber 227, on pages 242-244, and pursuant to the provisions of the statute of the Territory of Hawaii, said A. N. Campbell, Trustee, hereby gives notice that he intends to foreclose the said mortgage for conditions broken; to wit: non-payment of principal and interest due.

Notice is hereby given that the property conveyed by said mortgage will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan Company, Limited, 125-131 Merchant Street, Honolulu aforesaid, on Saturday, the 14th day of September, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon.

The property conveyed by the said mortgage to be sold at the time and place aforesaid consists of: All that certain tract, parcel or piece of land together with all buildings and improvements thereon, described as Lot 124, Section C, Land Patent No. 4395, to A. W. Richardson, situate at Olanu, Puna, Hawaii, containing an area of 29.7 acres, being the premises conveyed to the mortgagee by deed of said A. W. Richardson, dated January 31, 1901, recorded in Book 222, page 429.

Terms: Cash, United States gold coin; deed at expense of purchaser to be prepared by the attorneys for the mortgagee.

For further particulars apply to Castle & Witherington, in the Star Building, 125-131 Merchant Street aforesaid, or to James F. Morgan Company, Limited, at its auction rooms as aforesaid.

Dated, Honolulu, T. H., August 5, 1918. A. N. CAMPBELL, Mortgagee.

4762--Aug. 9, 16, 23, 30, 1918.

AMERICAN ADVISORY BOARD STANDS BY JOHN G. BRIDWELL

After investigation it Disapproves Action of Captain Field in Discharging Secretary

WILL ASK GOVERNOR THAT HE BE RETAINED

Selective Draft Officer Stands Pat - Mixup Over Draftees Still Causing Much Discussion

The summary action of Captain H. Gooding Field in dismissing John G. Bridwell from the secretaryship of the Medical Advisory Draft Board, on the ground of "disloyalty and untruthfulness," is not going to hold, if the board has anything to say about it. The board went on record yesterday as disapproving Captain Field's action, and inferentially as not crediting the charges made by him against Mr. Bridwell in the letter of dismissal addressed to him.

The medical advisory board intends to carry the matter up to Governor McCarthy, with a recommendation that the action of Captain Field in discharging Bridwell be set aside and that the secretary be retained in his position.

A session to this effect was reached at a conference of the board held yesterday afternoon, during part of which Mr. Bridwell was present. The charges brought by Captain Field against the secretary were fully gone into and Mr. Bridwell stated his side of the case, apparently convincing the board that the selective draft officer was not justified in his action or in the accusations made by him.

On the Job. Mr. Bridwell is still on the job, though his status is not yet definitely defined. Dr. E. D. Kilbourne, chairman of the board, says that Mr. Bridwell is being retained for the present to bring the work of the office up to date. He added that the whole matter will be laid before Governor McCarthy with the recommendation that Mr. Bridwell be retained in his position. The secretary, he said, is an extremely valuable man for the particular work of the advisory board and it would be inadvisable to eliminate him from the conduct of the board's affairs. Doctor Kilbourne added that it was greatly to be regretted that anything had arisen to cause a breach between the selective draft officer and the board's secretary.

Field Stands Pat. Captain Field remained determined yesterday that Mr. Bridwell should no longer be retained as secretary of the board. Despite the fact that it has been definitely established that Mr. Bridwell did not supply The Advertiser with the information upon which some of the stories relating to Captain Field were based, as the selective draft officer apparently believed he did, Field refused yesterday to reconsider his dismissal of Mr. Bridwell.

As a matter of fact, much of the information to which the selective draft officer seems to object came in directly from him himself and is still in existence in documentary form. It was never mentioned by Mr. Bridwell. The only information obtained by The Advertiser from Mr. Bridwell was that a number of Filipinos, sent up from Hilo for the draft, but without papers, were hungry, penniless and had no way of obtaining either money or food. Mr. Bridwell asked that The Advertiser endeavor to have something done to alleviate the situation. He did not suggest that anything was to blame.

Was Not Bridwell. Those men, sent to Honolulu through an error which Captain Field lays to the Hilo draft board but which the latter repudiates and places squarely at the door of Captain Field himself, were without food from Friday morning until Saturday noon, when Doctor Westervelt, at his own expense, fed them.

It was not Mr. Bridwell who supplied The Advertiser with the information that when the matter was brought to the attention of Captain Field, elicited from him the reply that there certainly was no chance for Filipinos from the Island of Hawaii to go and find jobs for themselves on this island on a Saturday afternoon. This information was obtained elsewhere.

Doctor Westervelt the next day expressed his appreciation of the story published in The Advertiser which led to the sugar interests taking up the case of the Filipinos and providing them with food.

Captain Field later virtually assumed responsibility for the men by saying that if the sugar plantations did not provide them with transportation back to Hilo, the draft officials would.

The suggestion that plantation men wrongfully taken from their work on the Big Island, sent to Honolulu and then turned adrift here, find work on this island is not taken in good part by the Hawaii plantation men, who are experiencing great difficulty in obtaining a supply of labor.

Were Field's Orders. The question of who is responsible for the mix-up over the shipment of intelligibles from Hawaii to Honolulu is still agitating both Captain Field and the Hilo draft board, each of whom blames the other. Captain Field disclaims all responsibility, saying the mix-up is the result of loose methods of the Hilo draft board. That body, however, says that it acted, against its own better judgment, strictly in accordance with express instructions issued to it by Captain Field. To back up its contention the Hilo board has in its possession the wireless message sent by the selective draft officer in which he ordered that the board should immediately send over all draftees in Class 1, "irrespective of rating."

So astounded was the Hilo board when the order to send all Class 1 men that it wireless Captain Field, asking explanation or confirmation of his

VETERAN ISLAND JURIST PASSES AWAY AT LAIE

Judge Lyons B. Nainoa of Koolauloa, Is Dead

Judge Lyons B. Nainoa, for many years district magistrate of Koolauloa, this island, died at his home in Laie Tuesday evening at his home in Laie, the Mormon settlement on the other side of the island. The funeral was held at five o'clock yesterday afternoon, interment being in the Laie Cemetery.

The veteran jurist was a native of Hawaii and somewhat past his seventieth year. He had been on the bench over twenty years and was considered one of the foremost Hawaiians of his day, beloved by all and a man of standing in his community.

Although he had been ailing for a few days it was not believed that his illness was a serious one. He had been able, up to the last, to preside on the Laie bench. Shortly before his death he expressed a desire to eat some pineapple. One of the women of the household went out and shortly returned with some of the fruit. When she entered the room Judge Nainoa had already passed away. His death was a very peaceful one.

Surviving Judge Nainoa, he having been a widower for a few years, are Miss Eliza Nainoa, daughter, matron's assistant at the Kamehameha School for Girls, Kalihi; Samuel Nainoa, son, now on the Coast; Miss Lilia Nainoa, adopted daughter, former office assistant at the Kamehameha School for Girls, and William Nainoa, bookbinder with The Advertiser.

strange order. He replied, even more emphatically instructing the board to send all Class 1 men "irrespective of rating." They, to make assurance doubly sure, he followed this up with verbal orders when he reached Hilo in person shortly after.

It was in compliance with this order, the Hilo draft board members explain, that the men were sent to Honolulu who should never have been sent, and who were later turned loose to wander penniless about the streets of the city, until The Advertiser published the story of their unfortunate condition, which led to action on the part of private individuals and firms.

Field in Reticent. Captain Field was asked yesterday if he would supply for publication copies of the wireless messages exchanged between himself and the Hilo board, but he refused to do so.

Another story in The Advertiser which Mr. Bridwell thinks Mr. Field lays to information supplied by him, but with which in reality Mr. Bridwell had nothing whatever to do, was that to the effect that Filipino aliens arriving here since July 31, 1917, had been registered contrary to draft regulations. Without investigation Field asserted off-hand Tuesday that the story in The Advertiser was "misleading."

In the face of which statement, Captain Field cabled yesterday to Provost Marshal Crowder, asking for an interpretation and ruling on the subject. Within less than twenty-four hours of his characterization of The Advertiser's story as "misleading" he went into conference with Assistant United States District Attorney J. J. Banks, who advised him to apply at headquarters for advice. The result was his cable message to General Crowder.

His inquiry concerns principally young men who have attained the age of twenty-one years since July 31, 1917, and who arrived in the Islands since the same date. The draft regulations specifically eliminate draft age aliens who arrive subsequent to the date mentioned, but it was decided by the two officials that in view of the circumstances here, Washington should be asked for a specific interpretation.

Judge Banks was of the opinion that the regulation is not clear as to aliens arriving under draft age between July 30 of last year and July 31 of this year, although quite clear concerning draft-age aliens.

Although it was generally understood at the commencement of the filing of draft papers that the various local draft boards that the government would stand the expense of transportation back to homes of those rejected, the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association has paid the transportation of sixty-four men rejected at the mobilization camp. Two of those were registrants who should not have been called.

One of the reasons why the planters are paying the return passage is that the men are needed on their respective islands, owing to the thousands of men who have been drawn from plantations into the army. Rather than wait and continue to wait until the draft officials decided it was the duty of the American government to pay the cost of transportation back, the planters took matters directly in their own hands.

W. S. S. PANANGUEN ARRIVED. The veteran island jurist, Mauna Kea from Hawaii and Maui ports: FROM HAWAII--Mrs. Suzehiro, Miss Mochizuki, Miss J. de la Nax, Mrs. Geo. Gibb, Miss B. Gibb, Miss N. Brandberry, Master R. Short, Mr. and Mrs. E. Reilly, Miss Ruth Ch. Mrs. W. M. Gibbard, W. H. Building Jr., Mrs. Kanohiye, I. Murata, Mrs. Tachikawa, Mrs. A. Mizuno and 4 children, T. H. Nainoa, Mrs. K. Nainoa, E. K. Robinson, Mrs. M. Rowland, Miss C. Robinson, Miss L. Keating, A. L. Marlow, Mrs. E. T. Moore, H. M. Truax, G. H. Wines, R. T. Moore, Miss H. Hand, J. L. Wines, R. T. Moore, Mrs. H. Hand, E. J. Cody, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Wood, Wm. Wines, Mrs. E. J. Carter, Mrs. E. J. Carter, Mrs. Rose Makini, S. K. Yamoto, K. Miyamoto, Mrs. Rose Akana.

FROM MAUI--Takahashi, H. Takayano, Mrs. Rose Makini, S. K. Yamoto, K. Miyamoto, Mrs. Rose Akana.

FROM HAWAII--Mrs. Suzehiro, Miss Mochizuki, Miss J. de la Nax, Mrs. Geo. Gibb, Miss B. Gibb, Miss N. Brandberry, Master R. Short, Mr. and Mrs. E. Reilly, Miss Ruth Ch. Mrs. W. M. Gibbard, W. H. Building Jr., Mrs. Kanohiye, I. Murata, Mrs. Tachikawa, Mrs. A. Mizuno and 4 children, T. H. Nainoa, Mrs. K. Nainoa, E. K. Robinson, Mrs. M. Rowland, Miss C. Robinson, Miss L. Keating, A. L. Marlow, Mrs. E. T. Moore, H. M. Truax, G. H. Wines, R. T. Moore, Miss H. Hand, J. L. Wines, R. T. Moore, Mrs. H. Hand, E. J. Cody, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Wood, Wm. Wines, Mrs. E. J. Carter, Mrs. E. J. Carter, Mrs. Rose Makini, S. K. Yamoto, K. Miyamoto, Mrs. Rose Akana.

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In the Home Trenches

WE imagine the male population of the United States can reconcile itself patriotically to most prohibitions and rationing, eat wheat substitutes, wear wool-substitutes, do without booze, get along without beer, give up beefsteaks, take one lump or none, take money to the coal dealer in a scuttle and bring the coal home in the pocket, go to bed at eight-thirty to save light, etc., etc., but when it is intimated that the needs of smokers in France will bring a tobacco ration in the United States there is a most uncomfortable feeling that the war is most uncomfortably NOT 3000 miles away, says the Chicago Tribune.

If the fellows in France need the tobacco they shall have it if every male inhabitant in the United States has to go around chewing ganton root or nails or go to Lucy Page Gaston for her anti-cigarette wash which makes good little boys out of bad little boys.

But the male population of the United States will be certain of one thing. When a tobacco ration is necessary in the United States the trenches have come right up where the clothesline used to hang.

Civil War Parallels

THE great war, now speeding up on its fifth year, has already lasted longer than the entire length of the Civil War, which officially commenced on April 12, 1861, and ended on April 9, 1865. That great conflict, the bloodiest struggle of the nineteenth century, found its participants in much the same condition that the world war of the twentieth century found the Entente Allies. That they overcame all the difficulties of a war thrust upon a mass of people who were not prepared to meet it is shown in the following excerpt from one of the civil war historians, Thomas H. McCann:

At the North the mobilizing of an immense army in a marvelously short period; the fitting out of an entire navy of several hundred ships to guard 3,000 miles of coast, the building of numerous light craft, gunboats and transports; the construction of miles and miles of railroads, with their numerous bridges, for carrying the legions with the munitions of war far into the heart of the enemy's country, were achievements without parallel. Surely these great achievements must have stimulated the imagination and extended the views of our captains of industry, discovering to them the vast potentiality which had been lying dormant in the American people. Our only recent training had been in the Mexican war, a gallant campaign, but of limited dimensions. The work to be done required armies such as none since Napoleon had seen under his control.

The forces in the field of the Union Army in June, 1861, had grown, according to the historian, to "gigantic proportions". The number given is 250,000 men. On the Confederate side were 210,000 men. The Union fleet consisted of sixty-nine vessels. Compare these figures with today's war statistics! In 1918 our forces have grown to "gigantic proportions", but the words have new meaning. We now deal with millions instead of hundreds of thousands. The casualties alone at the close of the first year of the war in Europe were more than 2,000,000 men!

The civil war started with an Eastern and a Western front, just as the war started in Europe. In the East the objectives of the two armies were the two capitals. The army of the South wanted to invade Washington; the army of the North sought the capture of Richmond. Both were confident that in a year they would have dinner in the cities toward which they were fighting. On the West the battles were for control of the Mississippi. Intensive warfare in the enemy's country was the purpose behind both armies.

Just as the end of the first year of the war in Europe saw despair and dejection in the heart of the defensive combatants, so did the first year of the civil war bring little but gloom into the camps of the Union forces. The Allies of 1915 had, however, much more to brighten their hopes than did the Union forces of 1862. The former had the glory of having beaten the enemy in the battle of the Marne; the latter had little or no success during the first half of the struggle. They had made some valuable gains in territory, it is true, but they were offset by disheartening failure at Bull Run.

Before the European war was a year old Lord Kitchener said it would take at least three years to end it. Most people were inclined to deride him. At the close of the first year of the civil war General Sherman made public a statement to the effect that it would take years to win the war and that the need was for men, men, and still more men. He asked for 250,000 soldiers to start intensive operations on the Western front. In speaking of this demand the people of the North tapped their foreheads and suggested that Sherman be removed from a position of responsibility. Shortly afterward it was discovered that he was right in that saying, as he has since been declared right in a more popular one. And today the world is again coming to the point where it appreciates that men, men, and more men are needed to win a war, after having entertained for a long time delusions that the end of fighting was in sight.

The end of the second year of the civil war had much in common with the end of the second year of the present war. The following is what Formby, civil war historian, has to say about that period:

The Confederates seemed to reach the height of aggressive power in September and October of 1862. At the end of the year nothing could be more uniformly gloomy than the Union prospects. In the East the army of the Potomac had received blow after blow and was helpless for the time being. In the West and

South, Grant was helpless, his troops dispersed and his communications destroyed. Farragut had had to retire on New Orleans, having failed in his attempts on Vicksburg, and the Confederates had strengthened their forces on the Mississippi. Sherman, isolated from Grant, had just been heavily defeated before Vicksburg, and Rosecrans had been driven back and beaten to his knees but was still unquarrelled. At sea, the blockade of Charleston was raised on Jan. 1, 1863, the famous Monitor went down in December and the Florida and Alabama (Confederate ships) were let loose, the latter preying actively on Northern commerce.

The movements of Germany in the second year of the war gave the Allies as much cause for worry as the events of 1862 disheartened the Union soldiers. Germany launched her full strength against Russia. Hindenburg and Mackensen swept the Slavs before them. Before the movement was brought to a standstill Germany had covered and taken possession of about 100,000 square miles of territory, with prisoners, food, and ammunition, and on the West front their successes continued.

It was during the third year of the civil war that the Union forces began to see light on the horizon. It was in the third year of the present war that the Allies began to gain in strength.

The fourth year of each war brought about centralized leadership—the vital factor in the successful culmination of the civil war and probably destined to be the deciding factor in our war of today. Grant was made lieutenant general, the highest rank in the United States Army. His plan was to have all the Union forces "pull together". He assigned to each general one special objective with the end in view of surrounding and closing in upon the enemy. And in 1918 Foch is working out the strategy that he expects to end the greater war.

Holding the Line

WE have the task of maintaining the men in that living line made up of soldiers and the people back of that line. We must not run any risk. There must be no narrow margins. We must see that there is plenty of food over there, so that no matter what happens to the shipping in any one month, they are safe. Then we have the chance to win the war and make good.

The food program is a fighting program. We here in this country have the education, we have the brains, we have the loyalty. We must live up to our privilege of backing up our splendid men who represent us in the Army and Navy. Let each of us live so each day that when our boys come back from France we can look them in the eye and say: "I did my share and all that I could do at home."

PASSING HOUR

They can't blame Zita for what happened on the Marne, anyhow.

The war industry board has ruled that poker chips are non-essentials and still some people will sit up all night just to get a handful of the blue ones.

General Marsh, chief of staff, says a despatch, announces war department plans for an army of five million. But, in the words of President Wilson, "why stop at five million?"

Although built like a dachshund, the Hun seems to be a fairly good sprinter when he gets his nose pointed towards home and a Sammy gives him the starting signal with a bayonet in the rear. Some of the Huns are said to have started so rapidly that they left good food behind them, and when a German will desert his weinerwurst it is a sign that he has an awfully important engagement elsewhere.

The selection by the supervisors last night of Alexander Hume Ford as the Oahu representative on the promotion committee is one that will please the community generally. Mr. Ford is known as an indefatigable worker and as a man who accomplishes a satisfactory percentage of the many things he attempts, while his every effort is unselfishly directed toward what he believes to be the public good. With Mr. Ford on the committee it is safe to assert that there will be something doing most of the time.

At the rate we are getting the submarines it seems rather a pity that the Germans should take it into their heads to stop going out in them. The world pirate rats we down the better the world will be.

If our soldier boys deliberated as long over doing their duty as some of our people at home hesitate over doing theirs, the victory would be doubtful. It is a sort of financial cowardice to hesitate to put your money in United States government securities, and to deliberate over the wisdom and patriotism of the investment is to hesitate in supporting our soldiers.

The suggestion that the government take over the newspapers makes a bit with The Abilene Reflector right off. "The rate of subscription would go up fifty percent," speculates The Reflector. "Salaries would go up twenty five percent, the Government Publicity Bureau would furnish all the copy, and any one who refused to take the paper or pay in advance would go to jail. Looks like a good proposition."

### FIELD DISCHARGES MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARD SECRETARY

#### Accuses J. G. Bridwell of Disloyalty and Untruthfulness in Connection With His Duties

#### DISCHARGED MAN WILL LAY COUNTER-CHARGE

#### Selective Officer Refuses To Give Reason For Act—Affair Threatens To Have Serious Results

John C. Bridwell, secretary of the Medical Advisory Board, was dismissed yesterday afternoon from office by Captain H. Gooding Field, selective draft officer of the Territory, who accuses Mr. Bridwell of "disloyalty and untruthfulness."

Mr. Bridwell threatens to lay information concerning Field's method of carrying on the draft work, before the Governor with a request that the draft official be summoned before a military board for a trial. He also said yesterday afternoon that his dismissal was common knowledge around the national guard armory and other public places almost at the time he received the letter containing his notice of dismissal, and because of this he may yet decide to bring a suit for libel against the draft official.

The "statements to the press" which Field says were "untruthful" were not explained by the draft official, but are believed to relate to the draft mix-ups which, according to Hilo, reflected upon Captain Field. Others are believed to relate to more recent stories in the press concerning the registration of aliens who entered the Territory since July 31, 1917.

Captain Field in his letter accused Bridwell of being "disloyal," in addition to telling him that he had falsified, assuming that Bridwell had given the information in question to the press which Field asserts positively was done.

#### Charges and Counter Charges

The entire upheaval in draft circles follows statements made in both the Hilo and Honolulu newspapers concerning the sending of a large number of men from Hilo by the Hilo Draft Board, who were subsequently turned loose by Captain Field, because he said they had not been properly classified and could not be inducted into military service. For this mix-up, the Hilo papers blamed Captain Field, and quoted from his wireless messages and verbal instructions to the Hilo Board, to indicate that he, and not the board, was responsible for the faux pas.

Another story was that many Filipinos who entered the Islands after July 31, 1917, had been illegally registered, the selective draft regulations being positive on this point in not requiring such entries to be registered. Although Captain Field did not specify in his letter of dismissal that Mr. Bridwell was responsible for the information in either story, yet he did state that Mr. Bridwell was responsible for certain "untruthful statements to the press." The Advertiser did not receive its information from Mr. Bridwell.

Although Mr. Bridwell is secretary of the Medical Advisory Board, the members of which are appointed by the President upon the recommendation of the Governor, just as the members of the local boards and the district board are appointed, and each board employs its own clerical help, yet Captain Field stepped into the Medical Advisory Board affairs yesterday and summarily dismissed Mr. Bridwell.

When asked later just what were the reasons back of the dismissal, Captain Field said he had absolutely no statement to make, and would make none, except that "it was for the good of the service." Asked to explain this statement, he said he would not do so. When asked if the dismissal had anything to do with statements appearing in the Advertiser concerning the recent mix-up over the Hilo draft, wherein the Hilo papers asserted he was responsible for the pilikia, the draft official declined to add anything further, and reiterated that "it was for the good of the service."

The action of Captain Field was sudden, and among those who seemed to have heard of the dismissal shortly afterward, the reason was quite ambiguous. Mr. Bridwell has exercised unusual capability in the interpretation of his duties and has given valuable personal aid as an official to large numbers of registrants and smoothed away many of the difficulties lying before them. The summary discharge of Mr. Bridwell on the grounds given by Captain Field, came as a surprise when Mr. Bridwell opened the letter.

It is reported that Captain Field, in arranging for round-trip tickets to notify the medical advisory board, through its secretary, of the impending raids, and Mr. Bridwell is said to have felt that his office and himself as secretary had been slighted and so expressed himself, inasmuch as he believed he could have rendered considerable assistance to the men on duty on such nights in checking up the men brought in from the streets.

Governor McCarthy said yesterday that he was called on the telephone by Bridwell, who, after a hesitating conversation of several moments, asserted: "I am sorry." This the Governor says he repeated several times.

The Governor intimated that until after he was called on the telephone by Bridwell that he did not know the autobiographer had gotten into a dispute with Captain Field, or that there was such a man as Bridwell. It was from this telephone conversation the Governor says he learned Bridwell had furnished the press with the account of the stranding of the Hilo draftees.

### Wilder and Castle Are Barred From Running For Office

#### As Officials of Red Cross Political Activities Are Frowned Upon and Neither Will Be Candidate This Year

Gerrit P. Wilder, member of the house of representatives, will not be a candidate for reelection this fall, owing to strict regulations of the American Red Cross Society being opposed to officials of the society indulging in politics.

Mr. Wilder made this announcement yesterday, saying that when he undertook a commission as associate field director of the Red Cross Society he was aware that by doing so he would have to eliminate all participation in politics. He said that he would remain on duty with the Red Cross, and by doing so could not be considered as an active factor in the political situation this year.

A. L. Castle, secretary of the Hawaiian Chapter of the Red Cross Society, was expected to be in the race for reelection to the senate, but being absent in Washington, there was no way yesterday of ascertaining definitely whether he would be a candidate or not. Friends of Mr. Castle say that he is with the Red Cross to stay until the war is over, in which event he will automatically cease to be a candidate.

The headquarters of the Atlantic Division of the Red Cross Society on July 22 announced that "to remain an officer of the Red Cross no one will be permitted to run for public office or to be active in the interests of any candidate."

The announcement was based on a ruling by the War Council of the Red Cross. It pointed out that the Red Cross must be maintained as a strictly non-partisan, non-political organization.

"The reasons for this," the Atlantic official said, "are so obvious that they need no elaboration."

"There are so many men of prominence engaged in Red Cross work that it is not at all unlikely that many of them will be candidates for office. No matter how sincerely any Red Cross workers may strive to keep separate his Red Cross work from any political ambitions he may, and possibly will, be quite unable to prevent his friends from using his connections with the Red Cross to gain favor with the voters."

Wounded Endanger Work

"While such action cannot be controlled, all candidates for office who are at heart sincere well wishers for the Red Cross should realize that they must do all in their power to prevent the public from gaining an impression that political preferment can or should directly or indirectly be affected by Red Cross work either at home or abroad. The text of Red Cross service is stamped by the approval of the American people, regardless of politics, race or religion. No taint of selfishness or self-seeking can be allowed to creep into the work, endangering and even, perhaps, destroying its great accomplishment."

Accordingly, the Red Cross directs that all officials of the Red Cross, either in chapters or division headquarters, who are in any position of executive authority, and who at the same time contemplate candidacy for public office, either to resign in their official capacity from the Red Cross or refrain from such candidacy."

George C. Carter, president of the Hawaiian Chapter, who is now in Washington, sent notification to the local chapter and to friends concerning the future actions of Red Cross officials.

### GERMAN LANGUAGE IS BARRED IN WASHINGTON

OLYMPIA, Washington, August 6.—(Official)—The state superintendent of public instruction has ordered the stopping of all teaching of the German language in any public, private, elementary or high school in the State of Washington.

AMSTERDAM, August 7.—(Associated Press)—Berlin advises state that General Count von Kirembach has arrived in Kiev, the Ukrainian capital, to succeed the assassinated General Eiehorst as German ambassador.

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

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

### Lame and Achy Every Morning?



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

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### JAPANESE LABOR IS GREATLY DECREASED SAYS HAWAII HOCHI

#### Twelve Thousand Fewer On Plantations Now Than Ten Years Ago

#### RE-IMMIGRATION IS INTERESTING PLANTERS

#### Oriental Paper Compiles Figures In Support of Proposed Suspension of Gentlemen's Agreement

There are now twelve thousand fewer Japanese laborers on the plantations than in 1908, and nearly a thousand fewer Koreans, according to the figures compiled by the Hawaii Hochi, which offers them as an argument why there should be no opposition now, in view of the labor shortage, to the war-time suspension of the Gentlemen's Agreement so far as to permit the kamami laborers now in Japan to return again to the Islands.

The Hochi is authority for the statement that the planters' association members are showing interest in the suggestion. In a recent article, the Hochi reviews the circumstances leading up to the Gentlemen's Agreement and points out what it believes is the advisability and propriety of attempting to secure a temporary suspension of the agreement now.

"The Hochi's article on the importation of Japanese reimmigrants has aroused the attention of the public," says that paper. "It is said the planters are studying this problem seriously, along with the question of the labor supply in Hawaii. At this opportune time it will be wise to recall how Japanese immigration to America came to a stop."

California Agitation

"After the conflagration of 1906 in San Francisco, school accommodations were insufficient to receive all children and as the result the city authorities decided to exclude all Japanese children from the public schools and to gather them into specially prepared schools for Orientals. This was the first actual move toward Japanese exclusion. In 1907 several anti-Japanese bills were introduced into the State legislature, whereupon President Roosevelt invited Mayor Schmidt of San Francisco to the White House and asked him to repeal the school regulation and to have the anti-Japanese bill withdrawn, on condition of stopping Japanese immigration and of prohibiting Japanese in Hawaii from coming to the continent.

"In the Japanese-American Treaty then in force it was clearly set forth in Section II that any high contracting nation may regulate movements of laborers from the other country. Accordingly, the Japanese government had no right to object to any Japanese exclusion law if passed by the United States. Consequently, the Japanese government took the initiative to curtail the immigration of laborers to America before any such legislation by the United States might be passed. In this negotiation, Ambassador Wright at Tokio represented the United States and Foreign Minister Hayashi represented Japan. The agreement then reached was kept in secret, though it was known to be an agreement to restrict Japanese immigration. This agreement is what is called a 'Gentlemen's Agreement.'"

Confirming Memorandum

"In the same year, pursuant to the plan laid down by Ambassador Aoki, a new treaty to preserve the then existing condition on the Pacific was contracted by Ambassador Takahira and Mr. Root, secretary of state. Again in 1911, the United States requested Japan to hand a memorandum of the purpose of restricting Japanese emigrants to the United States. The Japanese Ambassador of that time was Viscount Fehida. The said memorandum read as follows:

The undersigned, His Imperial Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, stationed in Washington, being about to sign the Japanese-American Commercial Treaty, has on this date the honor of making the following statement in accordance with the authority given by his government.

The Imperial Japanese Government is determined to effectively maintain as before the restrictions and regulations which were enforced for the past three years concerning laborers immigrating to the United States.

Diplomatic Victory For America

"This memorandum given by Ambassador Fehida had the effect of recognizing all the requests made by the United States and prevented the prohibition of Japanese laborers going to the mainland from becoming a judicial problem. This memorandum was a great diplomatic success for the United States while it was a great failure for Japan.

Consequently, the key to bring Japanese laborers into the United States in order to supply the present labor shortage is in the hands of the United States government. In other words, if the withdrawal of this memorandum is suspended during the war, Japanese laborers will be able to come to Hawaii freely. The prohibition of entry into the United States by Japanese laborers is not defined by the laws of the United States, and so the government has no need to consult with congress but may act independent from it. Besides, laborers arriving in Hawaii by said suspension of the 'Gentlemen's Agreement' cannot leave for the mainland under the present regulation and their arrival has no relation therefore to labor circles on the mainland. Therefore, should the public have a desire Japanese reimmigrants to be come in, the federal gov-

### DOCTOR HAYES NOT TO GET HEALTH JOB

#### Has Applied For Position of Chief Sanitarian But Paxon Won't Appoint Him, He Says

Dr. H. Homer Hayes will not be the new board of health chief sanitarian, although he has applied for the position to both Governor McCarthy and Sumner B. Paxon, now president of the board. It was said yesterday by the new health executive.

Two or three other Honolulu physicians have been suggested to President Paxon, any one of whom would, he said, be satisfactory to him if selected by the board for the new position which was primarily created for Dr. J. S. B. Pratt, former president of the board. He adds, however, that none of these has applied for the position, other than Doctor Hayes, who is not included in the list of those whose selection would be satisfactory, it is made clear by him.

Coincident with these assertions, President Paxon makes it evident that no changes in the personnel of the board of health is contemplated by him, and that no strings were imposed upon him by the Governor requiring any such changes. Governor McCarthy asserted also he was not asking that any changes be made in the board of health personnel.

It was in answer to a question as to whether A. V. Gear was to succeed Kirk B. Porter as secretary of the board of health, as reported, that President Paxon reaffirmed for the second time that no changes were contemplated. He said positively:

"Kirk Porter will be retained. The position of chief clerk is satisfactorily filled and there is no reason why an appointment for the position should come up before the board of health at its meeting Thursday. The only officer appointed that I know of is the chief sanitarian."

The inference is plain that not only Porter to be kept as chief clerk, but any efforts to have Democrats named to succeed Clifford Charles, chief sanitarian inspector, and John D. LeVangh, superintendent at the Kapapa Settlement, will meet with stubborn resistance from President Paxon.

But it is not necessary to draw this inference from his remarks of yesterday, as he has emphatically stated previously that no changes were to be made in any of these positions, although it is known that Democratic job seekers have been urging him to appoint Democrats.

### HILO DRAFT BOARD ACCUSED BY FIELD

#### Is Charged With Looseness of Methods—Similar Accusation Made Against Him

The Hilo draft board has its opinion of Captain H. G. Field, selective draft officer, an opinion which has been vigorously voiced through the press of Hilo. Captain Field apparently has the same high opinion of the Hilo draft board and replies in kind.

Each blames the other for the series of mix-ups that have resulted through the sending to Honolulu from the Big Island of men for the draft who should never have been sent. The Hilo board indignantly refuses to shoulder the blame, which it lays squarely on the shoulders of the selective draft officer, while the latter, in a statement to the Advertiser yesterday, passes the buck back to the Hilo board.

"Captain Field doesn't say wherein the Hilo board is to blame. He merely charges looseness and inefficiency, which is practically the same charge that is made in Hilo against him."

Captain Field, discussing the number of men sent from Hilo to Honolulu under instructions for all Class I men to be forwarded here, said that he interviewed one man, Felix Molina, saying the man had only a Class 3-B card, which means that he has aged dependent on the man asserted he was put aboard the Mauna Kea at Hilo by the deputy sheriff of Hamakua. He added that this appeared to be a sample of some of the work of the Hilo board.

Looseness Charged

"It is a fact that down at the Fort Armstrong mobilization camp the army officers on learning a detachment of Hilo men is coming, declare there will be a mix-up," said Captain Field. "The work of the boards on Kauai and Maui is excellent, but the Hilo board's work is not."

The Molina case, says Field, indicates a looseness in the methods of those in Hilo responsible for the forwarding of draftees. He says that Molina was taken from the plantation by the deputy sheriff, sent by train to Hilo and is certain only the deputy sheriff placed him on board.

"Molina had a Class 3-B card," added Captain Field. "No one can say that I asked any board to send Class 3-B men to Honolulu." Molina appeared before Captain Field with an interview saying he had been rejected at Fort Armstrong and wanted transportation back to Hilo. The man was an employe of Paauhau plantation and a luna informed him that Deputy Sheriff Rickard wanted him. He responded and after that was in charge of the police official.

Five men of the thirteen who came here last Saturday from Hilo have been sent to the mobilization camp, their papers having arrived yesterday from Hilo.

### CALIFORNIA TO HAVE RECORD RICE CROP

SACRAMENTO, August 6.—(Official)—A record crop of rice will be harvested from 100,000 acres, according to the present forecast of three million bags. The average is twenty-five percent greater than last year.

KASUGA SALVAGED AND SAFE AT A NAVAL BASE

TOKIO, August 6.—(Special to the Hawaii Shimpoo)—The Japanese cruiser Kasuga, salvaged from a perilous position on the rocks off a Dutch East India island, has safely returned to a Japanese naval base under her own steam. The cruise went on the rocks only in January while she was patrolling the Indian ocean as a unit of a Japanese squadron which is still patrolling that ocean.

### CHAMP CLARK TO RUN FOR CONGRESS AGAIN

MONTGOMERY, Montana, August 6.—Associated Press.—Champ Clark, speaker of the house, was renominated for congress today without opposition. This is his thirteenth nomination for the house.

### SUGAR ALLOTMENT IS RAISED FOR CANNING

WASHINGTON, August 6.—(Associated Press)—Announcement has been made by the food administration here of an increase in the home allotment of sugar in order to provide for the opening season now beginning. No details of the increase have yet been made public.

### Atmi-Saloon League Objects to Plan Of Importing Booze

#### Wants Government Agents, Not License Boards, To Act As Distributors—Questions Legality of Governor's Regulation; Party Wanted Position

Unexpected objection to the tentative plan of Assistant Attorney General Harry Irwin, for having the license boards act as importers and distributors of the permitted importation of liquor after the Hawaii Prohibition act goes into effect, developed at a conference yesterday morning of representatives of the liquor boards and administration officials.

This objection was made by the Anti-Saloon League, not to the intended importation of certain amounts of liquor, but to the proposed method by which it should be imported and distributed under the Hawaii Prohibition Act.

In a long letter from the league, it was set forth that there was grave doubt whether or not the Governor had, in making the rules and regulations for the importation of liquor, a right to require the several counties to maintain the liquor boards. Objection also was made to the part of the tentative plan for the licensing of certain establishments as importers of the liquor which may be brought in under the provisions of the Act. Then the Anti-Saloon League letter continued:

"We respectfully suggest, in the first place, that the general scheme for the handling of liquor, for mechanical, scientific, sacramental or medical purposes be through government agents rather than through persons or concerns licensed for such purpose. This would avoid an unnecessary complication of machinery for these simple purposes. At the same time it would simplify or make easier the enforcement of the laws on this subject and eliminate or minimize the temptation to evade the laws or rules in the desire to make a profit. We understand that the scheme obtains in some of the prohibition states on the mainland."

Party Wanted Job

After these objections were made it became known that George P. Patey, secretary of the Anti-Saloon League, had been an active candidate for appointment as territorial liquor dispenser, for which he had applied to Governor McCarthy. It was after he learned that there was no appropriation for the pay of such a dispenser, following the filing of his application with the Governor, that the suggestion that provision be made for the appointment of government agents as distributors, rather than through persons or concerns licensed for such purposes, was made by the Anti-Saloon League.

Rules and regulations with the tentative plan for the handling of the distribution of liquor were submitted by Attorney General Irwin for approval or disapproval at the meeting yesterday morning. Besides the attorney general and Patey others present were:

D. H. Case of the Maui liquor board, Dr. J. A. Cooke of the Oahu board, and Dr. J. W. Waldman, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League.

The conference has been postponed until Saturday morning to permit those interested to study the rules and regulations and the Anti-Saloon League objections, as well as to permit R. T. Guard, secretary of the Hawaii liquor board to arrive here and attend the meeting.

### FAVORS REGISTERED ABOVE COUPON BONDS

Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo favors registered Liberty bonds instead of coupon bonds for the man who does not have a safety deposit box, according to advice just given to officers and employes of railroads through an official circular signed by McAdoo as director general of railroads.

"A large number of railroad men by the purchase of Liberty Bonds are now holding an investment security for the first time," reads the circular. "A large majority of the bonds so held are coupon bonds. Coupon bonds must be carefully guarded against loss or theft. They are payable to bearer. If they are lost, payment of them can not be stopped, and they can not be replaced by the Treasury Department.

"Coupon bonds are suitable for investors who possess safe-deposit boxes. Registered bonds are provided to meet the needs of persons who have no safe places of deposit.

"Registered bonds are issued in the name of the owner, which appears on the face. The interest is paid by United States check drawn to the order of the owner, and sent him by mail. If a registered bond is stolen they can not use it except by forgery, and the payment of the bond or the interest checks may be stopped. The bond itself may be replaced on proof of loss and if proper security is given.

"Registered bonds are the best suited to the great majority of railroad men. The number of coupon bonds outstanding in the hands of railroad men, many of them kept, doubtless in places affording no real security, is such a vast aggregate amount that it causes serious concern. This is a wholly unnecessary risk."

### LOAN FLAG COPYRIGHTED

The Fourth Liberty Loan flag has been registered and cannot be reproduced in buttons, posters, circulars or other forms of advertising without authorization of the Treasury Department. This announcement has been sent from the Fourth Federal Reserve District. No restrictions will be placed on the honor flag in the third loan.

### SUGAR ON HAWAII

The following sugar is waiting shipment on the Island of Hawaii: Oha, 7581; Hilo Sugar Co., 20,300; Onomea, 58,235; Penekeo, 52,931; Honoma, 24,000; Hakaloa, 39,435; Laupahoehoe, 23,190; Kawaiwi, 17,190; Hamakua Mill, 9236; Paohala, 11,536; Honokaa, 7590; Ukaoua, 17,984 (Mauna Loa loading); Honamoo, 1392.

Prof. J. Macmillan Brown, vice chancellor of the University of New Zealand and one of the greatest living authorities on the origin of the Polynesian races will address the members of the Commercial Club Friday noon.

### HUN SUBMARINES RAISE ENTHUSIASM FOR ENLISTMENTS

#### Not Fear, But Anger, Follows Raid of U-Boats Off Jersey Coast. Says B. E. Noble

WAR SITUATION IN EAST AFFECTS MERCHANDISE

President of N. S. Sachs Dry Goods Company Tells of Trip and Market Conditions

"When those German submarines appeared off the Atlantic Coast and sank a lot of ships it just made everybody mad, instead of scaring them, and there was a rush to enlist in the marine corps and navy so as to get one good crack at the Home."

That is the way that Byron E. Noble, president and manager of the N. S. Sachs Dry Goods Company, Ltd., who returned to Honolulu from New York on Monday by the Ventura, described the effect the recent submarine raid off the New Jersey Coast had on the people in New York City.

Mr. Noble was very much interested in war conditions as existing in the great Atlantic port, and especially in the harbor, which he describes as a wonderful sight, with its scores of big steamers of all kinds, as well as the war ships, in their war paint and strange styles of camouflage. During the time he was there, Mr. Noble says, in two days over 100,000 men passed through the city to board transports bound for "Over There."

"It was a splendidly inspiring sight to see those boys of ours on their way to the fighting front," remarked Mr. Noble. "They were as cheerful as could be and full of enthusiasm."

As for business conditions in the East Mr. Noble explained that he does not know what we are coming to as to supplies of merchandise.

"The effect of the war on the output of all forms of merchandise is serious," he said. "The government is taking over the looms in the mills for the making of aeroplane cloth and other goods for the army, while in the knitting factories a certain proportion of the looms are set aside entirely for government work. The woolen market is practically gone and few goods are in the market, with the prices awfully high."

It is the man who wants to buy who has to take his hat off these days and it is a case of "take it or leave it," by the sellers of goods, with comparatively little to choose from at that.

One incident that sticks in the memory of Mr. Noble is the fact that when he walked into the Hotel Prince George, in New York, the day he arrived there, he met John Hind, of Kohala, Island of Hawaii.

### MATSON COMPANY TO OPEN MANILA OFFICE

After War Trade Planned, Is Belief

Sending of Freight Clerk Hamilton, formerly of the Wilhelmnia, to Manila to open a shipping office for the Matson Navigation Company is taken as indication in Honolulu shipping circles that this company is now planning for the continuation of its present temporary Philippine Island trade after the war is ended.

The Matson Company, through acting operator for the United States Shipping Board, has two vessels now making voyages to Manila, and it is said the sending of Hamilton to the Islands is to handle those ships. But as he was accompanied by his wife and family it is believed he is going there for a long stay.

Because of this it is predicted here that the Matson Navigation Company has plans already for an after war service to Manila, when its fleet of vessels is returned to its use by the government.

However, the only verification that the local Matson officials would give last night of this prediction was the assertion:

"Nothing is known here about the plans for the future, but Hamilton is going to Manila to open a Matson office for handling the business of our ships now calling there."

### SAKE BREWERS LEAVE FOR SAN FRANCISCO

H. Tsurushima and L. Otaka, the local sake brewers who were planning to remove to San Francisco to engage in sake brewing in California, have departed for the Coast. The latter was accompanied by his wife. Tsurushima said before sailing that if they meet success in getting a license at the Coast city, the entire sake brewing business on the local plant of the Hawaii Sake Brewery at Kakaia will be transferred to San Francisco.

### SUGAR ON HAWAII

The following sugar is waiting shipment on the Island of Hawaii: Oha, 7581; Hilo Sugar Co., 20,300; Onomea, 58,235; Penekeo, 52,931; Honoma, 24,000; Hakaloa, 39,435; Laupahoehoe, 23,190; Kawaiwi, 17,190; Hamakua Mill, 9236; Paohala, 11,536; Honokaa, 7590; Ukaoua, 17,984 (Mauna Loa loading); Honamoo, 1392.

Prof. J. Macmillan Brown, vice chancellor of the University of New Zealand and one of the greatest living authorities on the origin of the Polynesian races will address the members of the Commercial Club Friday noon.

# NERVOUS SHUNS HIT BLINDLY AGAINST FOE ALONG SOMME

### Make Futile Dabs In Spots While Withdrawing From Exposed Salients. Last Another Marne Blow Be Struck

## ABANDON TIP OF FLANDERS WEDGE

### British and French Moving In As Germans Move Out, Organizing Evacuated Territory and Holding Tight

LONDON, August 7—(Associated Press)—The nervousness of the German commanders along the British sections of the Western front, where Prince Rupprecht is withdrawing his men from a number of the most exposed salients, was evidenced yesterday in a series of local assaults made against the British positions, assaults which partook of the nature of raids in force, evidently for the purpose of securing information of what General Haig might be planning.

One of the heaviest of these attacks was made along the Bray-Corbic road, north of the Somme, in which the Germans took a small portion of the advanced trench line. Local fighting in this area is continuing, the British taking a few prisoners.

## GERMAN ACCOUNTS

The German account of this raid, as published officially in the Wuerter Zeitung in Berlin, reports it as a considerable battle, in which the Germans were victorious, inflicting heavy casualties on the British and taking one hundred prisoners. The German official report for the day also announces lively reconnoitering on the Ancre and Avre and south of Montdidier.

The most pronounced feature of the day on the British front was the evacuation by the Germans of the apex of the Lys salient, their troops being withdrawn at night from a deep stretch of territory along the Labasse canal, immediately occupied and consolidated with the adjoining British positions.

## ORGANIZING NEW LINES

The evacuated territory along the Somme and in Picardy, on the Albert front, is being organized by the French and British. South of the Somme the French advanced on the Avre north of Montdidier in the face of heavy opposition to their advance guards. No efforts were made to push the gains to any great extent, however, the Allied command preserving the stabilization of the general front and retaining the initiative for attack.

The German artillery was active to the east of Villers-Bretonneux yesterday afternoon.

## CIVILIAN UNIFORMS REGULATED BY BAKER

WASHINGTON, August 6—(Associated Press)—Secretary of War Baker today authorized the wearing of uniforms by civilians in service at the various camps and with the armies, but types of uniform to be approved must not closely resemble those worn by men in the regular service.

## FOURTH LIBERTY BOND ISSUE IN ADVANCE

SAN FRANCISCO, August 7—(Associated Press)—Purchasers of Fourth Liberty Loan Bonds may have delivery the first day of the campaign according to plans now being made by the Treasury Department. The Bureau of Printing and Engraving is making thousands of the bonds daily and a big supply will be ready when the campaign opens September 28. The bonds are similar in form and design to those of the third loan.

# Thirty-five Thousand Prisoners and Seven Hundred Guns Are Among Captures On the Marne

### Premier Clemenceau Gives the Figures At Cabinet Meeting Which Confers Marshal's Baton Upon General Foch and Votes Military Medal For Petain—Enemy's Plans Are Foiled and Paris Is No Longer In Danger

PARIS, August 7—(Associated Press)—"More than two hundred villages have been delivered from the hands of the enemy, thirty five thousand prisoners and seven hundred guns have been captured, the hopes of the enemy have been crushed, and Paris is no longer in danger," said Premier Clemenceau, in his address before the ministerial council at which it was voted yesterday to make General Foch a Marshal of France, the highest military honor possible for any officer of the Republic. The confidence which France and her allies had placed in General Foch has been justified by the crushing defeat which he has inflicted upon the master strategists of Germany, said the French Premier.

The council which voted this honor to General Foch also included in its gratitude General Petain, who smashed the German offensive west of Rheims, voting him the Military Medal.

## PRESIDENT OF FRANCE DECORATES PERSHING

PARIS, August 7—(Associated Press)—President Poincaré visited the American Headquarters yesterday to present in person to General Pershing the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, voted by the French government last week. The President of the Republic pinned the Cross on General Pershing's breast in the presence of the headquarters staff and troops, in his brief address complimenting the American army and its general on their repeated successes.

## HOOVER AN HONORARY CITIZEN OF BELGIUM

HAVRE, France, August 7—(Associated Press)—Herbert Hoover, American food administrator, formerly head of the Commission for Belgian Relief, was yesterday officially voted by the Belgian cabinet in session here the title of Honorary Citizen and Friend of the Belgian Nation.

Mr. Hoover, who is in Europe for consultation with the food administrators of the Allies, has just completed a tour of the fronts.

## CHOLERA IS RAGING IN RUSSIAN CAPITAL

AMSTERDAM, August 7—(Associated Press)—The epidemic of cholera which broke out in Petrograd some weeks ago is raging unchecked and the authorities have shown themselves powerless to handle the situation. There have been more than twenty thousand cases so far, with eleven hundred deaths up to Saturday, according to figures published in the Hamburg Fremdenblatt.

## MEXICAN SPEECH OF PRESIDENT PLEASES SAN SALVADOR HEAD

WASHINGTON, August 6—(Official)—Letters between President Wilson and President Melendez of San Salvador regarding President Wilson's recent address to Mexican editors have been made public by the state department. Promising the full cooperation of his people, the Latin American executive heartily congratulates President Wilson upon the sentiments of justice so fraternally expressed, saying:

"In expounding the Monroe doctrine you have dispelled pre-judgments and unfavorable conjectures that have for many years dampened the full blossoming principles of true cordiality which must exist between the United States and the other republics of the American continent."

In reply President Wilson said: "It is delightful to me that a mutual understanding is being established among the nations of America which promises to constitute a permanent foundation for friendship and I beg your excellency to believe that my speech to the Mexican editors to which you refer came without premeditation and from my very heart. I wish you also to know that it expressed something very much more than my personal feeling and policy for I believe it expressed the real attitude of the people of the United States."

## KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS RAISE HUGE WAR FUND

NEW YORK, August 6—(Official)—At the convention of Knights of Columbus today, it was announced that \$11,500,529 has been contributed and pledged to the Knights of Columbus war fund this year. It is planned to raise fifty millions to carry on war service abroad and in the American training camps.

## AN IMPROVED QUININE DOES NOT AFFECT THE HEAD

Because of its tonic and laxative effects, the new Quinine will be better tolerated than the ordinary Quinine. The new Quinine does not affect the head, as the ordinary Quinine does. It is a pure Quinine, and is the only one that is pure. The signature of R. P. G. is on the box.

# SHIPS TORPEDOED OFF NOVA SCOTIA

### Hun Frightfulness Brought Close To Canada—Crew of Tanker Shelled After Taking To Boats

HALIFAX, August 6—(Associated Press)—(Delayed)—Frightfulness has been brought close to the Canadian shores by the submarine operating in Nova Scotian waters, the members of the crew of the Standard Oil Tanker Luz Blanen landing here today and reporting the torpedoing of their ship and the shelling of the lifeboats as the survivors of the torpedoing attempted to make their escape. Only the fact of poor shooting on the part of the Germans prevented the crew from being wiped out.

The tanker was attacked forty miles from this port and for three hours fought the submarine, exchanging shells with the boat. The crew was in an effort to hold the submarine beyond successful torpedo range. However, one torpedo found its mark, the explosion tearing a hole in the hull of the Luz Blanen and killing two of her crew.

The rest left the sinking ship in their small boats, to become the targets of more shells, none of which landed where they could do any damage.

Two boat loads of survivors were towed into port this afternoon. The arrival of those submarine victims was preceded by that of the members of the crew of the British schooner Gladys, bound for a Canadian port from Holland, which was attacked and sunk by a submarine on Monday.

The sinkings reported today and those reported yesterday bring the total of British and American vessels sunk off the Nova Scotia coast by this raider to five, while another U-boat, operating off the Virginia Capes, has one tanker to her credit.

## Illegal Induction Of Filipinos Is Denied By Field

Without yet having checked up the records of the draft registration, as he admits, to learn whether or not the assertion is correct that many Filipinos who entered the islands since July 31, 1917, have been wrongly registered and perhaps inducted into service, thus depriving the plantations of badly needed laborers, Capt. H. G. Field, selective draft officer, says the statements made by The Advertiser are "misleading."

Captain Field says that "no harm has been done" in the registering of Filipino youths who attained the age of twenty-one years since July 31, 1917, as their alien status will be discovered as soon as they are called in to fill out the questionnaire. If they are bona fide aliens, then their registration cards can be cancelled, and there they are. He claims that many of the Filipinos waived their claims to exemption as aliens, and therefore, if they have been inducted into service, it has been done legally.

Many such Filipino aliens were supposed to have waived such claims for exemption, but in a large number of instances this was due to a misunderstanding on the part of both the registrant and the registrant, and quite often due to the ignorance of the latter.

## HONOLULU REPORTED WOUNDED IN FRANCE

WASHINGTON, August 7—(Associated Press)—Among the names appearing in the casualty lists issued by the war department yesterday is that of Joseph Tavares of Honolulu, who is listed as severely wounded.

Efforts to identify Joseph Tavares, reported seriously wounded in the recent fighting in France, were fruitless last night, none appearing to know who the soldier might be. It is possible that he is from one of the other islands, or is a Honolulu boy who has enlisted on the mainland.

## CROWDER EAGER FOR MANPOWER PROGRAM

WASHINGTON, August 6—(Official)—Provost Marshal General Crowder advocates immediate enactment of the administration's new "manpower" program which has been introduced as a bill in both houses. The program would add \$2,000,000 more between the ages of 18 and 45 early in September to the available men for military service.

## JAPANESE STEAMSHIP CANADA MARIU SAVED

A PACIFIC PORT, August 6—(Official)—The Japanese steamship Canada Mariu, which went aground last week on the coast of British Columbia, has been hauled off the rocks and towed to a Canadian port. Most of her \$1,000,000 cargo has been saved. No water penetrated the after holds but some cargo in the forward holds was damaged by water.

## ARGENTINE SENDS NEW MINISTER TO JAPAN

BUENOS AIRES, August 6—(Associated Press)—The Argentine government has announced that it has appointed a new minister to Japan. The new minister is a young man, and is expected to arrive in Tokyo in a few days.

## CHINESE STUDENTS TO TAKE PART IN WAR

WASHINGTON, August 6—(Official)—Twenty four Chinese students in American schools have enlisted as secretaries for Chinese non-combatant forces.

# Japanese Cruisers Start On Patrol of Siberian Coast In Cooperation With Land Forces

### Despatch From Tokio Yesterday Leads To Belief In Local Japanese Circles That a Japanese Army Has Already Been Landed At Vladivostok — Battleship From Which Marines Landed Is Recalled

TOKIO, August 6—(Special to Nippo Jiji)—Simultaneously with the partial mobilization of the Japanese army for Siberian action, the navy has also commenced its activity in Siberian waters, in cooperation with the land forces. An official announcement was made this morning by the Japanese admiralty that a Japanese squadron, composed of a number of light cruisers, has already been dispatched to the Sea of Okhotsk to guard the shore line of the Coast Province of Siberia.

The Japanese battleship Asahi, which had been in Vladivostok harbor since January, returned to the Yokosuka naval base yesterday morning. This was also announced by the admiralty.

## BELIEVED JAPANESE BARE IN SIBERIA

In discussing the above despatch to the Nippo Jiji, a Japanese who is well posted on the Siberian situation declared that this would mean that some Japanese troops are already on Siberian soil at Vladivostok. It requires only a day or two to transport troops across to the Siberian port from the nearest Japanese port and it seems quite probable that the first contingents are already landed.

The Asahi was a unit of a Japanese squadron sent to Vladivostok early in the year when the situation at that port became chaotic under the Bolshevik regime. When a few Japanese were slain by the Bolsheviks the commander of the Japanese squadron there ordered the landing of Japanese marines to protect lives and properties of the Japanese residents as well as the foreigners. The land by the Japanese commander was immediately followed by the commander of a British squadron and British marines were also landed. Though an American warship was sent there at the time, her captain refrained from following the examples of the Japanese and the British commanders and no Americans were landed at that time.

The action of the Japanese and the British was the signal for bitter resentment against the two countries. The protest, however, failed of effect and the marines were not withdrawn until the last moment, when the Bolsheviks went out of power and the Czech-Slovak provisional government took their place. Since the Czech-Slovak are friendly to the Allies, and as a Japanese army is pouring into Siberia to assist the anti-radical faction in its struggle for a free and independent Siberia, there is now little necessity for the continuous presence of any Japanese warship in Vladivostok.

## ZEPPELIN RAID WAS DISASTROUS FAILURE

LONDON, August 7—(Associated Press)—Another attempted Zeppelin raid against England came to an inglorious finish on Monday night when one of the great dirigibles was shot down and destroyed and another was damaged and turned back, probably to the case if it were able to reach it.

## Internal Revenue Collections Total \$3,694,703,000

The collection of the internal revenue department for the fiscal year ended June 30 totaled \$3,694,703,000, according to the report of Commissioner Daniel C. Roper to Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo.

## CALIFORNIA TO VOTE ON PROHIBITION AGAIN

SACRAMENTO, August 6—(Associated Press)—California will be called upon to vote again on prohibition. Suffrage signatures to the petition have been received to assure that the "bonded" amendments will have a place on the ballot this fall.

## FARMER MURDERS HIS FAMILY, KILLS SELF

PALESTINE, Oregon, August 6—(Associated Press)—William Crane, a farmer living near here, shot his wife and another child and then committed suicide. The body of the wife was found dead of gunshot wounds in the morning. The body of the child was found in a well in the same place. His family and then committed suicide.

## CHINESE STUDENTS TO TAKE PART IN WAR

WASHINGTON, August 6—(Official)—Twenty four Chinese students in American schools have enlisted as secretaries for Chinese non-combatant forces.

# HEAVY RAINS NOW HELPING BEATEN HUNS ALONG VESLE

### Weather More Successful In Checking Foch Than German Resistance Has Been and Battle Has Lulled

## AMERICANS WIPED OUT A GERMAN BATTALION

### What Fighting There Was Yesterday Added To German Losses — Indications That Foch Is Not Through Yet

NEW YORK, August 7—(Associated Press)—Heavy rains and a further flooding of the Vesle Valley have more or less held up the further advance of the Allies along the Soissons-Rheims front, the weather proving to be more effective in holding up Foch's further progress than the resistance of the Germans.

There has been some heavy fighting, nevertheless, the Germans attempting some heavy counters against the forces which the Allies had thrown across the river and which had taken up positions on the north bank. It was the apparent intention of the Germans to turn the tables on the franco-Americans and trap those who had made the passage, evidently believing that the swollen waters had made retreat impossible.

## CAUGHT A TARTAR

The Germans caught a Tartar, however, and their counters were not only unsuccessful in capturing any of the Allied lines attacked but were repulsed with very heavy casualties. In this repulse the Americans played a conspicuous part, with their machine guns completely wiping out a German battalion which advanced with the object of attacking a party of American bridge builders west of Fismes. The attacking force was made up of infantry with a particularly heavy proportion of machine gunners, not one of whom, so far as could be seen, escaped the hail of American bullets and returned to report the defeat.

## ALLIES WELCOMED BY PEOPLE OF ARCHANGEL

LONDON, August 7—(Associated Press)—An Allied force of marines and soldiers was landed at Archangel on Friday last, it is reported. The force was sent ashore at Archangel at the request of the people there, who have just announced their independence of the Moscow soviets. The Allied soldiers and marines were given an enthusiastic welcome.

## BOLSHEVIKI READY TO DECLARE WAR ON JAPAN

LONDON, August 6—(Official)—An exchange telegraph agency despatch from Moscow via Berlin says that a report has been received that the Bolshevik government of Russia is considering a declaration of war on Japan.

## COLLECTING THE SPOILS

Since Saturday the main efforts of the Allies have been directed to cleaning up the reconquered territory and about half of it has been gone over, with the guns and supplies being brought together. Many train loads of ammunition have already been collected. On their side of the river the Germans are hastily preparing their new line, with their back to the Aisne. Their present positions are excellent for defense and it is not as yet apparent whether they will resist any further advance by the Allies until they can withdraw further in safety or whether they will stand definitely long their new line.

## AIR-MAIL TO LINK NEW YORK-CHICAGO

WASHINGTON, August 6—(Associated Press)—The postoffice department is planning an air-mail service between New York and Chicago, which will cut the time of trans-continental mails by twelve hours.

NEW YORK, August 6—(Associated Press)—Announcement is made that Lord Reading, British ambassador and high commissioner to the United States, has arrived in London to confer with the war cabinet.

Teething Children  
Teething children have more or less troubles, which can be controlled by using Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy. All that is necessary is to give the prescribed dose after each operation of the bowels more than natural and then castor oil to cleanse the system. It is safe and sure. Even the most severe and dangerous cases are quickly cured by it. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co.—Adv.

ALLIES STRIKE AND OPEN WAY FOR SUCCESSSES IN NEAR FUTURE

Assaults Are Made In Widely Separated Sections of West-Front and Gains For Day Appear To Be Important

RENEWAL IN NORTH IS MARK OF NEWER PHASE

Britons Make Longest Gains of Day But Americans and French Drive Headlong Through Storms of Gas and Explosives

NEW YORK, August 8.—(Associated Press)—Yesterday was a day of success for the Allies on three widely separated sections of the western front, some of the gains, while by no means unimportant in themselves, promising to open the way for greater successes in the immediate future.

On the Soissons-Rheims front the Franco-Americans forced the passage of the Vesle and now hold strong positions on the north bank, despite heavy opposition from the Germans and repeated strong counters. North of Montdidier the French moved forward to new positions, defeating the Germans in local actions, while still further north, in the Lys salient, the British made an important advance. North of Rheims the French penetrated the German positions for a gain of four hundred yards and held the ground, repulsing a series of counter attacks.

BRITONS CUT DEEP The most important blow delivered during the day was that by the British in Flanders, who struck along a five-mile front north of Bethune, between the Lawe and the Clarence Rivers, thrusting the Germans back for a gain averaging a thousand yards deep along the entire front. This gain still further flattens the point of the nasty salient driven by Prince Ruprecht in his April drive for the Channel Ports.

SAMMIES CROSS The passage of the Vesle was made easy of Braisne and between that town and Fismes, the Americans advancing through an inferno of shrapnel, machine gun fire and clouds of poison gas, the operation being begun on Tuesday night and continuing through yesterday morning, over a rain drenched battlefield. Under similar conditions, the French advanced on the left of the Americans, the combined force driving the enemy back in a desperate battle and straightening the Allied line north of the river from Bazoches to Fismes.

Repeatedly the German countered and the fighting at times was hand-to-hand in the mud with the French and Americans meeting each German onslaught and throwing it back, then continuing their advance over the bloody field.

Last night the German infantry abandoned the struggle and the German artillery had taken up the battle, subjecting the Allies to a heavy bombardment, with the French and American organizing their gains despite of it.

North of Rheims the French attacked the Germans along the St. Thierry road, pushing back the German front for a distance of four hundred yards. Between Braisne and Soissons, west of the general battle fought north of the Vesle yesterday, the French were attacked but held their positions and threw the Germans back with severe losses.

It is expected that the renewal of the Allied offensive north of the Vesle marks a new phase of the year's campaign. Intense bitterness marks the fighting along this front and few prisoners are being taken. In the French advance yesterday they report only a wounded man captured, although the fighting was extensive and some of it at close quarters.

In Flanders the British struck at the southern flank of the Lys salient driving the Germans back in the direction of Armentieres, taking German prisoners. The advance was along a five mile front, the most ambitious attack attempted here by General Haig since the defeat of the drive of the Bavarian

America Will Have Five Million Men In Splendid Offensive Next Spring

WASHINGTON, August 8.—(Associated Press)—General Foch is preparing to hurl the entire, united military strength of the Allies at the foe and in this great army there are to be at least five million American fighters. This was the opinion of the chief of staff for the United States, told the members of the joint committee on military affairs yesterday in explaining the necessity for the extension of the draft law and urging the congressional approval of the war department administration plan.

General March spoke at length to the committee on the subject of increasing the man power of the United States and said the plan was to raise an army of approximately 5,000,000 men as soon as possible, equip and train them and have them at the fighting front.

With this reserve of 5,000,000 men, General March said, the supreme commander, General Foch, was planning to hurl the entire, united military forces of the Allies and combatants at the enemy in order to bring about a victorious conclusion in the shortest possible time.

The spring will see a terrific conflict in progress, one that will pale the one now in progress and full swing along the Aisne and the Vesle, with General Foch's armies striking with their full force and power.

General Mangin Praises Fine Work of Americans

FRENCH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, August 8.—(Associated Press)—General Mangin, who was in command of the forces operating on the north end of the Franco-American line at Soissons, who was largely responsible for the success of the drive there and the forcing of the retreat of the Crown Prince over his Vesle, has issued an order of the day thanking the American troops under his command for their brilliant participation in the great battle. General Mangin says that ninety-one cannons, seventy-two hundred prisoners, immense booty and ten kilometers of the reconquered territory are among the American trophies of victory.

Army General Berthelot, who has been in direct command of the French forces which cleared the Germans from the south bank of the Vesle, reports that a one week captured the searchers have found three hundred thousand heavy caliber shells and an immense quantity of other material, as well as several battalions of field guns, 373 machine guns and hundreds of trench mortars. In capturing the word the French also took more than two thousand German prisoners.

SUCCESS WITH ALLIES Vienna Newspaper Speaks Frankly

ZURICH, August 8.—(Associated Press)—That all the visible signs of success for the summer are on the side of the Entente is the frank admission of the Arbeiter Zeitung of Vienna, copies of which have been received here. This paper, which is a Socialist organ, in summarizing the situation on the Italian and French fronts, says:

All explanations cannot alter the patent fact that this double offensive of the Germans in France and the Austrians in Italy was to gain territory and consequently the only visible sign of success is on the side of the Allies.

TAKE PRISONERS FRENCH LOSSES CLAIMS BERLIN

BERLIN, August 8.—(Associated Press)—Reporting on the fighting on Tuesday, an official communique of the war office says:

North of the Somme the Germans yesterday captured nearly two hundred British, while British counters south of the Bray-Gorbier road broke down before the German lines. There have been violent artillery duels, followed by strong enemy attacks southeast of Soissons, the attacks being repulsed.

MORE THAN THOUSAND CASUALTIES REPORTED

heavy Fighting of Last Month Now Clearly Reflected

WASHINGTON, August 8.—(Associated Press)—More than one thousand casualties are included in the official reports of the losses of the American Army and Marine Corps forces, issued yesterday and last evening. Two lists are issued during the evening increasing the figures an army losses issued earlier in the day.

Segregated in divisions and as to loss of the totals were as follows: Army: Killed in action, ninety-nine; wounded, eight; died of other causes, twenty-five; missing, 115; rounded, 477.

Marine Corps: Killed in action, fifty-nine; wounded, two; rounded, 38. Killed in action, Lieut. Willard Haeg, Wilson Keller, Harold Kinne, Frank McConnell, Frank Marsden, Francis Payne.

Lieut. Carleton Burr of the Marines.

EXPRESS MONOPOLY IS OUT AFTER INCREASE

WASHINGTON, August 7.—(Associated Press)—The American Railway Express combining, formed under government auspices, has asked the interstate commerce commission for increase of rates of newspapers and other second-class matter.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL HURRIES GRAIN FORWARD

WASHINGTON, August 7.—(Official Press)—The federal railroad administration announced that 49,044 cars of grain had been loaded in the United States between July 15 and 25, compared with 45,533 cars in the same period last year.

John Prince. If this drive is continued it may result in a clearing of the Lys salient in the same manner in the Marne pocket has been emptied of the enemy, the positions of the Germans between Ypres and Ghent being no longer dissimilar to the position of the Crown Prince between Rheims and Soissons when General Foch launched his counter.

Further south, along the Bray-Gorbier road in the Somme sector, the British attacked and regained the trenches lost on Tuesday south of Morlaux. A few prisoners were taken. Later German counterattacks were beaten back.

In the Woerwe sector two raids against the American lines were attempted both being repulsed.

GREAT SACRIFICES NECESSARY TO WIN

Secretary McAdoo Favors Eighty Percent Flat War Profits Tax To Lift Burden

CHICAGO, August 8.—(Associated Press)—Secretary McAdoo favors the plan of a flat tax rate of eighty percent on all war profits. He favors the plan of a determination of pre-war profits as under the present law with a nine percent allowance of dividends in any event.

Speaking here last evening the secretary of treasury clearly set forth the needs of a larger revenue to support the bending policy and declared that luxuries and war profits must bear the greater part of the burden. This would be kept as light as possible on necessities, but the people would nevertheless feel the increased burden, essential for the winning of the war. They must be ready to make sacrifices and then still greater sacrifices or to sterilize the country and the world to the Hun.

BARE NECESSITIES MAY YET CONTENT

CLEVELAND, July 27.—(Associated Press)—An \$1,000,000,000 army bill for 1919-20 was forecast by Representative Kahn of California in an address here today before the League of Republican Clubs.

"This means additional Liberty Bonds," Representative Kahn said. "It means additional taxation; it means that if it means anything, that the American people must be prepared to give their all, if need be. Perhaps the time will come when every individual in the United States will have to content himself with the bare necessities of life and surrender everything he possesses or earns beyond those necessities to aid his government."

"We have not begun to make sacrifices in these United States; we do not know the pinch of hunger. I hope and pray we may never know it—but we will be the better prepared for possible eventualities if we begin now the practice of self-denial."

REFUGEES, STUDENTS, POOR, LOOKED AFTER

PARIS, July 28.—(Associated Press)—The department of Civil Affairs of the American Red Cross has just issued its report for the past month. It shows that it employed a staff of 1073 persons, maintained fifteen civilian hospitals with a total capacity of 1586 beds, and reached in some manner or another more than 240,490 civilians affected by the last offensive.

Thirty thousand Paris school children have been given supplemental food such as special lunches, breakfasts, etc. A hospital and four dispensaries were opened during the month. Medical aid was given to 26,160 persons; 11,873 refugees were housed and 3140 given employment. During first week of the May offensive 35,000 refugees were fed in canteens established in the Paris stations.

Money donations to outside organizations totaled \$300,000; of which \$110,000 was appropriated for tuberculosis patients; \$25,000 for the care of children; \$90,000 for refugees, and the remainder for nurses. The following has been distributed through the agencies of the department: 177,482 garments, 22,438 pairs of shoes, 18,280 articles of furniture and household articles, 55,164 articles of bedding and household linen, 58,488 yards of cloth, 167,791 pounds of food, 4525 hospital articles and 1000 unclassified.

WEARING UNIFORM OF FRIENDLY NATION IS NOW UNLAWFUL

The wearing of the uniform of a nation with which the United States is at peace, by persons not entitled to it, is now an unlawful act, and violations are punishable by fine and imprisonment. A congressional act, approved July 8, 1918, on this subject reads as follows:

That it shall be unlawful for any person, with intent to deceive or mislead within the United States or Territories, possessions, waters, or places subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, to wear any naval, military, police, or other official uniform, decoration, or regalia of any foreign state, nation, or government with which the United States is at peace, or any uniform, decoration, or regalia so nearly resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive, unless such wearing thereof be authorized by such state, nation or government.

BURLESON IS BUSY COORDINATING LINES

WASHINGTON, August 7.—(Associated Press)—Postmaster General Burleson, who is in control of the government telephone and telegraph systems under the proclamation by which they were taken over, announced today that he would probably soon coordinate and consolidate competing systems wherever possible.

Supplied by All Chopt to Physicians prescribe Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy because it relieves cramps in the stomach and intestinal pains quicker than any preparation they can compound. It can be bought from any chemist. A bottle will keep for years, and no medicine is complete without it. For sale by Ross, Smith & Co., Adv.

JAPAN DECIDES UPON KOREAN RICE IMPORTS

TOKIO, August 7.—(Special to Hawaiian Gazette)—To relieve the shortage of rice which has continued to grow more acute the home agriculture department has determined upon bringing imports from Korea and shipping will be sent for the cargoes.

HONOLULUANS SHOW WAY TO SWIMMERS

Duke Makes New Record and Kruger and Lane Win Their Events With Ease

NEW YORK, August 8.—(Associated Press)—Hawaiian swimmers, cleared of all charges of professionalism by the Amateur Athletic Union swept all before them at the most recent Duke Kahanamoku being in especially fine form and establishing a new world record at 125 yards. The Hawaiian swimmers were given a comfortable ovation and their victories were enthusiastically applauded, all being in spite of the defeat of local contestants.

In the 125 yard swim Kahanamoku was the first away from the field and finishing far ahead of the rest. He made the time 1:14.4 and three-fifths seconds. Leo Geible of New York was his closest competitor. Harold Kruger, swimming back stroke, easily defeated King and Tronard of Brooklyn in a mixed match for 100 yards, time one minute, eight and three-fifths seconds.

Lane easily defeated Ted Reilly of New York at fifty yards, time twenty-four and four-fifths seconds.

Build More Ships In One Month Than In Any Year

WASHINGTON, August 6.—(Official)—In the month of July the United States launched more ships than in any year of its previous history, thus establishing yet another new record in ship production.

Announcement is made by the shipping board that last month 123 vessels were launched with an aggregate of 631,944 dead weight tons. In the same month forty-one others were delivered these having a tonnage of 235,025.

In addition to these the Japanese yards delivered two steel vessels of 15,855 tons.

Thirty-six of the American built vessels that were completed were of steel with a dead weight tonnage of 217,025. The other five were wooden ships with a deadweight of 18,000 tons.

Since the first of the year the shipyard launched has been 1,719,536 tons, showing an almost constant increase and being by months as follows: January 28,507; February 135,925; March 172,671; April 209,256; May 259,284; June 268,329 and July 233,944.

Lord Northcliffe and Sir Joseph Maclay, British minister of shipping, have dined to Chairman Hurley of the shipping board congratulating on the record made in shipbuilding and the completion of government yards. In his message Sir Joseph Maclay said:

"We rejoice in the absolute assurance that the military movements of the United States, vast as it is, will not be hampered by a lack of tonnage."

SUGAR AND PINES TO MOVE AWAY FAST

Hawaiian sugar will have been cleaned up, so far as shipments of sugar on hand goes, by the first of November, it is expected. The pineapple pack may move with similar speed. Advice received in the past few days indicate that large quantities are to be moved to the Atlantic Coast and Pacific Coast shipments to be considerably increased. Not only will sugar now awaiting shipment be moved but all the rest of the crop so far as ground by that time.

Information to this effect has reached shippers here and confirmatory of their advice is a message received by Governor McCarthy yesterday from Assistant Secretary of Interior E. C. B. who in reply to the Governor's message urged efforts to move the 1918 crop of pineapples. The message to the Governor said:

"I will make every effort possible to provide space for the movement of the pineapple crop. Have taken up the matter with the war trader board and the shipping board. An advised they have just arranged to move from 50,000 to 60,000 tons of Hawaiian sugar. I am in hopes they can also take care of part if not all of the pineapples."

Advice received by shippers indicate that 50,000 to 60,000 tons of pineapples to be shipped to the Atlantic Coast and that amount is smaller than the figures which the shippers have. Their advice are that these shipments will be made within two months and the information they have bears the stamp of authenticity.

EVIDENCE FAILS TO PROVE OPERATING STILL

Kawai, one of the two Japanese who were arrested in a raid on a moonshine still at Kipapa Gulch Sunday night, was discharged from custody by the federal authorities yesterday after being given a commissioner's hearing. The evidence secured failed to be sufficient to hold Kawai on a charge of illicit distilling.

And, the other Japanese arrested in the raid, was bound over to the federal grand jury, where he will appear to charges of violation of the United States internal revenue laws. The grand jury was held at 10:00. Deputy Director of Internal Revenue Mark Hanna represented the federal authorities at the hearing.

FAILURE OF DIVER CAMPAIGN CAUSED OFFENSIVE ON LAND

Lloyd George Asserts Germans Can Never Win Until They Can Win Victory On Seas

LONDON, August 8.—(Associated Press)—Addressing the house of commons yesterday Premier Lloyd George reviewed the war situation, referring particularly to what has been accomplished in the recent drive, to the destruction of German submarines and the part that America is playing and will play.

"The danger is not yet over," said the premier. "But the German general staff officer who might predict a military victory would have to be a very arrogant man."

Concerning peace he said that the persons who made the war are still in evidence and that there would be no peace so long as they were prominent in the enemy's councils.

The land offensive which the Allies had just checked and turned to a defensive, he said, was occasioned by the failure of the submarine offensive.

"Until the Allies are defeated on the sea," he continued, "Germany can never triumph. When the war began the British navy, then the largest in the world, represented a tonnage of two and a half millions. Now, including the auxiliary fleet, it is eight million. Every trade route is patrolled by its fleets. During June alone the British fleet steamed 8,000,000 miles at sea. A least a million and a half are in the service of the navy and the merchant marine. More than one hundred and fifty submarines have been destroyed in the last year and a half."

As if in confirmation of the assertions of Lloyd George came rumors that were told in despatches from Amsterdam of revolts of German sailors against the continuance of submarine warfare. These messages said the revolts occurred at Wilhelmshaven and that it was rumored that "propagandists" incited the men, who were about to embark to attack their officers, to surrender the ships to the first opportunity or to attempt to sink the submarines and be interned in neutral harbors. More than 150, they said had disappeared.

LOSSES GREATEST IN LAST THREE MONTHS

LONDON, July 27.—(Associated Press)—Within the past three months the number of German submarines destroyed has been greater than during any similar period since the beginning of the war. Depth charges have played an important part in putting an end to the activities of U-boats.

Details of the sinking of three German submarines, two of them by British submarines, recently become known in London. A British patrolboat on a moonlight night sighted an enemy submarine on the surface about half a mile away. She was apparently recharging her storage batteries.

"Full speed ahead," was the command of the patrol boat captain, but by the time the boat reached the spot the submarine had disappeared. The British craft immediately dropped six depth charges. Quantities of oil came to the surface soon afterwards, and their cries for help, in German, were heard. The patrolboat searched for survivors of the submarine, but was able to rescue only one of the enemy.

White on patrol duty "somewhere" off the east coast a British submarine sighted the periscope of an enemy U-boat and started for it under full speed. Before the German could submerge the Britisher had rammed it. The British submarine cut through the plates of the enemy boat and stuck there. Both boats endeavored to extricate themselves. The Germans came to the surface, carrying the British submarine along. Finally the U-boat got away. She made desperate efforts to keep aloft, but finally sank. The British submarine was not damaged.

On another day British and German submarines were seen and both were sunk by depth charges. Plans for U-boat got away. She made desperate efforts to keep aloft, but finally sank. The British submarine was not damaged.

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JAPANESE MAY HAVE COMMAND OF EXPEDITION INTO SIBERIA

Fokio Cablegram Says This Is Agreed Upon While Washington Despatch Says Supreme Command Not Yet Determined

GENERAL GRAVES TO COMMAND AMERICANS

Two Regiments of Regulars From Philippines Will Form Nucleus of United States Forces and Others Will Follow

JAPAN may have the supreme command of the Japanese American expeditionary force to Siberia as was indicated in Tokio cablegrams to the Japanese press here yesterday, although Associated Press despatches said that the joint command had not yet been determined. General Graves will command the Americans of the expedition.

GRAVES HEADS YANKEES

Cablegrams from Tokio and Associated Press despatches from Washington and Shanghai told of the progress being made in the preparations for the expedition and of the situation in Siberia. The latter messages said that General Graves, now in command at Camp Fremont had been designated by General March, chief of staff, to command the American forces. Two regiments of regulars, now in the Philippines will form the nucleus of the American force and other troops will follow him. The joint command, which has been said would be given to General Wood, had not been determined. The despatch added:

BRITISH REINFORCEMENTS

The Shanghai message of the Associated Press told of the landing at Vladivostok of British forces. These went as reinforcements to the British already at that port and were sent before the details of the plan for Japanese American assistance in the Czechoslovak forces had been determined upon and when reports said that the Bolsheviks and German-Austrian prisoners they had armed were threatening Vladivostok.

Details of the Japanese plans and the growing situation which the Allied forces will have to meet. Messages to the Hawaii Hochi said that after negotiations between Japan and the Allies and more especially between Japan and the United States it had been determined to give the supreme command to Japan. Count G. Tani, the minister to China had called upon the premier of the Chinese Republic and explained the intentions of Japan in sending the expedition.

To the Shingo came a cable confirming the report of the sending of Japanese warships to the Siberian coast for the purpose of a naval demonstration.

BOLSHIEVIKI THREATEN

Cables received by the Nippon Jiji say that the Bolshevik army, assisted by a strong force of the released German and Austrian prisoners in Eastern Siberia, is reported unofficially to have captured the important city of Nicholai, twenty miles north of Vladivostok. This city is situated at the junction of the eastern Chinese railway, the main line of the trans-Siberian route, and the Trans-Manchurian railway.

Confidential activities of the Red Chinese are reported at Khabarovka, an important city in Amur Province. Released Teuton prisoners are said to be aiding the Bolsheviks.

GOVERNMENT MOVES

General Horwarth's government recently established at Vladivostok has been reported to have received the consent of the Czechoslovak government. It is generally believed that a concert of the two governments may be effected shortly.

This government has consented to suspend their operations on the Eastern Chinese railway and to have no voice on the bus until further notice. The Allies have sent in the request to the Czechoslovak government on military grounds.

SECRETARY TO ISHII

TOKIO, August 7.—(Associated Press)—James MacFadden, consul general at Foor Tsin, China, has been appointed to the post of secretary to the Japanese embassy at Washington.

TURKEY IS NOT READY TO ANSWER YES

WASHINGTON, August 7.—(Official Press)—Turkey has informed the United States government that communication difficulties made it impossible to clear up the Tahrir incident. Furniture which had been removed from the American consulate at Tahrir by Turkish soldiers had been returned, but the Turkish foreign minister said that information concerning the raiding of the American hospital was insufficiently complete to form the basis of a report.

FIGURES TELL TROUBLES TO MAKE BOTH ENDS MEET

With the return to work yesterday morning of a large percentage of the 200 track men of the Oahu Railroad Company, who went on strike Monday and Tuesday, in sympathy with the Japanese wharf laborers, who walked out Saturday night, it is the belief of Superintendent Harry Denton, that the local railroad strike is over.

Table with columns for Married Man, Married Man With Children, and W.A.S. listing various expenses like Japanese rice, side dish for rice, electric light, washing soap, etc.

HAWAII SWIMMERS ARE CLEARED OF CHARGES; PRAISED

Did Not Falsify Or Pad Expense Accounts Is Verdict of Investigating Committee

EXHIBITIONS AROUSE INTEREST IN SPORT Faith in Kahanamoku, Lane, Kruger, Coach and Manager Found To Be Fully Justified

NEW YORK, August 7.—(Associated Press.)—Members of the Hawaiian swimming team, now touring the country, are absolved of charges of falsifying and padding their expense accounts by the investigating committee of the A. A. U. which further ruled that the trips and the swimming exhibitions given have been the means of arousing great interest in that amateur sport throughout the country.

Washington Official Coming To Aid In Reclassification

Cards of All Draft Registrants To Be Checked Over With Object of Obtaining More Men For Class One

A complete reclassification of the cards of all draft registrants now on file with the local draft boards of the Islands is to be made, it was announced yesterday, and the work will be supervised by an official of the provost marshal general's department at Washington.

SPORTS

GIANTS LOSE TWO GAMES IN ONE DAY

Cubs Are Losers in Single Contest, But Remain Seven Full Periods In Lead

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING table with columns for Team, W, L, Pct. Lists Chicago, New York, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis.

YANKEES WALLOP CHICAGO IN DOUBLE

Red Sox and Indians Are Losers; Athletics and Brown Break Even

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING table with columns for Team, W, L, Pct. Lists Boston, Cleveland, Washington, New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, Philadelphia.

SUGAR FACTORS, SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS INSURANCE AGENTS

Wahala Agricultural Co., Ltd. Apokaa Sugar Co., Ltd. K-haha Sugar Company Wahlauna Water Company, Ltd.

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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.

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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.

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MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news-dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published therein. C. S. CRANE, Business Manager.

SERBS LIKE OUR SONGS LONDON, July 28.—(Associated Press)—Among the popular songs in the Serbian army are "Tipperary" and "Over There," writes an American Red Cross representative on the Macedonian front.

Dr. R. Tuedler, the mission doctor in charge of the Episcopal Church hospital in Japan, which is the largest foreign hospital in the empire, has already been designated in orders from Washington to go to Japan to handle the American wounded, says Bishop McKim, of Japan. The bishop arrived here recently to take charge of the Hawaiian diocese in the absence of Bishop Restarick and will remain here about two months.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure blind, bleeding, itching or protruding PILES in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. Manufactured by the PARIS MEDICINE CO., ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

WOULD CATCH FISH AT JOHNSON ISLAND

Request of C. K. Ai For Permission To Go There For Supply Up To Market Commission

It is the intention of the Territorial Market Commission, within the next few days, to take up with the naval authorities a request made by C. K. Ai for permission to cruise in the waters of Johnson Island and the surrounding islets, in search of fish for the local market.

There are teeming with fish and that there is a large supply of guano on Johnson Island which could be profitably brought to Honolulu for use on the sugar plantations. Mr. Ai has purchased a lease of Johnson Island from Max Schlemmer, which still has six years to run. A seagoing sampan has been chartered for this enterprise. The fish will be caught in the waters off Johnson Island, salted and shipped to Honolulu, if the permission sought for is granted. The commission at its meeting yesterday unanimously voted to confer with the naval authorities and attempt to secure the desired permission.

Commissioner Andrade moved that the commission show the board of supervisors the necessity of expending some of the road appropriation money on the Kailua road. He said that this section of the island was the most fertile of any part of Oahu, that tons of corn, potatoes, beans and rice rotted in the warehouses over there last winter because the farmers were unable to get their produce to Honolulu.

There are still large areas of good fertile land over there, he said, "capable of growing all kinds of the best farm products. No better potatoes or tomatoes are raised anywhere than those of Kailua, but what encourage ment does a farmer get? The road into Kailua was so bad last winter that for two months an agent of the market commission could not get into the district with a Ford car, and they say it will get any worse. All that need be expended for this road would be about \$10,000 and in return the supervisors would earn the unqualified approval of the food consumers of this city as well as the farmers who are at present raising their products under these difficulties.

A communication will be sent to the board of supervisors drawing their attention to these conditions and the commission will have a heart-to-heart talk with the city dads regarding the urgent needs of at least a passable road to this productive farm district.

WALTER SCOTT DEAD IN MANILA, REPORT

Word has been received by Judge E. A. Dykes of the Fifth Circuit Court from the Boston Trust Company of Boston that Walter Scott of Kilauea died in Manila, on March 16, 1918, says the Garden Island.

The young man was a son of a former manager of Kilauea, and had been employed in the United States having been with the Hawaiian Engineering company and he also served in the local company of the national guard.

Looking for Honolulu, he was lost track of for some time but it seems he left for Manila some time last year on the S. S. Kanabou, when that vessel was sold to parties there and left in company with the steamer. He shipped as fireman under Jimmy Delaney, the well-known engineer who was formerly in the W. G. Hall. Jimmy returned last month from Manila and brought the sad news back with him.

Two sisters, both minors, are left to mourn his early death.

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