

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER
 U. S. WEATHER BUREAU,
 Feb. 26, 1917.—Last evening,
 four inches; rain fell 26.
 Temperature, 51.6; 52; Max.
 75. Weather, clear.

Hawaiian Gazette

LATEST CABLED SUGAR QUOTATIONS	
	Cents Dollars
98° Centrifugals N. Y. per lb. per ton	
Price, Hawaiian basis	4.957 \$99.14
Last previous quotation	5.27 \$105.40

VOL. X, NO. 17

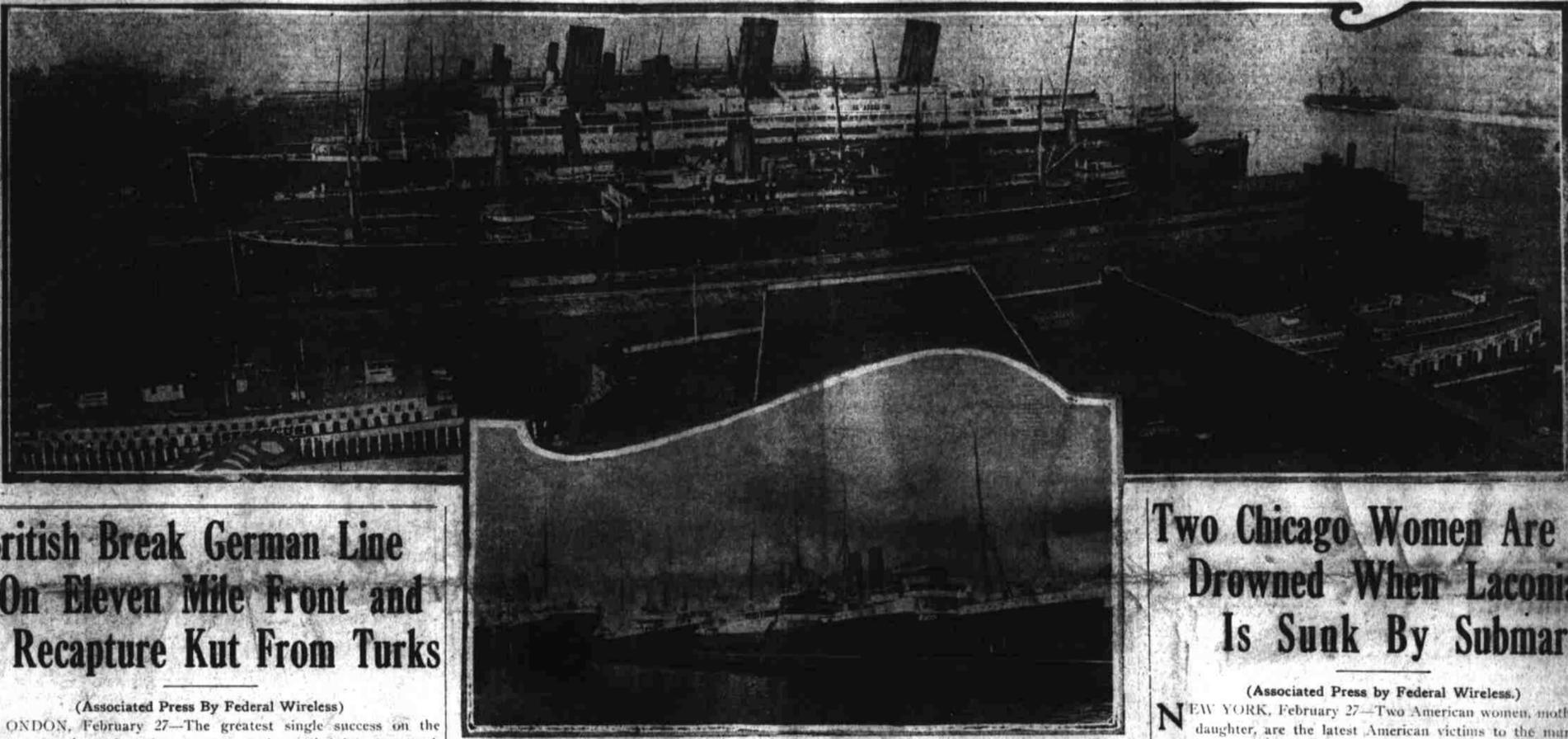
HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1917.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NUMBER 4612

AMERICAN WOMEN DIVER VICTIMS

President Appeals To Congress For Still More Power

SOME of the scores of German refugee ships which fled for safety to harbors of America, and which have been partially ruined by the members of their crews acting under orders from Berlin, issued as soon as it became evident that the government of the United States no longer would tolerate the outrages which the Kaiser's submarines are perpetrating upon the high seas. In the large upper picture are to be seen the great transatlantic liners at their docks in Hoboken, across the North River from New York. The Vaterland is the large vessel with three stacks. The smaller picture shows the refugee ships in Honolulu. Reading from left to right they are the Loong Moon, the Hol-satia, the Gouverneur Jaeschke, and the Prinz Waldemar. In the extreme left of the lower picture the stern of the Staatssekretar Kraetke is to be seen.



British Break German Line On Eleven Mile Front and Recapture Kut From Turks

(Associated Press By Federal Wireless)

LONDON, February 27—The greatest single success on the western front since the two great armies settled down to trench warfare has been won by the British troops operating north of the River Ancre, according to the official statement issued by the British war office last night.

The German line has been shattered over a width of eleven miles and driven back for a depth of two miles and is still in rapid retreat, so that no man knows what the result will be. It is the most tremendous victory that any of the fighting forces have gained in one day for more than two years of steady fighting on the western front, and means more than can be correctly estimated yet.

One of the things which is generally accepted here, is that the German commanders are determined to concentrate their full force upon the submarine campaign against Great Britain, and that they are not attempting the same dogged resistance that the German forces on the Somme and Ancre fronts have been showing.

Another thing military observers are asserting today, is that the German morale has broken in the west following the tremendous drains that the constant "pecking policy" of the Allies has inflicted upon them, and that the officers have found it impossible to get their men to meet the attacking forces of Sir Douglas Haig with the same steadiness as before.

It is believed that the new German lines have been formed in the rear and to the east of Arras and Cambrai, leaving Bapaume in the hands of the British troops. A glance at the map shows what the result of such a move would be. In the first place it would mean that the entire German lines north of Arras, where they would begin to bend sharply to the east, would be flanked, and could be held only at tremendous cost and by the permission of the attackers.

To the south the effect of such a retreat would be even more marked. South of the present British line the French have been persistently pounding at the German fronts in the neighborhood of St. Pierre Vaast, where, in their wood, the Germans have constructed some of the strongest fortifications on the whole of the strong Somme front. The retreat of the Germans to the north of Saint Pierre would in turn flank that position, making it impossible to hold it, and that in turn would mean that the entire Peronne-S. Quentin region would be forced to fall back, probably as far south as Roye, where the long battle line begins to turn eastward toward Noyon and Soissons.

The victory on the Ancre was not the only victory reported by the British war office last night. In the Tigris valley, where the British suffered one of the most disastrous and spectacular defeats of the early part of the war, they are reported to be advancing, pushing the Turks back and capturing Kut-el-Amara, for months associated with disaster, now linked up in the British mind with victory over heavy odds. The triumph comes after many months of slow campaigning, in which the British army had to face tremendous difficulties, including tropical heat and floods. The announcement of the victory was made last night by Bonar Law, in a statement to the house of commons, and he added that the Turks are retreating toward Bagdad, the goal at which the British under General Townsend, were aiming when defeat interrupted their plans.

Two Chicago Women Are Drowned When Laconia Is Sunk By Submarine

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

NEW YORK, February 27—Two American women, mother and daughter, are the latest American victims to the murderous German submarine campaign at sea.

They were drowned last Sunday night, when a German submarine, operating in the dark sneaked upon its prey, the Cunard liner Laconia, off the Irish coast, and sent that steamer to the bottom with a torpedo.

The drowned women were Mrs. Mary E. Hoy of Chicago, and her young daughter.

Despatches from the agents of the vessel at London, where full details of the sinking of the big liner have been received, announced that the submarine campaign of ruthlessness had again claimed American lives and brought open warfare between this country and the German deep sea slayers, that much closer.

The liner Laconia, which sailed from this port on Sunday, February 18, was sunk at ten o'clock at night on Sunday last, the result of a German torpedo, fired without warning at the big passenger ship. No effort was made by the submarine commander to save the lives of the women and children, he knew to be on board.

There were twenty-six Americans aboard the liner, ten in the cabins and sixteen as members of the crew. Those who escaped were landed at Queenstown last night.

According to an official report of the affair from London, the liner was attacked without warning and with no provisions made regarding the safety of the passengers and crew, the attack in this respect duplicating that upon the Sussex, which strained German-American relations until Germany pledged her honor not to repeat.

The liner carried one hundred passengers in all.

The Laconia was one of the best-known of the Cunard fleet, a big liner of 18,100 tons, built in 1912 at Newcastle. Her home port was Liverpool.

In 1913 the Laconia was on the Boston-Liverpool run and was later put into the Mediterranean Adriatic service with sailings from New York. Later she was put in the New York-Liverpool service as freight and passenger vessel. She was valued in the millions.

In the various shipping offices here yesterday, following the President's appearance before congress, it was announced that if the President be given authority to arm and man American merchantmen much shipping tied up here will resume sailings immediately guns are provided. This is the statement of officials of the shipping companies.

Related news of a German submarine attack upon a vessel flying the American flag was brought in yesterday by the American bark Galena, whose log shows that she was fired upon by a submarine on her outward voyage from this port for Ronen. She was attacked off the French coast and was rescued by British destroyers, who dashed to her assistance in response to her distress signals. On the approach of the destroyers, the submarine dived for safety. The attack took place on November 27.

REPUBLICAN FILIBUSTER THREATENED Senator La Follette Opposed To Wilson's Request

(Associated Press By Federal Wireless)

WASHINGTON, February 27—The murder of two American women, Mrs. Mary E. Hoy and her daughter, in the sinking of the Cunard liner Laconia added to the tenseness of the situation that followed the appearance of President Wilson before a joint session of the two houses of congress yesterday, with a statement of the repeated German outrages, and the request that congress give him the power and money to take further steps to protect the lives and property of Americans at sea, against the illegal attacks of the Teutonic submarines.

The sinking of the Laconia, unwarned and unprepared for attack, in the dark last Sunday night, is regarded here as being the most serious disregard of American rights since the commencement of the illegal undersea campaign of the Germans and Austrians. It brings about the situation which President Wilson has been declaring would mean open hostilities. It is generally regarded as the long expected "overt act," for which the President has asked congress to prepare.

In spite of this fact, and the rallying of all factions—or almost all factions to the support of the President, it is feared by the Democratic leaders in the upper house that Senator La Follette, the senior senator from Wisconsin will endeavor to conduct a filibuster against the approval of the President's request for more power in dealing with the situation.

Following the presentation of the facts of the situation that has developed from the German violation of her pledges, by Mr. Wilson, Representative Flood of Virginia, chairman of the foreign affairs committee of the lower house, held a long conference with the President, at the White House, returning to the house to introduce a bill carrying everything that the President had asked congress for in his address.

An appropriation for one hundred million dollars, to be placed at the disposal of the President is included in the measure.

This is the measure, and the powers that it conveys to the President, that Senator La Follette is reported to object too, on the grounds that it gives too much power to the executive during the adjournment of congress. Indeed it is claimed that the bill confers what amount to powers to declare war upon Germany, should the President see fit.

This attitude of La Follette and his followers in the senate, it is believed will force a special session of congress. Indeed it is freely reported that unless the President yields and promises to call a special session immediately after the ending of the current session, that the Republicans plan a hot fight on many of the important bills now pending.

The Wilson leaders in both houses declare that the Constitution has already conferred upon the President the powers which he has asked of congress but, that Mr. Wilson feels that he should not act without the formal consent of congress.

The Flood Bill gives to the administration the power to order the arming of all merchantmen, "and to use such other instrumentalities and methods" as may be deemed necessary by the President.

It is likely that the revenue bill will be passed at this session, but the administration leaders fear that the Republicans are planning a fight upon the army and navy measures, which would also force an extra session.

The arrival of the President at the Capitol, shortly before one o'clock, was contemporaneous with news from London that the Cunard liner Laconia, bound from New York to Liverpool, had been sunk by a submarine on Sunday evening. A number of Americans, both passengers and members of the crew, were reported to have been on board, their lives having been placed in jeopardy through the unwarned attack of the German diver. This news and the uncertainty whether or not American lives had been lost added to the tenseness of the occasion.

The President recited the evidence of the German aggressions, asking that he be empowered to

(Continued on Page 3)

BREAK WITH AUSTRIA IS BELIEVED INEVITABLE BY OFFICIALS IN WASHINGTON

Secretary Lansing Reported To Be At Work On Document Dealing With Relations Between This Country and Vienna; Preparations For Open War With Germany Are Being Rushed To Limit By Government

WOMEN VOLUNTEER AID

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
WASHINGTON, February 26—It was admitted here last night that Secretary of State Lansing is now engaged in the completion of a document for the use of the President when Mr. Wilson appears before congress. Just what this document may be none knows, outside of the immediate few engaged in the work, but it is generally believed that it deals with the Austrian situation. This has now reached such a stage that state department officials last night confessed that a breaking off of all diplomatic relations between the United States and the Dual Monarchy is now inevitable.

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
WASHINGTON, February 26—The women of the United States are preparing for war. The national suffrage party leaders have decided to call for a series of mass meetings throughout the country, to start a nationwide movement for the purpose of organizing women for war service on the lines adopted in Britain and France, as soon as the demands of the war in those countries made it necessary to replace men with women.

Information to this effect has been sent to Secretary Baker, Secretary Daniels and Secretary McAdoo, with the additional information that the women are preparing to establish a bureau which shall have as its special work the task of mapping out plans for employing women in the positions which shall have been vacated by the men called to the colors when the break with Germany comes.

RUSHING PREPARATIONS

The government is rushing preparations for the outbreak of hostilities is now generally admitted unofficially on all sides here. Orders have been sent out to the commanders of all military and naval posts throughout the United States and the overseas possessions of the country, directing them to report immediately what points are exposed to aeroplane attack, and should be provided with anti-aircraft guns for their defense.

Congress has authorized one hundred and thirty anti-aircraft guns in the United States, eight on the canal and seventeen in the insular possessions, including Hawaii.

SECURITY LEAGUE AT WORK

Other preparations are being made with all possible speed, and all classes of society are at work. Five million signatures to a petition urging the enactment of a universal military training law are to be obtained within the next thirty days and submitted to President Wilson and congress, according to plans set forth in a statement issued from the headquarters of the National Security League in New York.

In addition to the petitions, it is proposed to personally address to each of the 100,000 members of the league a letter requesting that letters be written to five friends urging them to appeal at once to their senators and congressmen to vote for universal military training. A resolution adopted at the last meeting of the executive committee of the National Security League recommending to congress immediate legislation on this subject has been forwarded to more than 100,000 patriotic and defense societies with the request that a similar resolution be adopted and forwarded to Washington.

WOMEN'S LEAGUE IS HELPING ALSO

The Woman's League for National Service will cooperate. For business places a placard bearing a red, white, and blue border has been designed. "Be Patriotic and Give a Moment's Thought to Your Country," the placard reads.

Robert Bacon, president of the league, S. Stanwood Mecken, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and other officers are giving their personal attention to the activities decided upon.

Maj. Robert E. Noble, U. S. A., attached to the surgeon general's office, has announced that plans for reorganizing the medical reserve corps contemplate an eventual increase in numbers from 2,400 to 25,000, and that it was intended to devise a method to keep intact the practise of a physician who went into service in war, by designating a physician of the corps in his own neighborhood to take care of that practise during the period of his service. For this reason, he said, it was essential to the plans for a war medical service to have twice as many physicians in the corps as would be necessary in case of war. He said the medical corps of the regular army and the reserve corps were only sufficiently large in number at present to serve as a nucleus for war service.

AMERICANS ON CENTURIAN

The state department last night received information from London announcing that two Americans were in the crew of the British steamer Centurian, which was sunk at sea February 19. No importance is attached to this however as the ship was simply warred by the attacking submarine, and the members of her crew given time in which to lower their boats and make their escape. No lives were lost.

The situation as regards Holland is still acute and growing more so daily, said officers of the state department, who are keeping in close touch with developments. The Dutch authorities are represented as having taken the attitude that while the losses which Holland is suffering at present are tremendous, they do not begin to compare with the damages that would follow were relations with Germany to be severed and war follow.

The threat of an extra session of congress immediately after March fourth, has not entirely disappeared, according to administration officials last night. It is pointed out that the international crisis and the eventualities that are certain to arise if that comes to a head, are such that they will force the President to summon the sixty-fifth session of congress whether he wishes to do so or not. It is also practically conceded that much of the legislation which the President regards as essential, will fall at this session.

BLOCKADE OF GREECE DEPENDS UPON KING

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
PARIS, February 26—Announcement was made officially last night that the blockade of Greece declared by the Allied nations will be lifted when King Constantine satisfactorily fulfills the demands of the Entente.

TICKLING IN THE THROAT.

Even the slightest tickling or hoarseness in the throat may be the forerunner of a dangerous illness. Stop it at once with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

LUCAS-HIND

Charles Lucas Jr., and Miss Mona Hind were married yesterday at the Catholic Church of the Sacred Hearts, Punahou, the pastor, Rev. Father Stephen J. Alencastre officiating. Miss Mary Lucas was the bridesmaid and Walter Love acted as best man. The bride is a daughter of Senator and Mrs. Robert Hind of Kohala, Hawaii, while the bridegroom is a son of Charles Lucas of this city. Following the wedding ceremony a reception was held in honor of the young couple, who left shortly afterward for some mysterious country place on their honeymoon trip.

JAPANESE SENDING MEXICO MUNITIONS

Complete Set of Cartridge Making Machinery Reaches Manzanillo from Nippon

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
MEXICO CITY, February 26—The arrival of a complete set of cartridge making machinery at Manzanillo from Japan is hailed as a move that is expected to make Mexico practically independent of outside sources for ammunition. The machinery was purchased in Japan by the Carranza government. Work was started setting up the machinery as soon as it was landed in Manzanillo and it is expected to be in operation soon. Two hundred Japanese, expert workmen in cartridge making, accompanied the machinery and will be employed in the cartridge factory.

Young Edwin Gould Killed By Shot Fired By Accident

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
BRUNSWICK, Georgia, February 26—Edwin Gould, Jr., son of Edwin Gould, New York capitalist, accidentally killed himself last night while hunting on Jekyll Island. Gould was hunting raccoons. He struck the butt of his gun against the head of a raccoon and the force of the blow discharged the gun. He was twenty-four years old and is survived by a brother, six years his junior, and his father and mother. He was a grandson of Jay Gould.

Economic Pressure Pinching Hardest On Austria-Hungary

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
VIENNA, February 26—The pressure of the economic situation in the dual monarchy has become so great that a special meeting of the Austrian and Hungarian ministers was held Saturday to discuss the problem. Important plans were discussed at the meeting, it was understood, but no information was given out.

BRITISH ATTACKS WIN SERRE TOWN

Campaign of "Peeking" At the Germans Continues Upon East and West Fronts

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
NEW YORK, February 26—The British troops fighting on the River Aisne Sunday managed to drive their way some distance ahead in the direction of Bapaume, according to the official statements issued last night by the London war office. The gains included the capture of the whole of the town of Serre, long hotly contested.

This brings the line of the Allies still closer to their objective Bapaume, and ties tighter the knot about Warlencourt-Faucourt, where the Germans have enormously strong entrenchments and dugouts.

There were isolated battles upon the eastern front, where the Russians are pursuing pretty much the same tactics that have been adopted by the Allies in the west, of "peeking" at the German lines, wearing down the German manpower and forcing the Germans to consume large quantities of ammunition, in order to hold back the attacks.

These eastern battles are reported from sections as far asunder as the front in Northwestern Russia, south of Riga, and the Carpathian mountains. For the most part they resulted in minor gains or losses.

The submarines were fairly active yesterday, the total tonnage sunk, as reported by Lloyd's agency, having been 8,209.

GERARD AND PARTY ARE LEAVING SPAIN

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
SAN DIEGO, California, February 26—First Lieutenants Carberry, Harmon and Johnson, stationed here as aviators, have been detailed as war observers in European countries, and will leave here immediately for France, where they will study aeronautics at the celebrated French school of aviation at Berry au Bac.

LIST OF ARRESTS

Yesterday's arrests included: Ah Kwei, Ah Chow, J. K. Fuller, Ah Sing, violation wharf regulations; Hulhee, safe keeping; Eugene Luther, Jos. Sydyk, Robert Gholston, detention provost guard; Lizzie Hulhee, drunk; Nishiwaka, assault and battery; Jonquin Sanchez, suspected insane; Ah Fai, violating traffic ordinance; Walter Lauterback, Pang Foon, investigation.

SCORE THOUSANDS OFFICERS NEEDED WHEN WAR BREAKS

First and Second Lieutenants of the Line Wanted in Army Reserve

SPECIALISTS IN TRANSPORT ARE ALSO WANTED BADLY

Work of Recruiting Is Being Pushed Here and On the Mainland

If the President calls for volunteers there will be immediately needed twenty-five thousand reserve officers, particularly line officers of the grades of first and second lieutenant, according to local army officers. Today there are less than one thousand commissioned reserve officers and the war department and the military training camps association are bending every effort to increase the reserve. With this in view, examinations for commissions have started at various department headquarters in the last few days, and it is hoped that at least two thousand additional officers can be examined and commissioned in the next few weeks.

An official circular issued from the New York office of the military training camps association, Nanau Street, recently includes the following statement:

A conference with the war department officially developed the fact that the special need of service today in the officers' reserve corps is as follows: In the line, first and second lieutenants more particularly. This is the first and most immediate need, and men within the proper age limits are urged to qualify themselves to take examinations for these ranks particularly.

Specialists Are Needed Now

For older men and specialists, the situation is as follows: The quartermaster's department, in case of an increase of the army, would need large numbers of men with the rank of captain, who have had large business experience, particularly in purchasing supplies of various kinds. The special needs are men with experience in motor-cars, to take charge of motor trucks, motor car and motorcycle companies; also men with experience in transportation and navigation companies, for duty on transports and docks for overseas service.

Engineer corps—The engineering societies are in touch with the war department on this situation, where they need men for the younger officers more especially.

Signal corps—The telephone branch is well served for, but they would like to have men qualified in telegraph and radio work.

Ordnance corps—Here some mechanical engineers and a few electrical engineers are needed for work in munition factories and as inspectors, and some chemists who work in explosive plants; also men now in munitions and manufacturing plants, with administrative capacity and experience.

Judge advocate general's department—This corps is very small. The needs are not great, and the only men who are wanted are those who have had experience in international and military law.

Instruction Schools
In various parts of the country schools of instruction are in operation. In the entire country it is probable there are about 3000 men in attendance at these military schools of instruction.

The sources from which the biggest proportion of line officers of the officers' reserve will be recruited are the military schools, the non-commissioned ranks of the regular army, universities and land grant colleges where military instruction is given; men who have attended one or more government military training camps at Plattsburg or in other parts of the country; graduates of State and private military institutions, and former officers of the national guard.

To begin with the Military Training Camps Association, the organization of the "Plattsburgers," now has an enrolled membership of 16,371 men, scattered all over the country, of whom 10,143 are university and college graduates. Of these Plattsburgers, 6184 are in New York State, 1860 are in Pennsylvania, 2901 in Massachusetts, 1307 in New Jersey and 548 in Connecticut.

Other Training Camps

In addition to the Plattsburgers there are also about five thousand veterans of other training camps which have been held at Fort Snelling, Minnesota; Fort Sheridan, Illinois; American Lake, in Washington; the Presidio of Monterey, California; Fort Ogden, Georgia, and in various parts of Texas.

Again there are the military schools of the country, and some of these rank as among the best in the world, notably the Virginia Military Institute, Norwich University, in Vermont; Culver Academy, in Indiana; the New York Military Academy, and the Citadel, in Charleston, South Carolina. These institutions have a total enrollment of about 2000 cadets, of whom it is estimated at least five hundred should be immediately available as second lieutenants of the reserve.

Then, of course, there are several thousand alumni of these schools, a large number of whom are available. Requirements for Commissions
In order to facilitate recruiting for the officers' reserve corps the military training camps' association, in its circular issued and mailed to more than sixteen thousand men in all parts of

CONVULSIVE PARALYSIS IS MOST UNLIKELY

Albert Ballin Thinks Trade Conflict Between Nations Is Out of Question

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
BERLIN, February 26—Albert Ballin, director of the Hamburg American Steamship Company, in a statement issued by the Overseas News Agency last night, is quoted as having said that there will be no commercial war after the treaty of peace is signed. "It is extremely improbable that there will be a commercial war to follow the military strife," said Mr. Ballin. "Certain commodities, which, prior to the war, Germany had a practical monopoly, will be hers no longer. The Entente and the neutral nations, their supplies cut off, have found substitutes or have gone into the manufacture of these articles for themselves. But we shall be able to find new articles for export."

In speaking of the loss of tonnage due to the campaign of the submarines and to other causes, Herr Ballin said that "the belligerents will rapidly replace the tonnage lost during the war. I give England two years to replace all that she has lost, and the United States should be able to do the same."

MANY WORDS GO TO TELL SPAIN OF WAR

(By The Associated Press)
MADRID, February 26—The number of words it has taken to keep at least one neutral nation informed of the war is told in a statement of the news handled by the Spanish Wireless Telegraph Company in 1916. A total of over 4,000,000 words was transmitted from the various belligerent nations, and at Madrid and Barcelona the radio-grams were distributed to the press and to subscribers in the form of bulletins, blue for Austro-German news and yellow for that of the Entente, distributed three times a day. The number of words received from the Entente nations greatly exceeded the count from the Central Empire, the former being 2,329,158 as compared with 1,621,995.

GERARD TO SAIL

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
LONDON, February 26—A despatch to the Morning Telegraph from Madrid, reports that former Ambassador Gerard and his suite, have left the Spanish capital for Curacao, where they will take steamer for the United States.

The country, summarizes the federal regulations for the creation of the officers' reserve corps. For line officers, that is for lieutenants of artillery, cavalry, and infantry—the age limits are: for second lieutenants, 21 to 32 years; for first lieutenants, 21 to 36 years; for captains, 21 to 40 years, and for majors, 21 to 45 years. There are no age limits for the quartermaster, engineer, ordnance, the medical corps, and the various technical arms of the service.

Physical examination—All applicants for commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps must first take and pass a physical examination. Defective eyesight is not a bar if same can be remedied by eyeglasses.

Mental examination—Mental examinations shall be oral or practical, or both, unless in case of emergency. The examining board is given absolute discretion to conduct an examination in such manner as it sees fit, and these examinations are especially directed to ascertain the practical capacity of the applicant and the record of previous service and training shall be considered as part of the examination.

In general, the examinations for line officers cover army regulations for all, drill regulations, field service regulations, small arms firing regulations, military law and topography, with variations according to the branches of the service.

Staff corps—For engineers, the applicant must be in the active practise of his profession or some business immediately connected with or concerning engineering matters.

Signal corps—Examinations here, besides army regulations, cover telegraph and telephone regulations, with special branches for aviators, acroplanes, motor designers, and so forth.

Quartermaster's corps—For captains primarily, there are certain specified army regulations, with a knowledge of administrative details and special services of a business or professional nature, and also special examinations for captains and second lieutenants, matters having to do with railroad matters, navigation companies, auto trucks, animal industry, wholesale feed and grain business, wholesale grocery business, matters of any large business, whatever its nature, and so forth.

Ordnance department—This is rather technical, but men will also be accepted who have engineering knowledge or business experience suitable for work in munitions factories and plants, and also chemists.

Reserve Corps in Navy
The navy is also busy creating a civilian reserve, say local naval officers. The naval coast defense reserve was authorized at the last session of congress. In this reserve will be pilots of yachts and motor boats, pilots of ocean, harbor and river craft, skilled mechanics, electricians, men whose previous training is such as to make them valuable in submarine mine work, the laying and care of submarine cables, radio operators, signaling and various other duties which would be required of large numbers of men in the event of war.

IRATE MONKEY BAD TO MONKEY WITH

Peggy Hits Boy In Foot, After Having Torn His Keeper's Hand: Accidents Proliferous

Carnival week was remarkably free from serious accidents, and indeed, of accidents of any nature. Considerable lost time was made up yesterday, however, and the emergency hospital had one of the busiest days on record. Joseph Waiwaloie Jr., was carried in an automobile suffering from a badly lacerated right foot. He is said to have been teasing a monkey which has for the past week been exhibited at Joyland, and the animal turned and bit him. The monkey, which is a large one named Peggy, was in a tent, and the boy is said to have poked shoe-brushes at her. His foot was given a painting of iodine and he spent last night at the hospital.

A Japanese man is reported to have been bitten by the monkey last week, and on Saturday E. Gonzalez, who has charge of the menagerie animals, was also bitten on the left hand by Peggy. Gonzalez has been playing in hard luck with his pets, as only a few days ago the lioness tore the palm of his right hand open.

John Olsson, a seaman aboard the steam whaler Thrasher, while skylarking at the Seaman's Union, fell and fractured his upper jaw. After receiving first aid at the emergency hospital, the injured man was removed to Queen's Hospital.

Cheong Sai, a Chinaman, sixty years of age, was removed from the emergency hospital to Queen's Hospital, suffering from a fracture of the left leg. He was driving a wagon and the horse ran away on King Street near St. Mary's Mission, throwing the old man out.

Kala Kaahue, while swinging in the grounds of the Moiliili public school, fell to the ground, sustaining a compound fracture of the left femur. He was given first aid at the emergency hospital and later removed to Queen's Hospital.

Othay Domingo, a two and a half year old boy fell down a flight of stairs in the Ah Leong block, on Queen Street, opposite the Board of Health offices, and probably fractured the base of his skull. He was taken first to the emergency hospital and thence to Queen's Hospital.

Mrs. Mary Martin of Pauoa Road, had a row with her husband, in the course of which he is said to have punched her in the face. Thinking to scare her spouse she feigned a faint. The husband became alarmed and phoned for the ambulance, which appeared in due course and bore the woman to the emergency hospital. When she saw that her plan had not worked out as she intended, she very quickly recovered and made her way home as fast as she could.

Early yesterday morning Corporal Long of the provost guard, while arresting a soldier in Aala Park, was badly knocked about by the man he was arresting. His club was taken from him and he was dealt three savage blows over the head, becoming insensible. He was taken to the emergency hospital and removed thence to the department hospital, Fort Shafter.

Mrs. K. Kaipo was taken to the emergency hospital suffering from a scalp-wound. Her husband, in the course of a row at their home near Moiliili Church, pushed her so violently that she fell, striking her head against a stove. Her injury was not serious.

CALIFORNIA IN GRIP OF SEVERE STORM

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
SAN FRANCISCO, February 25—Northern California was last night in the grip of the heaviest storm known for years. Flood warnings have been sent out in many directions. The rainfall is very heavy and is accompanied by a gale blowing at eighty miles an hour.

Along the coast eighteen vessels are bar-bound. Yesterday the steamers Northland and Senator collided off Blunt's reef. The Northland turned back, leaking, and the Senator accompanied her, bound for this port. They have no passengers. The accident occurred in a thick fog. The seas are running high.

HUTTON SEEKS POST

Applicant For Job Left Vacant By the Death of William Fennell

W. H. "Pop" Hutton is an applicant for the position of license inspector made vacant by the death of William Fennell. He is said to have strong backing and is considered to have an excellent chance of securing the appointment, which lies with the board of license commissioners. Hutton is at present employed at the police station in a clerical position.

COLDS CAUSE HEADACHES

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AMERICA MUST ENTER WAR AS SOLEMN DUTY SAYS HIBBEN

President of Princeton University, In Address Before Crowded New York Church, Declares That We Lack Real Conscience

HAVE FAILED IN OUR OBLIGATIONS HE ADDS

Nation, Utterly Unprepared, Faces Possibility of War With Germany Brave in Consciousness of Presence of British Fleet

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
NEW YORK, February 26—Dr. John G. Hibben, president of Princeton University and one of the foremost educators of the United States, declared before a huge crowd last night that "it is the solemn duty of the United States to enter the war against Germany as speedily as possible." The church in which Doctor Hibben was speaking was thronged with the Princeton alumni of this city and from surrounding towns, for the address had been widely advertised.

Doctor Hibben in the course of his remarks criticized the people of the United States for what he describes as their utter lack "of an international conscience," as exemplified by our failure to join the Allies in the very outbreak of the war in Europe, when, so he declared, the Entente nations had entered the war for the very principles upon which the founders of this country based the Constitution of the United States.

"Even now it is the solemn obligation and duty of the people of the United States and of the government which we have placed over, to enter this war in defense of the principles of human liberty, of that democracy which the people who made this country held dearer than their lives or their homes."

Utterly Unprepared For War

He then spoke of the lack of preparedness which has marked the history of this nation from the first. "We stand in a position," he said, "in readiness to go into a conflict with Germany, the nation which is perhaps best of all nations prepared for war. How ludicrous, when we are unprepared to fight with any nation in all the world, unless perhaps it be China. We might indeed make a fair showing should we go to war with China."

"In spite of all this, which every man among us knows to be true, we are contemplating a war with Germany and with brave hearts."

Why We Are Brave

"Why are we brave? Let us be frank with ourselves. We are brave—so very brave—because we realize that the great British fleet, which has held the Germans off for more than two years from Britain can hold the Germans off from the coast of the United States. That is why we are so brave. The British fleet stands between Germany and the United States. Hence our valor."

Turning to the war in Europe, Doctor Hibben denied that he or any one else in this country wished to see Germany crushed.

German Plan a Failure

"I have no wish to see that Empire crushed," he continued, "but for all that we must realize that for forty years she has been planning this war, working, striving ever with this end in view. Her overtowering and overpowering ambition has over leaped itself and the forty years of effort have ended in the bitterest failure of history."

REBELS BEATEN IN CUBA BY FEDERALS

Havana Officially Announces That Entire Province of Camaguey Captured

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
HAVANA, Cuba, February 26—Government troops have captured the province of Camaguey, after a slight resistance from the rebels, according to the official announcement issued here last night. The rebels are reported to have fled with the first attack of the federal troops, but there was more or less heavy fighting at Loma del Grilli, where the rebels were defeated, with a loss of fifteen killed and one hundred and eighty wounded. Colonel Belmont with a force of 1000 federals, is reported to be marching upon Santiago de Cuba.

SNOW SLIDE KILLS FIFTEEN MINERS

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
BOISE, Idaho, February 26—Fifteen men were killed and fifteen seriously injured in the North Star Mine near Hilday yesterday. They were caught in a snow-slide. Three men are still missing.

THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

RODERICK O. MATHESON, EDITOR

TUESDAY MORNING FEBRUARY 27, 1917.

THE ADVERTISER'S SEMI-WEEKLY

BREVITIES

(From Saturday Advertiser.) Joe Fraga was fined ten dollars and costs yesterday morning for disturbing the quiet of the night.

The receipts of the Rapid Transit & Land Company for Thursday amounted to \$1930, breaking all previous records for one day's takings.

Frank Guardia was taken to the emergency hospital yesterday morning with his face badly battered. Someone had hit him, on School Street near Frog Lane.

The chamber of commerce has adopted a resolution recommending to heads of government departments that employees who take unjust advantage of the bankruptcy law or are continually harassed for debts be dismissed.

Motorcycle Officer W. B. Ferry was chased by a dog while riding yesterday afternoon. He tried to dodge the dog which ran in front of the machine, upsetting it. Ferry was dragged quite a distance and has a badly abraded knee as a result of his fall.

Orders were received at army headquarters yesterday that Capt. George Steunberg, Twenty-fifth Infantry, has been retired on account of disability. He is said to be afflicted with heart trouble. Capt. Arthur T. Dalton, Second Infantry, has also been retired for disability.

Librarian Elizabeth M. Richards announced that the Library of Hawaii has been presented with a volume entitled "In the Kaiser's Capital" by Dr. J. F. Dickie, donated by the author. Doctor and Mrs. Dickie are now visiting Honolulu and are stopping at the Royal Hawaiian Hotel.

The question of the repeal of the federal bankruptcy law and the enactment of a new law that will mitigate against misuse of bankruptcy rights will be placed before the Chamber of Commerce of the United States by the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce. The local chamber at its last meeting voted to request the national chamber to take a referendum of the six hundred chambers in the country on the question.

Four Japanese who were injured in an accident on the Oahu Railway and Land Company line recently near Waikakala were witnesses yesterday at a hearing before the public utilities commission which is investigating the accident. A motor-truck in which the Japanese were riding was driven across the railway tracks in the path of a train which was backing up. All the occupants of the truck were thrown out and injured slightly.

(From Sunday Advertiser.) Yoshi and John Kama were arrested on Pier 13 last night by Special Officer W. Yader, on a charge of violating wharf regulations by smoking.

Yesterday's arrests included: John Keilimakaole, David Maluna, John Marks, assault and battery; Cal Leonard, Antonio Torres, investigation; Manuel S. Rosa Jr., gross theft; Mrs. Frazer, supposed insane; H. Mara, headless driving; Kalkina and Kapaho, safe-keeping; E. S. Rosebuck, detention provost guard.

(From Monday Advertiser.) Five Japanese were arrested last night and charged with gambling.

Owing to the illness of Rev. Lincoln B. Kaunohiwa, chaplain of the house of representatives, Rev. Samuel K. Kamaipili, assistant pastor of Kaumakapili Church, will offer prayer for the lawmakers at the morning session today.

The steamer Mikahala yesterday delivered the following freight from Maui and Molokai ports: Sixteen hundred and sixty-five bags Pioneer sugar, twenty-two bags bottles, twenty-five empty kerosene oil barrels, 250 pumpkins, nine cases eggs, eleven crates chickens, three crates pigs, sixty-five bags, thirty head cattle, 101 sheep, 124 packages sundries.

Louis von Tempaky, "the father of Polo in Hawaii" and his daughter Armine, arrived from Maui by the steamer Claudine on Saturday night, and are leaving by the Manoa on Tuesday for an extensive trip. They expect to take in the Panama Canal—take it leisurely through the West Indies and thence to the United States, taking in the "Derby" in Kentucky, in the spring and New York somewhat later, returning in about six months.

MAUI CHAMBER IS AFTER GOOD ROADS

H. Gooding Field, manager of the Maui Hotel, Wailuku, sends the following letter to The Advertiser which concerns the doings of the Maui Chamber of Commerce at their meeting February 23.

"At a special meeting of the Maui Chamber of Commerce February 24, both the Haleakala and Iao Roads received the unanimous endorsement of the chamber, and instructions were sent to the Maui senators and legislators to endeavor to get territorial funds to help build these roads.

"Mention was made of the fact that Mr. Thurston, as chairman of the committee on roads, at the recent civic convention, laid particular stress on the fact that these two roads were great factors in the promotion of the Islands, from a tourist standpoint. I might state also that all the members present at the meeting yesterday—and there was a large attendance—were unanimous in placing the tourist possibilities of Maui, with its wonderful scenic attractions, as paramount to all other issues.

"The weather around Molokai has settled, and large catches of game fish are daily brought in."

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PERSONALS

(From Saturday Advertiser.) Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Paris of Keala-keku left for their home yesterday on the steamer Mauna Loa.

R. L. Hind was a passenger for Kailua on the steamer Mauna Loa yesterday from Honolulu.

William L. Welsh is back in town again. He arrived by the steamer Great Northern after a short stay in San Francisco.

Mrs. E. C. Waterhouse was yesterday removed from Queen's Hospital to her home on Nuuanu Street. She is convalescing after a lengthy illness.

Judge and Mrs. Walter Hayesolden and daughter, Eleanor, of Waiehoenu, Kau, are leaving for their home in West Hawaii this afternoon in the Mauna Kea, after taking in the week's Carnival.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Maguire left for Kailua on the steamer Mauna Loa yesterday noon. Mr. Maguire is the president of the John A. Maguire estate, controlling the Hualoa cattle ranch, at Kailua.

Among the many visitors in Honolulu from the other Islands are Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Murdoch of Paia, Maui, who have been in town for the past week as house guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Guild, Mr. and Mrs. Murdoch have many friends in Honolulu, and are being extensively entertained.

(From Sunday Advertiser.) Mrs. W. S. Nicoll, of Hamakua, Maui, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Fleming of Paunoi.

If Mary Newland will call at The Advertiser office she will receive information to her interest.

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Niemann, of 1107 Beretania Street, welcomed at their home on Wednesday the arrival of a daughter.

Jose G. Serrao, a well known Hilo merchant, did not return yesterday to his Big Island home, but remains over until Wednesday.

Arthur W. Richardson, manager of the H. Hackfeld & Co., lumber department, Hilo, has been in the city this past week for the Carnival.

Mrs. C. E. Pemberton and daughter are visiting in Kona. Mr. Pemberton is continuing his investigations on Mediterranean fruit-fly control for the United States department of agriculture.

Fred O'Brien a well known Big Islander, arrived from Kailua yesterday morning and was taken to the Queen's Hospital where he underwent a slight operation. He was reported as resting nicely by hospital officials last night.

Lau Yee Kan, an Hawaiian born Chinese lad, will leave here today to take up a course of dentistry at the New York Dental college. He was formerly a student at the University of California at Los Angeles. Lau is well known and well liked here by his countrymen.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Webber, who are stopping at the Royal Hawaiian Hotel for the last month, and who were booked to sail on the Great Northern, have changed their sailing to March 16. They say, "Honolulu and the weather are too fine to leave for a return to Denver yet."

COAST COMMANDERY BIDS CITY "ALOHA"

Climax of High Jinx Comes Just Before Great Northern Sails Away

If the mystic figure seven has any significance to the California Masons who have owned the town, in common with Honolulu's other visitors, this last week, all the emphasis is on the last best, for all high jinx reached their highest yesterday, the seventh and last day of their stay. By the same token the highest of the very high jinx of their trip across from the Coast was upon their arrival here, the seventh and last day of their voyage.

The fraternal entertainers of the Sir Knights of the California Commandery yesterday turned out en masse to make their going away on the Great Northern a gala number in the Carnival events. Compliments and testimonials of affection flowed like wine—and the aloha cemented between the two commanderies was as real and material as the tokens that expressed it.

On behalf of the local commandery, L. M. Vetlesen presented to Commander McMurtry of the California Commandery a handsome silver vase, while to Mrs. J. S. McCandless and Mrs. S. S. Fasson, Commander McMurtry, for the California Commandery presented beautiful vases of flowers. The Shriners of the Arab Patrol of Aloha Temple, presented to J. D. McGilvray, potentate of Islam Temple of the Shrine in San Francisco a silver box of cigars for the patrol of that temple.

But the real climax to the Templar farewell festivities was sprung on P. E. Hueter, of the San Francisco Knights, a prominent steamship man of the Bay City. Headed by S. S. Fasson, the local fraternal brigades seized the unfortunate Templar just before the Great Northern sailed and bound him with one-inch rope, tying him to the wharf and permitting him to watch the liner slide out into the harbor.

In spite of the callousness universally exhibited by a knight in face of danger, Mr. Hueter's face blanched a bit as he thought of all the great cheer that he was going to miss during the four days that the Templars will be again at sea. Tears almost rolled down his face as he thought of this, but before he was totally overcome with emotion he was rushed on board the launch Waterwitch and put back on board the Great Northern in mid-channel, the last Templar to leave Hawaii.

The Charter Convention

The results of the charter convention were not such as to commend themselves to those who have the best interests of the city and county at heart or who had hoped that some progressive step might be taken. Perhaps no better illustration has been afforded in Hawaii of the possibilities and dangers of machine politics, given the opportunity. It seemed plain throughout that a group of political leaders planned to capture the convention and put through a charter designed to serve the purposes of machine politicians rather than those of the community.—From Report of the joint committee of the Chamber of Commerce, Civic Federation, Commercial Club, Ad Club and Rotary Club.

This quotation is a fair sample of the argument that is being made against the adoption for Honolulu of what is much the best proposal for a city government that has yet come within the range of the possible.

One of those who signed the report from which this is quoted was not in Honolulu when the charter convention was formed and consequently may be excused for what he says about it. The others were.

They know, if they paid attention to what was going on prior to the nomination of the delegates to this convention, that both The Advertiser and the Star-Bulletin urged the business men of the city to come out as candidates and later urged the business men to vote for the best candidates in the field. They know, if they really do know what they are now talking about, that the Municipal Research Club canvassed the city for candidates, failing to secure all the men thought desirable and failing then to put into nomination some of the men who did agree to run.

The make-up of the convention was not due, as stated, to the plan of a group of political leaders to capture the convention, but was due directly and solely to the absolute indifference of the so-called "best people" of the city. They turned down the opportunity to become a portion of the convention and were too indifferent to the welfare of the city to even help choose between the candidates offered. It is a cheap excuse to come forward now and attempt to shift the responsibility from their own shoulders.

The Advertiser is not in favor of the result of the work of the charter convention being accepted, holds bolts by the legislature, but is very decidedly in favor of the principle of that charter being accepted and of its main points being incorporated into whatever bill is passed.

The sneers of the critics may very well be ignored. They are, as a reading of their report indicates, founded upon two things only—ignorance of or indifference to real conditions and a feeling of superiority to the ordinary individual.

But the fact that the proposed charter, if adopted, will give Honolulu a small number of elected officials, each independent, responsible and holding office only so long as he makes good, should commend it to the thinking, observing, practical voters, men who believe in grasping the opportunity to make whatever improvement be possible when it be possible.

Crying for the moon will get us no where.

Community Action

THE outstanding lesson of the Carnival is that community effort and action accomplished it. There was much individual effort—more than upon any previous occasion; but there were also a greater number of persons and organizations working toward the common end.

The opinion, alike of kamaainas and tourists who have seen previous carnivals, is that the Carnival of 1917 has been an advance on any that has gone before.

The fact is that through the medium of the Carnival, the community is learning how to work together—how to cooperate to a common end, better than it did in former times; and by that same token, the different nationalities are learning more of each other and what each can accomplish, and to appreciate what each can do better than the others.

This is valuable educational work. It is teaching us a lesson which we needed to be taught; which we do not want to forget and which should be fostered in every possible way.

These suggestions may be thought trite, worn out and stale. May be they are and may be they are not!

Suggestions are not trite, worn out and stale because they have been made before.

The gospel of love has been preached for over 1900 years; but it is as fresh and virile a doctrine as on the day when its principles were first formulated.

With our population of diverse nationalities, languages and social relations, it is only human nature that there should be in Hawaii more than the usual number of divisions and cliques, with differing interests and view points.

In times of stress and excitement, it is easy for these differences to develop serious consequences. Strangers naturally have no confidence in each other, because they do not know one another. Acquaintance begets friendliness; friendliness brings confidence and confidence leads to harmony, cooperation and community progress.

In the opinion of The Advertiser, one of the most valuable features of the Carnival is the fact that it brings into closer and more friendly relations the many nationalities which compose the community. This cannot but have a good effect upon our community efficiency and effectiveness.

May we take the lesson to heart and carry the principle involved into other phases of Honolulu life.

Centering Responsibility

THE one chief fault of the present municipal system of government is that under it there is no fixed responsibility upon anyone for anything. That this is the case cannot be denied. That it is an undesirable condition must be conceded. That this lack of responsibility has resulted in the greater part of the breakdown of the present system of city government has been demonstrated so often by so many that few will be found at this time willing to take up the contrary for debate.

The chief gain to be secured through the adoption of a commission form of government lies in that under such a system there is fixed responsibility—individual responsibility and individual credit for the proper performance or individual blame for the neglect of specific duties. We do not believe that any who have studied the matter of modern municipal charters will deny this.

The outstanding feature of the proposed new charter for Honolulu, as drafted by the charter convention and presented to the legislature, is that it concentrates the executive duties of the civic government in a few hands, specifies for each commissioner his duties, powers and prerogatives and provides that each such commissioner shall be clothed with the full power and saddled with the full responsibility in his particular department. He is responsible to none but the electorate, who holds over him the power of the recall.

It is true, as pointed out by the critics of the proposed charter, that the ballot provided is not the "short ballot," if by "short" is meant the total number of names thereon, because in addition to the commissioners the charter provides for a mayor and a board of six supervisors. As a matter of fact, even though not arithmetic, a "short ballot" is provided, because the number of important offices is cut down by more than one-half over the present system.

It ought to be obvious to anyone studying the proposed charter that the various commissioners into whose hands is placed the full executive power, must of necessity be men of technical and professional training. To limit office holding to such, under the present electoral conditions, would be an injustice to the greater number of electors and men eligible otherwise for public office. The injustice would be so patent that no legislature would dare enact a charter measure so limiting the number of elected officials. Hence the inclusion of a board of supervisors with legislative powers only.

For all practical purposes, the proposed charter will give Honolulu a commission form of government, with practically all the advantages of that system. It provides for as close an adaptation of the commission form as is possible under the circumstances. It is certainly a tremendous step forward as compared to the present nondescript municipal government, with the authority and the responsibility so diffused that "passing the buck" is the main business of our elected officials. There is little sense in talking of boss rule and professional politicians and the other imaginary bugbears of the "holier than thou" set.

No matter under what form of government we may live, good men have to be elected to office to secure good government.

There is no more reason to suppose that a "short ballot" will of itself produce these good men than there is to suppose that the proposed charter, which provides for supervisors as well as commissioners, is going to eliminate these good men from the responsible offices.

As a matter of fact, it is not more reasonable to suppose that competent men are to be found more easily for the commissionerships when there are six or seven other places to be given to other aspirants who may be politically strong but not fitted by education and training for the executive positions?

Honolulu is not Berkeley, nor at all comparable to a majority of the mainland municipalities where the commission form and the city manager plan are found acceptable to the majority, and it is folly to attempt to put into force here what anyone who knows conditions realizes is now impossible.

Let us get the best we can and then work for something better. Do not scorn the half loaf; it is all we can get at present.

William P. Fennell

W. P. FENNEL, license inspector for Oahu ever since the enactment of the present liquor law, who died in San Francisco yesterday, was a type of official such as this and every other municipality has too few of. Absolutely incorruptible, faithful, conscientious and hard working, "Billy" Fennell had more to do with clearing up the booze situation in this city than any other man.

His absolute fairness brought him the respect and confidence of the liquor men, just as his sterling honesty in word and deed brought to him the full support and confidence of the various license commissioners under whom he worked. Honolulu will miss William P. Fennell, a faithful servant of the public and a good citizen.

An ounce of preparedness is worth a barrel of pork.—Brooklyn Eagle

A plowshare beaten into a sword can not so easily be beaten back again.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Major-General Wood very frankly uses only its initials when he speaks of the National Guard.—Cleveland Leader.

FREIGHT PILES UP AS SHIPS ARE HELD

Loaded Cars Congest Piers and Tracks Throughout Metropolitan District

NEW YORK, February 11—Cars, cars everywhere, and not a ship to load—this is the literal truth about the freight yards, piers, and tracks in and near the metropolitan districts, since the German submarine activities have held ships in port. The freight yards are literally full of cars, cars loaded to the limit with merchandise waiting ships.

One traveling down the Hudson River from the upper end of the city to the Battery may see floats loaded to capacity with cars and standing idly at piers, which are themselves packed with cars from end to end—and scarcely a tug of a ship with steam up in sight. What tugs were seen yesterday were running up and down the river without tugs, and ferryboats captives were denied their favorite aquatic sport of dodging car floats.

Cars loaded and idle were lying straggled out in long lines on all available tracks under the Pullman on the Jersey shore and where the Pullmans ended; cars were run back from the river in numbers sufficient to make a pile as high as the Pullmans.

Elsewhere it was the same. Wherever cars could be hauled and left they were found—waiting until something happens. Thousands and thousands of wheels, and not one moving—this is what appals railroad men. For not only in the freight in the cars blocked at the expense of shippers, railroads, and consumers, but the cars are urgently needed in other parts of the country.

The railroads have done all they can to release cars. They have raised the demurrage rates, but still the shippers find less expensive to pay the increased rate and use the cars for storage than to unload freight where it cannot be properly cared for and may wait weeks for transportation.

Matters are further complicated by the fact that the cars have been packed in such numbers and under the pressure of such a flood of incoming freight that there is no order to their arrangement. A ship may tie up at a pier ready for freight specifically assigned to it—and the freight may be in cars a mile or more from that pier with other cars filling every track between them and the ship. The cars in the way can't be moved back and the cars desired can't be moved up, so, although the ship is waiting and the freight has technically arrived in the port, the two cannot be brought together.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has made extra efforts to relieve such situations by first going to extremes and then sending out one of its large portable cranes ordinarily used for lifting engines out of ditches. Several times one of these cranes has picked up a car from among hundreds of others, lifted it over several other cars, and deposited it on the track open to the pier.

But such steps only touch the surface of the congestion. While steamship men are waiting to see what the German blockade will do, and while railroads are doing everything possible to prevent the arrival of more cars in the city, thousands now remain idle in the yards and on all track space not actually needed for moving trains.

The impressive thing about the scene, as viewed from several points, is the almost absolute stillness of everything. Cars and cargo where under usual circumstances, men would be busily engaged in unloading, engines in switching, and boats in carrying cars across the river—there is no activity at all—everything is dead and motionless.

TRANSIT RECORDS FOR CITY BROKEN

The first five days of last week, Monday to Friday, were the biggest days in point of passengers carried in the business history of the Rapid Transit Company. Figures have not yet been compiled for last Saturday, but in the five days ending Friday night the street car company carried 289,729 passengers and 48,275 transfer passengers, making a total of 338,004.

Washington's Birthday was the largest single day on record. On that day the cars transported 74,000 persons. Superintendent A. Pratt stated yesterday that there were no accidents during the Carnival week. The cars ran on scheduled time with two exceptions, which were during the military parade on Thursday and the Pan-Pacific parade on Monday.

KOREA SAILED

Despatches to the merchant's exchange, received Saturday, state that the Koon of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha fleet left Yokohama on Friday for Honolulu. This would make the former Pacific Mail vessel two days' late and means that instead of arriving Saturday of this week as scheduled, she will arrive the Monday of next week.

No word of the Shinyo Maru's departure has been received as yet officially from San Francisco. Apparently all news of her has been censored, or else she has not sailed. The only report received locally is that she would be twenty-four hours late.

A FORTY YEARS' TEST

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has been curing coughs and colds for the past forty years and has gained in popularity every year. What better recommendation is required? For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

PREPAREDNESS NEED OF NATION IS SHOWN

Conference Committee By A Chart Tells What Our Army and Navy Lack

Additional Men in Both Branches of Service and a Mighty Air Fleet Are Recommended

The conference committee on national preparedness yesterday sent out a large chart containing statistics showing the condition of the army and navy, and recommendations of steps to be taken to make preparedness adequate. "It is hoped through the medium of the chart," said the committee, of which Henry A. Wise Wood is chairman, "to extend public knowledge and increase interest in the vital work of national preparedness. Similar bulletins showing progress or obstacles in the way of upbuilding our national defenses will be issued at intervals."

On the chart the detailed information about ships under construction or not yet begun is given in one table, which shows nine battleships of the dreadnought type projected, four battle cruisers, four scout cruisers, twenty-eight destroyers, sixty-three coast submarines, two fuel ships, two transport ships, one supply ship, one hospital ship, one gunboat, and one ammunition ship. Attention is called to the suggestion that difficulties with contractors have caused such delays that "the naval construction program faces a setback of the gravest nature."

The existing navy is treated in another table, which shows 234 ships in full commission and 127 not in full commission. Of those in full commission there are 1 dreadnought, 13 dreadnoughts, 3 armoured cruisers, 2 second class cruisers, 8 third class cruisers, 38 destroyers, 4 monitors, 38 submarines, 3 transports, 18 gunboats, 4 supply ships, 20 fuel ships, 5 converted yachts, 47 tugs, 5 tenders to torpedo vessels, and 14 ammunition, mine, training, surveying, repair, mine depot, hospital, station, training, and receiving ships.

The ships not in full commission are divided into three classes: those in reserve, held ready for service on short notice; those in ordinary, which lack enough officers and men, and those entirely out of commission. Of the ships in reserve there are 10 battleships, 7 armoured cruisers, 4 first class cruisers, 1 second class cruiser, 5 third class cruisers, 11 destroyers, 1 torpedo boat, 2 monitors, 2 gunboats, 2 special types, and 2 receiving and ammunition ships. Of those in commission in ordinary there are 1 third class cruiser, 2 destroyers, 1 monitor, 3 submarines, 12 torpedo boats, and 19 destroyers and other boats.

The ships entirely out of commission are 3 battleships, 1 first class cruiser, 1 second class cruiser, 2 third class cruisers, 1 destroyer, 4 torpedo boats, 2 submarines, 7 gunboats, 1 transport, 1 fuel ship, 2 tenders to torpedo vessels, 9 converted yachts, and 9 vessels unsuitable for war purposes.

The secretary of the navy is quoted as saying that to put all existing ships in commission, "the navy would be short approximately 938 officers, 8049 regulars, and 23,330 reserves, after using 9000 militia and 463 fleet reserves." Another table shows that there are 211 officers in the navy, against an authorized strength of an estimated 3200, and that the present three-year program will require 4487 officers. There are 55,445 enlisted men in the navy, against an authorized strength of 81,322, and a need of 99,809 for the three-year program. In addition 45,870 enlisted men reserves will be needed for the completion of the program.

Details of the plan of the three-year program are given in another table and following this is a statement that channels to important navy yards need to be deepened. Statistics of the army showing strength, deficiencies, and estimated strength after completion of the five-year increment plan are presented, and followed by figures about the national guard and information concerning the present status of ordnance.

At the end of the chart is an "unofficial statement of our needs," which recommends, among other things, an emergency appropriation of \$250,000,000 for the navy, the speeding up of work in ship yards, supplement of the three-year program, the beginning of an air navy, an increase in the size of the naval academy, the introduction of universal military training, a call for the national guard to recruit up to maximum strength, and for 500,000 volunteer troops, and an emergency appropriation of \$250,000,000 for the army.

WILLIAM P. FENNEL William P. Fennell, license inspector of this city, died yesterday in San Francisco, according to a Marengo telegram received last night by Honolulu Lodge, No. 616, B. P. O. E. from Herman Kohn, secretary of San Francisco Lodge No. 3. Funeral services and burial arrangements will be announced later. In his message Secretary Kohn said that Mrs. Fennell, who is in San Francisco, requested instructions.

Fennell went to San Francisco a few weeks ago in search of health. He suffered a good deal recently from a carbuncle on the back of the neck, was operated at The Queen's Hospital here and for a time seemed to be on the road to recovery.

The deceased was a kamaaina. He was a resident of Puhala, Kau, Hawaii, many years ago, and since coming to Honolulu had been license inspector, making an unusually good and painstaking official in this capacity, owing to his constant watch on the liquor traffic of the city. He was born in California in 1860 and beside the wife, leaves a number of children, all of whom are in Honolulu, with the exception of a son, who left last year for West Point.

PATIENCE OF PRESIDENT IS OVERTAXED

Wilson Draws Up List of German Offenses Which He Will Lay Before Congress Tomorrow and Ask Authority To Use Force

LIMIT REACHED IN SINKING OF NEUTRALS

Wholesale Destruction of Dutch Shipping Expected To Bring About Some Positive Action Against Ruthless Submarining

TWO DAYS' SUBMARINE RECORD

Italy	1,765 tons net
Holland	22,968 tons net
Great Britain	7,000 tons net
Total	31,733 tons net

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)

WASHINGTON, February 25—President Wilson has formulated a positive statement regarding the repeated violations of German pledges respecting the use of her submarines and this statement will be presented to congress in joint session within the next two or three days, probably on Monday.

The news that came from the war zone yesterday of the sinking of seven Dutch steamers, three of them bound for a neutral Dutch port from a neutral American port and all on neutral runs, is believed to have capped the climax in the opinion of the President, who will take the ground, it is believed, that the sinking of these neutral merchant ships furnishes all the indication that is required of the German attitude towards all neutral shipping, American not excepted.

TO ENFORCE DEMANDS

The President, it is now believed, will lay before congress a list of the repeated offenses of Germany, ending the list with the facts of the destruction of the neutral ships of Holland, and will ask congress for authority to use the forces of the Army and Navy to back up the protests he has repeatedly directed to Berlin.

So far as is known, the American seamen captured by the German raider in the South Atlantic and taken to Germany as prisoners, are still held as prisoners of war, despite the repeated demand for their release. This, and the detention of many American consuls in Germany, will also be brought formally to the attention of congress.

Heavy Toll of Neutrals

Yesterday, according to all reports, the German submarines sank eleven steamers in the war zones, two British and one Italian for the belligerents, and seven neutrals, all Dutch. The list includes the following:

- LONGHURST, British steamship, 1953 net tons, Captain Robinson, movements unreported.
- MINAS, Italian steamship, 1765 net tons, running between Naples and Salonika in the government service. Sunk at sea with troops on board, according to German reports.
- ZAANDIJK, Dutch steamship, 2575 net tons, Captain Heeswinkel, running between Rotterdam and New York and Philadelphia. Sunk; London report.
- NOORDERDIJK, Dutch steamship, 4547 net tons, Captain Kleykamp, running between Rotterdam and New York and Norfolk. Sunk; London report.
- EMLAND, Dutch steamship, 2391 net tons, Captain Marges running between Amsterdam and Buenos Ayres. Sunk; London report.
- JACATRA, Dutch steamship, 3425 tons, Captain Faleh, running between New York and Rotterdam. Sunk; London report.
- MENADO, Dutch steamship, 3814 tons, Captain Van Houten, running between Batavia and Rotterdam. Sunk; London report.
- BANDONG, Dutch steamship, 3769 tons, Captain Huisman, running between Batavia and Rotterdam. Sunk; London report.
- GRENADIER, British steamship, unlisted in registers.
- TROJAN PRINCE, British steamship, 2661 tons. Movements concealed. Probably in government service.
- GAASTERLAND, Dutch steamship, 2447 net tons. Running between Buenos Ayres and Amsterdam. Sunk; London report.
- Americans Aboard

Two of these ships carried Americans.

STARVING WOMEN IN NEW YORK RIOT, LOOT AND FIGHT POLICE

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)

NEW YORK, February 25—Food riots exceeding in violence any which have taken place in this city for years occurred yesterday in several parts of the metropolis, on the Lower East Side, in the Bronx and in the neighborhood of the Waldorf Astoria and the St. Regis hotels. In several of the riots the women who participated fought with the police and stoned stores and market places.

There were five distinct outbreaks in the Bronx, all led by women. Here the police reserves had to be called out to handle the frantic women, who smashed into grocery and provision stores and wrecked a thousand-dollar market place, looting the eatables. The police were at first overpowered by the women.

At Fashionable Hotels
Shouting out that they were starving while others could live in luxury, mobs of women surrounded the Waldorf Astoria and the St. Regis, making their way into the lobbies and dining rooms. The streets outside these hotels were also jammed by the clamoring women, who shouted for bread for their children.

Mayor Mitchell, who addressed the women at the Waldorf Astoria, promised them that he would do everything in his power to see that the practical famine in many parts of the city is abated. He promised that he would use his influence to secure aid for the hungry from the city treasury and would also endeavor to secure State funds through which foodstuffs might be purchased and sold in the city at cost.

The mayor has organized a committee of prominent citizens who are working to relieve the situation by buying food and importing it into the city, to be sold as cheaply as possible. A movement is on foot to induce the citizens to eat rice and a price has been asked from Californian growers on a shipment of fifteen million pounds of this cereal.

BRITISH ADVANCE ALONG FRONT OF MILE AND A HALF AT SERES

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)

LONDON, February 25—Still "pecking" at the German lines in Northern France and Flanders, the British yesterday gained a series of advantages over the invaders and made a substantial progress towards squeezing out the German salient running south of Arras, which has stood fast for more than two years and along the sweep of which the British have constructed some of their strongest land defenses.

Along a front of a mile and a half, centering on Seres, the British advanced yesterday, gaining trenches and

BRITISH WARSHIPS REPORTED SUNK

(Special Cablegram to Nipps Jiji)

TOKIO, February 25—According to a report which has reached here, two British warships were sunk in the Indian Ocean recently by a German or Austrian submarine. According to the report, the submarine made a wholly unexpected appearance and got in two torpedoes at close range against the British ships, both striking home.

The Japanese navy department is investigating the reports, to determine their accuracy. In the meanwhile Japanese shipping companies have been warned to guard against this reported raider.

TORNADO IN SOUTHERN STATES SLAYS THIRTEEN

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)

ATLANTA, February 24—A tornado has swept over the States of Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, and has killed thirteen persons, and injured more than one hundred besides doing heavy damage.

GERARD IN MADRID

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)

MADRID, February 24—King Alfonso today received U. S. Ambassador Gerard, who has just come from Germany. Later Gerard lunched with U. S. Ambassador Willard at the Madrid embassy. Gerard will depart tomorrow for Coruna, from which point he sails for New York.

PROVISIONS STOWED AWAY

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)

CHICAGO, February 25—The police here are carrying on an investigation into the food stocks on hand in the various wholesale depots and refrigerating plants yesterday discovered one storage plant wherein was stored millions of pounds of poultry and meats and other food stuffs.

but in neither case of sinking was there loss of life, the ships being warned in time to take off the few passengers and the crews.

TRIBUTE PAID TO MEMORY OF MAN WHO SAVED CITY

Funeral of General Funston in San Francisco Yesterday Most Impressive

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)

SAN FRANCISCO, February 25—In a grave in the Presidio cemetery, alongside his son who had died in infancy, was laid yesterday the remains of the late Maj. Gen. Frederick Funston, following an extraordinary tribute to his memory, more impressive than anything ever witnessed in this city.

The body was buried with full military and civil honors, after having lain in state in the rotunda of the city hall for twenty-four hours, where it was viewed by many thousands. From early morning until the hour set for the funeral, a steady stream of people passed around the coffin, draped in the Stars and Stripes.

Then, following a eulogy, pronounced by the Rev. Doctor Gutbric the eloquent Presbyterian divine, who also conducted the funeral services, the body was escorted through the streets by a military guard of two thousand men of the local coast artillery posts, with a detachment of sailors and Marines, led by Maj. Gen. J. Franklin Bell. The funeral cortege passed through the streets of the city of the city moved from destruction in the great fire through the prompt work of the dead general.

Despite the fact that the funeral took place during the heaviest storm the city has experienced this winter, the streets were lined with crowds of members of which stood with bared heads and hands passed on its way. Minute guns boomed during the funeral parade.

G. O. P. FILIBUSTER PARTIALLY ENDS

Revenue and Preparedness Bills Will Not Be Opposed Is Agreement Reached

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)

WASHINGTON, February 25—Agreeing to bring their filibuster to an end so far as the enactment of the administration's Emergency Revenue Bill is concerned and pledging their support to the program outlined that deals with the defense plans of the country, the Republican minority in the senate yesterday came to an understanding in part with the leaders of the Democratic majority. The leaders of the parties have each agreed to bring the Revenue Bill to a vote on Wednesday.

This agreement, however, is not to include the other general bills of the Administration, against which the filibuster will be resumed when necessary.

Continuous Session

The filibuster, which was begun on Thursday and which the Republicans announced they would keep up until the end of the present congress, resulted in a declaration yesterday from the Democrats that they would press the revenue measure and the preparedness plans through if it were necessary to keep the senate in continuous session until March 4, and even through that day until noon, when the life of the congress would cease. Following this threat, the Republicans agreed to give in on a portion of the program.

Senator Fall of New Mexico introduced a resolution authorizing the President to use the armed forces of the country to protect the American citizen property and lives of the American citizen. It came after a bitter debate on the international situation, in which the Republicans disclaimed any desire not to support the President in handling the situation. The resolution took the administration senators by surprise.

Billions For Defense

In the house, Representative Morin of Pennsylvania introduced a bill authorizing an issue of bonds to the amount of a billion dollars, the amount to be used to put the country into a state of preparedness for defense.

The appropriation asked for to cover the cost of a nationwide investigation of the high cost of living, placed at \$400,000, which has been hard fought by the Republicans, was passed yesterday, after a hot debate, in the course of which the opposition denounced the expenditure proposed as ridiculous waste.

PHILIPPINES PLAN ARMY DIVISION

Congress in Special Session In Favor of Raising Force of Twenty-five Thousand

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)

MANILA, February 25—An army of twenty-five thousand men is to be raised in the Philippines, in accordance with a bill introduced into the local congress by Manuel Quezon, acting under the terms of the National Defense Act. The force is to be organized as a complete army division. The Quezon measure has just been considered at a special session of the Philippine congress, called to take it up.

A recommendation by Governor Harrison that congress appropriate a sufficient amount for the maintenance of the German seamen removed from the German steamers in Philippine ports was not approved of.

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Despite the fact that the funeral took place during the heaviest storm the city has experienced this winter, the streets were lined with crowds of members of which stood with bared heads and hands passed on its way. Minute guns boomed during the funeral parade.

MANY BILLS BUT ORATORY IS ABSENT

House Members Grind Out Laws In the Making—One Measure Reaches Third Reading

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)

WASHINGTON, February 25—The house of representatives transacted its business expeditiously yesterday and with entire absence of oratory. In fact, except for the brief remarks of Holstein when he was installed as speaker, there has not been a single speech made during the three days the session has lasted.

This is not to say that oratory is dead, however. There really has been no occasion for any speech making, most of the business of the house hitherto being confined to the introduction of bills and their pro forma reference to committees on second reading. Only one bill has reached third reading: House Bill 1, appropriating for the expenses of the session of the house, passed third reading yesterday and went to the senate. The senate bill, appropriating for the expenses of that body, passed its third reading in the upper house and was received by the house yesterday morning.

Steady Stream of Bills

A steady stream of bills has poured in. In the natural course of events most of these will be ruthlessly smothered in committee. Some which reach the house on recommendation of committee will afford suitable opportunity for bursts of language, and there are several orators who are waiting their chance to deluge the world with words.

Twenty-one bills were introduced and seven of those previously introduced passed second reading. Andrews was the star performer in the way of the introduction of bills, he ending the day with seven to his credit.

None of the new bills was of a sensational nature. Several were for the appropriation of sums ranging from \$2,000 to \$200,000 for various purposes more or less necessary.

Kawehiwi had a modest little bill to appropriate \$200,000 for roads in his district in Hawaii. Brown, of Maui, wanted to repeal the law which forbids the taking of the Hawaiian fish nehu and into nets. Miles introduced a bill requiring drivers of automobiles to be licensed in Honolulu, and the city and county treasurer a bond of \$500 to cover damages to persons they may injure.

Traveling Matron Needed

The practice of sending girls to the industrial schools under charge of a man is frowned upon in a bill introduced by Cooke which requires that they be sent in custody of a woman appointed by the judge of the juvenile court. Cooke also sponsored a bill amending the city charter. One sets aside public land for a hospital; another appropriates \$200,000 for an automobile and bridge and the third sets aside land for an agricultural and botanical garden. His fourth bill is to grant a franchise to John Payne and others, of Honolulu, for an electric company.

Andrews, in one bill he introduced, would increase the punishment for kidnapping to five years and \$10,000. He had several others, relating chiefly to court proceedings.

BRITISH PLAN ARMY OF FIVE MILLION MEN

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)

LONDON, February 24—Estimates have been issued by the government to provide for an army of 5,000,000 men and officers, exclusive of the troops in India.

Additional navy figures call for 50,000 officers and men, making a total personnel in the British navy of 450,000.

CARNIVAL FINALE IN FIREWORKS

Harbor Bright With Gay Craft For Pageant—Big Crowds

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)

HONOLULU, February 25—Equaling anything of its kind ever held in Honolulu, the concluding event of the 1917 Mid-Pacific Carnival, the Water Pageant, held in the waters of the harbor, pleased a record breaking crowd last night.

This ended the Carnival celebrations, which has been conceded by the directors, the citizens of Honolulu and the tourists one of the most satisfactory all-around ever held here. King Carnival, after a strenuous and joyous six days of celebration, may now take a well-earned rest for a while, until he is again called forth to officiate in 1918. Although he may slumber the memory of his hospitality and gaiety will remain, and the spirit of the Carnival will be pleasantly carried away to the furthest parts of the world in the hearts of tourists who were fortunate enough to be in Honolulu for the Mid-Pacific Carnival of 1917.

Well On Time

The first craft of last night's pageant in the harbor passed the judges' reviewing stand at eight fifteen. Midst the resounding boom, white flash and afterglow of the splendid pyrotechnic displays, rounds of applause greeted the floats as they passed before the big crowds, which filled the grandstands to their capacity, and lined the wharves and shoreline round about.

Musie from the three band barges added much to the effect of the parade of the brilliantly lighted craft.

The fireworks were good, but not up to the Carnival average. Prismatic and aerial illuminations, skyrockets, whirling aerial candles, bombs, electric streamers, sunbursts, glow works and pyrotechnic gyroscopes were set off in a sequence of living flame that illuminated the waterfront for blocks around.

Battleship Hawaii a Hit

The illuminated craft in the parade included decorated outrigger canoes, sampans, yachts, motor boats, barges and ships' boats. The miniature dreadnaught, the Hawaii, sailed continuously about the harbor, firing salvos at all craft that came in her range. The Hawaii was much the best of the entries in the pageant and received a big share of the applause.

The judges of the pageant were: Howard Hitchcock, A. R. Gurry, S. Aoki, Dr. T. Katsunuma and W. L. Whitney.

Following is the list of craft awarded prizes:

- Grand prize, battleship Hawaii, entered and built by men of the U. S. S. Alert.
- First, battleship Hawaii; second, band barge.
- Motor Boats—First, William Young; second, Naval Militia.
- Yachts—First, yacht Hawaii.
- Canoes—First, Outrigger club.
- Boat Clubs—First, Myrtle Boat Club.
- Japanese Sampans—First, entry No. 2; second, entry No. 3; third, entry No. 1.

The 1917 Mid-Pacific Carnival ended when a red, white and blue pyrotechnic display burst into flame on the fireworks barge spelling the words "Good Night."

DYNAMITER TO PAY FOR HIDEOUS CRIME

(Associated Press by Commercial Cable)

SAN FRANCISCO, February 24—Thomas J. Mooney, convicted dynamiter, was today sentenced to hang on May 17. He was found guilty of criminal conspiracy to murder, in connection with the bombing during the San Francisco "preparation" parade.

An appeal will be taken from the refusal of Superior Judge Griffin to grant a new trial.

Judge Griffin said that he could find no errors in the record or misconduct on the part of the district attorney, and any such error has been cured, if there were any. Mooney has been saved from immediate transfer to San Quentin, where he has been sentenced to be hanged, by the granting of a writ of probable cause, the initial step in the appeal.

MINING DISTRICT IS DISCOVERED IN FORMOSA

(Special Cablegram to Nipps Jiji)

TOKIO, February 24—According to a report here, a mineral district bearing all the appearances of being unusually rich has just been discovered in Formosa. The Japanese government has ordered mining experts to examine the section at once.

Additional navy figures call for 50,000 officers and men, making a total personnel in the British navy of 450,000.

HILLO GAS WORKS TO BE HURRIED UP

Contracts Awarded and Installation of Plant Will Commence In a Few Weeks

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)

HILO, February 21—With the return of Attorney J. W. Russell last Sunday on the steamer Great Northern the affairs of the Hilo Gas Company are moving along in fine style. Engineer J. M. Berkeley, of Los Angeles, will sail from the Coast on the Matsonia February 21, and upon his arrival work will immediately commence on the plant here.

The announcement was made yesterday by officers of the company that work will be rushed at this end of the line and that as soon as the plant is in operation, ready to deliver gas to consumers, the company will charge only the rate which the Honolulu Gas Company is charging, with its long established plant, in spite of the fact that the local company's franchise would permit it to charge a considerably higher rate.

Speaking of his trip to Los Angeles to open bids for the various units of the gas plant, each of which will be in duplicate, Mr. Russell said:

"The contract for the generators, holders and tanks, also the other equipment for the gas plant, was let to the Baker Iron Works, of Los Angeles, and this company has already started work upon their manufacture. Although the Baker Iron Works was not the lowest bidder, we gave it the contract because we found that we would be able to secure the completed plant about four months earlier than we would if we let the contract to an Eastern firm."

The entire amount of pipe necessary has been ordered from the H. R. Boynton Company, of Los Angeles, and three cargoes have already been shipped and will arrive here on the next trip of the Matsonia.

The Hilo Gas Company has secured a store building on Kamehameha Avenue, opposite the Hilo Mercantile Company, where it will make its headquarters. It has already ordered three different lines of gas stoves, each line containing various types and sizes of stoves, ranging in price from a plate at a small price to a fancy stove at seventy dollars. However, we propose to sell the stoves practically at cost price for the purpose of encouraging consumers of gas to cook in this modern and cleanly fashion."

Mr. Russell added that it will not be long before the work of laying the pipes will begin, probably the first week in March. The company expects to begin the delivery of gas before the first day of next, September at the latest.

WASHINGTON DAY OBSERVED IN HILO

Sports and Patriotic Observances In the Second City—Japanese Take Prominent Part

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)

HILO, February 23—Washington's Birthday was observed in Hilo with a half holiday in all the business houses, with flags flying and with lunas and meetings; also a baseball game between the crack town team and the team from the Hilo High School in which the game went nine innings of fast play with neither side scoring. The Boy Scouts of the two troops led by Rev. Father Louis and by the Rev. J. Knox Bodel held a rally, and there was a mass meeting in the Japanese Church under the auspices of the Japanese-American Citizens' Association of Hawaii.

The big lunas of the day were held between noon and two o'clock in Moonbeu Park and was primarily for the benefit of the St. Joseph's new Catholic Church, and was in every respect a great success. In the evening Rev. Mr. Bodel and the members of Troop No. 2, Boy Scouts, marched to the Boy's Home where they joined with members of Troop No. 1, led by Scout Commander Father Louis, where there were patriotic and patriotic exercises, also refreshments.

F. Arakawa, the Hilo architect, presided at the mass meeting in the Japanese church, which was crowded. The speakers included the Rev. Shiro Sokabe, principal of the Honoumua Boarding School, Rev. Higuchi, C. Kawasumi and Attorney C. S. Carlsmith. Mr. Carlsmith held the attention of his audience with an address on the duties of American citizenship and summarized the work which the Japanese had accomplished. At the end of the exercises all stood and sang "America."

The Rev. Mr. Sokabe's address, was entitled, "Had the United States Not Had George Washington for Her First President?"

NEW TEXTBOOKS FOR JAPANESE COMING

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)

TOKIO, February 24—According to a report here, a mineral district bearing all the appearances of being unusually rich has just been discovered in Formosa. The Japanese government has ordered mining experts to examine the section at once.

Additional navy figures call for 50,000 officers and men, making a total personnel in the British navy of 450,000.

SWIFT GREAT NORTHERN IS NAVAL SCOUT

Officers of Crack Liner Yesterday Commissioned As Officers of the Naval Reserve—Crew Enlisted in Uncle Sam's Service

ANOTHER OMINOUS SIGN OF WHAT MAY HAPPEN

Fastest Boat On the Pacific Would Be Useful To Navy in the Event of Hostilities In Near Future Which May Be Expected

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)

ST. PETERSBURG, February 25—The conversion of the Hill liner Great Northern into a scout cruiser in a minimum time came to light yesterday.

The officers of the liner yesterday received commissions in the United States naval reserves. A majority of the men in the deck and engine room forces are also authorized to receive commissions in a minimum time, yesterday.

The Great Northern itself is a vessel of the reserve fleet of the Navy. The steps taken yesterday mean that the vessel can be transferred to active service, officered and manned by United States naval officers and men, upon the proper order of the secretary of the Navy. The delay between her retirement as a merchant vessel and her commissioning as a ship of war would be confined to the time necessary to make the slight structural changes for the mounting of light guns, and so forth.

It is believed that the headquarters of the Great Northern Pacific Steamship Company, owners of the vessel, are being kept in close touch with the objects towards which the federal government is working, but which have not yet been made public.

New Lieutenant Commander

Captain A. Ahman, commander of the vessel, yesterday received his commission as lieutenant-commander in the naval reserves. His officers received commissions for the ranks relative to his own. The vessel's saloon officers are C. H. Wall, chief officer, J. S. Morris, chief engineer, Henry Kamao, D. surgeon; John S. Ford, purser; T. S. Mills, chief steward.

The purser and steward's department were not affected by the vessel's new interest in the vessel to the extent of the other divisions.

Neither officers of the vessels nor naval officials will give the exact nature of yesterday's actions in regard to the personnel of the ship. None of the officers will say that the men were enlisted.

A number of the men themselves, however, reported that they were sworn in to Uncle Sam's service in the naval reserves.

Is Scout For Navy

"The Great Northern is a reserve vessel of the navy," stated Captain Ahman, on board his vessel, yesterday. "In case of war she would be a scout. The officers were commissioned in the naval reserves and I received the grade of lieutenant commander. The other officers were graded accordingly. In regard to the men the naval officers just took their names."

Captain Ahman, undoubtedly feeling that the circumstances were unusual enough to be left to the navy department for explanation, avoided an explanation of many features of yesterday's unexpected affair. He would not admit that the men had been enlisted, as they themselves reported, and would not discuss the reasons for the commissioning of the officers at this time and under these circumstances.

Not Compulsory

The enlistment of the men was not compulsory. It is understood that the navy officers put the proposition squarely before the crew and that a majority of the engine room and deck forces accepted and took the oath.

One official of the vessel stated that the question had been put to him and that he had declined enlistment for the present. Captain Ahman also mentioned the deck and engine room forces particularly when stating that "the naval officers had only taken the names of the men."

It was pointed out yesterday that the mere taking of names would not advance the navy department very far in any plans.

Other Vessels In Reserve
The Great Northern is apparently the only vessel of the naval reserve fleet now in port. There are others, however, whose conversion to the uses of the navy will affect Hawaii.

FIREWORKS CAUSE OF TWO ALARMS OF FIRE

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)

TWO runs kept the fire department busy last night. The first, occurring about eight o'clock, took the fire fighters to the waterfront near the foot of Alakea Street. A launch owned by Joe Keane, while being decorated for the water carnival, caught fire, and was blazing merrily when the chemical took a hand and soon had the flames subdued.

An hour later an alarm was turned in from Vineyard Street, and the firemen found a tenement roof with a hole burned in it by a firecracker, opposite Ah Heo's stable. Someone poured a bucket of water on the fire, putting it out before the engines arrived.

The building is owned by the See Dai Doo Society.

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MILITARY BILL FOR UNIVERSAL TRAINING GOES TO CONGRESS

Measure Drafted By Army General Staff, After Months of Work, Is Sent To Houses By The Secretary of War Baker

NOT EXPECTED TO PASS AT THIS FAST DYING SESSION

Should Proposed Measure Become Law It Would Provide Army of Four Million Trained Men Within Next Nine Years

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles.)

WASHINGTON, February 24.—The measure providing for the establishment of universal training of all American citizens liable for military service between the ages of 19 and twenty-eight, as prepared by the general staff of the army, was sent to congress by Secretary of War Baker yesterday afternoon, without any recommendations. In speaking of the dispatch of the bill Mr. Baker said that he does not expect that it will be passed at this session of congress, although it may be.

The measure, which in many respects is similar to that now in the senate, has been favorably reported by the senate committee on military affairs. This measure was introduced by Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the committee.

The general staff measure provides for an army of four million men after nine years, with a training period of one year instead of six months as prescribed by the Chamberlain bill.

Senator Chamberlain, for the committee on military affairs, reported favorably to the senate last week a bill providing for universal military training and asked that the measure go to the calendar. The bill was framed by a sub-committee consisting of senators Chamberlain, Thomas, and Brady, with the assistance of Maj. George V. H. Moseley, a former member of the general staff, after a series of public hearings extending through the greater part of the present session of congress. Senators Thomas, Democrat, and Senator Brady, Republican, members of the sub-committee both reserved the right to submit minority reports.

The bill provides for the training of all male citizens of the United States at the age of sixteen. It differs chiefly from the plan which the general staff has formulated, chiefly in the fact that it requires only six months, instead of a year, of training. The training is to be without pay. Major Moseley was specially assigned by the war department to confer with the committee during the work on the bill. A copy of the measure has been submitted to Secretary Baker and General Scott, chief of staff, for examination. There is little expectation that there will be any action on either measure unfavorable, at this session of congress.

Under the bill, when boys reach the required age they may express their preference for training "in the army or the navy, or in any arm or corps of either service, or in any time of this year," and so far as practicable such preference shall be considered in assigning them to training. Liability to training covers not only citizens, but also those who have made a declaration of intention to become citizens of the United States, and in case such persons have passed the age of nineteen the liability extends until they reach the age of twenty-six.

Service Ends at Age of 28

Upon registration, each person liable to training becomes a member of the "reserve citizen army" or "reserve citizen navy" from the date fixed for the beginning of his training until the end of the calendar year in which he reaches the age of twenty-eight. The act provides that "in the event of a defensive war or of imminent danger thereof," the President may call out these reserve forces by classes according to the year in which they have been trained, the youngest being available for service first. It provides specifically that no part of these forces shall be used for strikes or other industrial disputes. Several senators interested in the measure called attention to its limiting service to a defensive war only.

The exemptions from training are members of the permanent military or naval forces of the United States, those physically unfit, and persons who have relatives wholly dependent on their earnings. The last two divisions are required to report at stated periods to be re-examined as to their availability, and if their status proves to have changed they have to report for the next training period. Special credit is given those who have had previous military training of a character approved by the departments. Persons who have religious scruples are to be compelled to undergo training for "noncombatant branches of the military or naval service." A penalty of \$1000 fine or imprisonment for one year is attached to failure to observe the provisions of the act.

Those undergoing training are to be provided with transportation, subsistence, clothing, and medical attention during its course. The bill outlines a comprehensive scheme of training and

MORE MILLIONS IN GOLD SHIPPED TO J. P. MORGAN

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles.)

NEW YORK, February 24.—Nine million dollars in gold coin was received by J. P. Morgan and company, the great banking firm from Canada, yesterday. This brings the total of gold shipped into this country for Morgan and company from Canada since the first of this year to \$125,000,000. Most of it has been used to pay for munitions and supplies purchased in the United States, either for use in Canada or for shipment to the Allies.

Special Session Will Be Called By The President

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles.)

WASHINGTON, February 23.—President Wilson has decided definitely to call an extra session of the senate for March 5 to act on the large number of nominations awaiting confirmation. He will take the oath of office in private in the White House on March 4. The inauguration will be as usual.

German Submarine Reported Ashore On Dutch Coast

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles.)

LONDON, February 24.—According to despatches from the Reuter's correspondent at The Hague, a German submarine has stranded on Wathcheren, a Dutch island in the North Sea.

Paris School Boys Made To Grow Truck In Empty Lots

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles.)

PARIS, February 24.—Paris authorities, in their efforts to make every ounce tell in the war have hit upon a plan for making use of the nation's school boys, and yesterday issued a call to all boys of the city to utilize all vacant lots of the city for the growing of vegetables. It is estimated that by this means large sections of the city will be turned into truck gardens and assist materially in lowering the cost of living, as well as easing the strain on the transportation facilities of the nation.

BRITISH PENSION PLAN WILL COST MILLIONS

(By The Associated Press)

LONDON, February 23.—When the new British Pensions Minister, G. N. Barnes, unfolds his new pension scheme this month, it will be found that it will cost the country not less than 50,000,000 pounds a year. According to Mr. Barnes' forecast of his scheme, there will be a minimum of one hundred a week to widows of soldiers and sailors who are unable to do any wage-earning work, while adequate sums will be paid to disabled and crippled men irrespective of their ability to return to active civilian life.

The new Pensions Department will be permanently housed in a group of new buildings about two miles west of the principal government offices in Whitehall. The staff will include about two thousand persons at the outset.

Registration districts, and provides for medical examinations and for boards of regulation to pass on applications for exemption and other special privileges. The bill suggests that as far as possible the training districts embrace single States or grounds of States.

Officers for the Reserve

Instruction for the training camps is to be provided by officers of the regular army and navy, and the officers of the reserve citizen army and navy are to be drawn both from the regular army and navy and from volunteers who have passed the examinations prescribed by the secretaries of war and navy. Officers of the State militia and graduates of approved schools are eligible to such examinations. The reserve forces are to be organized into units in the same manner as the regular reserve.

The act specifically provides that no employer shall penalize or prejudice any employe for appearing for training, registration, or examination, but that he shall not be compelled to pay the employe for the time during which he is absent. No substitute may be accepted and no one is to be allowed to accept training by payment of money or other inducement. The bill includes prohibition regulations to govern the training camps.

Senator Chamberlain estimates that the bill would raise an annual trained force of 400,000 men, while in the nine-year period in which they would be liable to service it is believed that the reserve force would be between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000.

BILL GIVES GOVERNMENT POWER TO COMMANDEER ALL SHIPPING

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles.)

WASHINGTON, February 24.—The bill giving the government of the United States the power to commandeer all American merchant ships, as asked by Secretary of the Navy Daniels, has been favorably reported today by the senate committee on commerce.

This bill has been acted upon by the house, and gives the government the power to commandeer ships, shipyards, and munition plants, as well as appropriating \$1,000,000 for the purchase of basic patents of aircraft.

There is little hope that the measure will be passed at the present session. Indeed all of the plans of the administration leaders in both houses appear to have gone glimmering, for the Republicans in the upper house yesterday started a filibuster that bids fair to last through the rest of this session, and turn upside down all the plans for legislation during the remaining working days of the session.

This filibuster is taken here to mean that the senate intends to oppose the proposal which the capital expects the President to make today, that congress give to him great power in dealing with the international crisis between this country and Germany.

Plans which the President has been opening for some time were submitted to the cabinet at the regular meeting held yesterday afternoon, but nothing was allowed to leak out regarding them.

FRENCH TRANSPORT SUNK BY TEUTON American Missionary Victim of Torpedo

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles.)

PARIS, February 24.—The steamer Athos, a French liner, now being used by the government as a transport, has been torpedoed and sunk in the Mediterranean, according to the official announcement of the French admiralty yesterday afternoon. She was carrying Senegalese troops and laborers from the French colonies for service in France, when struck.

Three French torpedo boat destroyers were accompanying the vessel at the time of the attack and rushed to her assistance immediately. They were the Mameluk, the Enseigne, and the Henry. They were aided by a gunboat, and managed to take off 1450 men before the steamer sank.

Among the persons who perished on the steamer it is reported that the American missionary Robert Allen Haden, stationed at Foochow, China, was one.

The sinking of the Athos, and the drowning of Mr. Haden were reported to the state department yesterday afternoon, according to despatches from Washington. At that time it was not definitely known whether the steamer was a transport or not, and it was announced at the state department that no action would be taken until the status of the vessel was learned.

The British steamer John Miles, two fishing smacks and the steamer Wathfield and Inverclove have been sunk according to Lloyd's agency.

Official—The Norwegian steamer Dora Vore, the British steamer Ape, the Italian steamer San Michele, Giovanni P. and Adalina have been sunk in the war zone.

This brings the total tonnage sunk yesterday up to 25,450 tons.

COMMISSIONER RUNS FOUL OF POLICEMAN AND GOES TO JAIL

Non Aluli Refuses To Move When Found Jamming Traffic Before Lantern Parade

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles.)

Non Aluli, a member of the civil service commission, was unceremoniously and protestingly haled to the police station on Thursday night. He had defied Bicycle Officer Albert M. Gunderson to arrest him, stating that he was a police commissioner, and just to show him that even a police commissioner is amenable to the laws of the land, Gunderson ran him in.

About an hour before the start of the lantern parade, Gunderson was riding down Nuuanu street, clearing the way for the patrol wagon which was following him with a prisoner inside.

At the junction of Nuuanu and King Streets Gunderson found a car standing on the sidewalk, and that as such he was occupied by Non Aluli and some women.

Gunderson told Aluli not to block the traffic and the latter told him that a traffic officer had given him permission to stand there. The police officer insisted that Aluli move his car, and the civil service commissioner became angry and told Gunderson that he was a police commissioner, and that as such he was not subject to interference at the hands of the police.

As Aluli refused to move his car Gunderson placed him under arrest and ordered him to drive to the police station.

At the station Aluli called Gunderson down roughly and applied several highly seasoned epithets to him. Sergeant Moses L. Needham, who was at the desk at the time, tried to reason with the excited commissioner, who acted as though he had been drinking considerably, but to no effect, and just when it looked as if he and Aluli might come to blows, Deputy Sheriff Aech, hearing the racket, put in an appearance, and hustled Aluli, still demanding vehemently, out into the street, turning him loose. By this move his fellow commissioner William J. Sheldon, will not be called on to prosecute.

It is understood that the conduct of Aluli will be brought to the attention of the civil service commission by Sheriff Rose, and that that official has addressed a communication to the commission requesting that Aluli be suspended from office pending an investigation of Thursday night's affair.

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There is now less pro-German feeling in Greece than in the United States, and least of it now than there is anti-Hellenic propaganda in England.

WOMEN ARE BARRED FROM WAR ZONES

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles.)

ATHENS, February 23.—King Constantine has put the case for Greece before the world in an interview granted to the Associated Press. It was upon the occasion of the celebration of the Greek New Year, and the correspondent asked in the celebration of the royal family. The king expressed sorrow at the plight of his country. He said: "After all, all we ask is fair play. We have been sorely tried for two years. We don't pretend that we have always been angels under the constant

CONSTANTINE PLEADS FOR COUNTRY Not In Least Pro-German King Declares

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BRITISH ON TIGRIS DRIVE BACK TURKS

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles.)

NEW YORK, February 24.—The British have again attacked the Turks on the Tigris and have again driven their forces back to substantial gains, according to the despatches reaching this city last night. On the other fronts the fighting has been productive only of unimportant results.

WORKING ORGANIZATION OF JAPANESE AND AMERICANS

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles.)

TOKIO, February 23.—Representative Japanese and Americans at a meeting in the Peers' Club on Washington's Birthday formed an American-Japanese Association for the exchange of ideas, similar to that in New York. Viscount Shimomura and Ambassador Guthrie were among the speakers.

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FALL FROM AUTO KILLS JAPANESE

T. Sakuda Knocked Off Running Board of Car By Tree

T. Sakuda, a Japanese youth, 18 years of age, died at Queen's Hospital late last night from injuries received by falling from an automobile operated by Mrs. Sophie Cressaty, residing at 2111 Kalia Road.

Shortly after seven o'clock Mrs. Cressaty's car was coming out of the yard of her residence. In it, beside the driver, were Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Morgan and little son, and Milton F. Major, an employe of the Star-Bulletin.

As the car turned into the Kalia Road, bound for town, Sakuda leaped on the running board, grabbing hold of the top of the car. His body, swinging out, struck a tree and he was brushed from the machine.

Mrs. Cressaty picked the injured youth up and took him to the emergency hospital where his condition was seen to be so serious that he was at once removed to Queen's Hospital, where he later died.

When the youth struck the tree he hung to the top of the car so that it broke and a part of the ironwork jammed the third finger of Mrs. Cressaty's left hand, tearing the nail.

A little earlier in the evening a Japanese woman named Shindo fell from a Walkiki-bound street car, on King Street near Alapai Street. She stepped off backward and sustained a nasty scalp wound which was treated at the emergency hospital. The woman was later taken away by her husband.

HILONIAN STILL AMERICAN VESSEL

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles.)

LONDON, February 24.—Britain is to mobilize every possible resource to meet the threat of the submarine warfare. The plans of her admiralty are but a part of the vast scheme that will affect every man, woman and child in the United Kingdom before it has been in effect long, for the chief aim of the proposed plans is to put the population of these islands out of danger of starvation, no matter how successful the U-boat campaign may prove.

Such was the gist of a sensational address made before the house of commons yesterday by Lloyd George, who outlined the drastic steps which the government proposes to take to meet the diver menace, and the admittedly grave situation arising from the shortage of shipping and the consequent shortage of food supplies.

The premier advocated an increase in home food production and a curtailment of non-vital imports. He outlined also a plan for speeding up the farmers in raising crops by guaranteeing good prices for the commodities extending over a period of years. He announced also that all owners of land will be forced to cultivate it.

The farmer is to be guaranteed a minimum wage of twenty-five shillings a week instead of the prevailing returns of fourteen to eighteen shillings. National economy is well outlined by the premier. Many luxuries are to be stopped, whether produced at home or imported from abroad.

The importation of apples, tomatoes and fruits is prohibited. Oranges and bananas are exempted from this order. This restriction is to be imposed immediately.

Premier Lloyd George declares that he expects to reduce the demands for cargo space by several million tons, thus checking the disastrous effects to shipping of the U-boat war.

Six Weeks Supply

An official of a very large international shipping company has declared that Great Britain has on hand a supply of food equal to less than six weeks' consumption. That is not as sensational as at first thought might seem to be the case. The British are the largest food importers in the world, relying more than any other people on supplies from overseas, and under normal conditions the stock of food would be perhaps always less than enough to last for a period of six weeks in the unimaginable event of a sudden and total cessation of shipping. The fact, as stated, merely emphasizes the vital necessity of keeping the food lines open.

British purchasing agents all over the world are said to be bending all their efforts toward expediting the movement of foodstuffs to England, especially wheat. They have been very active during the last few days in Chicago, the American grain market center, and it is said that 600 cars (600,000 bushels) of wheat originally routed to Eastern parts of the United States have been diverted to the Canadian seaboard.

Great Britain's wheat imports since the end of August have been parallel to those for the corresponding period of the preceding year and are considerably less than in former years.

War's Effect On Tomatoes

At the outbreak of the war Lloyd's Registry gave the world's steam and oil tonnage at 49,089,852, composed of 30,836 vessels. The tonnage credited to the Entente Allies was 15,701 ships, or 29,554,647 tons. Of this the United Kingdom had 11,328 ships of 21,045,045 tons. The Central Powers had 3025 ships of 6,648,173 tons. Lloyd's reports on all craft over 100 tons, and includes river, harbor and fishing boats.

Practical steamship men, who have made efforts to estimate the ocean-going tonnage, calculate that when the ships in use to serve the war fleets of the Allies and vessels in service in transport of troops and supplies to the armies are subtracted it leaves not over 10,000,000 British tons available for the transatlantic trade. The ocean-going tonnage of all nations, exclusive of that of the Central Powers, now inactive, is estimated at around 23,000,000 tons.

By the records for the first nine days of February, Germany is destroying tonnage at the rate of 5,048,125 tons a year. At this rate it would take her over eight years to destroy all hostile and neutral ships, making no provision for new vessels constructed. It would take her over four years to wipe out Britain's merchant vessels if her entire tonnage could be centered upon their destruction. It would take Germany two years to destroy all of England's ocean-going tonnage.

Her new conveyance fleet will not be a match for the tonnage of the world's own armed trawlers and small craft that impede the submarine's way while acting as scouts and sentinels.

BRITISH PLAN TO MOBILIZE ALL RESOURCES IN DIVER WAR

Lloyd George In Notable Address Before Commons Outlines Proposals Which Are Intended To Make Islands Self-supporting

DEMANDS FOR CARGO SPACE FOR LUXURIES CUT DOWN

Farmer To Be Encouraged To Cultivate His Land By Promise of Increased and Steady Profits For All He May Raise

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MONSARRAT'S COURT UNDER JURY PROBE

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles.)

JUDGE J. M. Monsarrat's police court is under investigation by the grand jury of the Territory. An abundance of circumstances noted during the day's session, including the minute book and the only criminal calendar. From all appearances the grand jury intends to make much more than a casual or nominal investigation. The number of witnesses summoned and the record books, makes it appear quite certain that the answer to the question propounded by The Advertiser on numerous occasions will be answered and the public will be informed as to the cause of the many continuances of criminal cases, and the officers responsible.

At the last meeting of the grand jury, Judge Ashford of the circuit court addressed them with a recommendation that they inquire into the alleged miscarriage of justice at the police court through unnecessary and almost unlimited continuances. The grand jury's last time did not signify whether it would act on this suggestion, and it was not known until yesterday that they proposed to make the probe.

So far it is believed the investigation has only touched on criminal matters, but before the inquiry is over it is thought that the jury will look into the civil side of the court which is reported to be more or less congested due to the fact that Judge Monsarrat holds a session in this division three times a week.

On several occasions Judge Ashford has pointed the finger of scorn at the circuit court and declared the lax methods of doing judicial business, based mainly on the disposition of the court to grant frequent continuances practically defeats justice there.

Judge Ashford declared that in one instance fifty continuances had been allowed, that in others forty or thirty, and that continuances in the teens number every trouble, and pneumonia may develop in a few hours. Takes Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is a simple thing to do, but the effect is marvelous. For sale by all dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

CLERKS AND THEIR PAY NAMED BY THE HOUSE

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles.)

SAN DIEGO, February 24.—Army officials have ordered the court-martial of Lieut. George W. Kraft, a member of the army aviator school on North Island. He is charged with having given utterance to pro-German statements although warned repeatedly by his superior and fellow officers.

At a meeting of Speaker Holstein, of the house of representatives, and his "cabinet," otherwise the chairmen of standing committees, rates of pay for clerks of committee and other employes of the house were fixed as follows:

Clerk, judiciary committee, \$10 a day; clerk, finance committee, \$7.50 a day; clerk, printing committee, \$8 a day; clerk, public lands committee, \$ a day; clerk, county committee, \$7 a day; clerk, military committee, \$7.50 a day; clerk, accounts and public expenditures committee, \$8 a day; clerk, education committee, \$7.50 a day; clerk, committee on journals, \$11 a day; first assistant, \$8 a day; second assistant, \$6 a day; third assistant stenographer and typist, \$7.50 a day; Assistant messenger, \$5 a day; assistant janitor, \$4 a day.

DON'T RISK PNEUMONIA.

Get rid of every cold as quickly as possible. It is the forerunner of all pulmonary trouble, and pneumonia may develop in a few hours. Takes Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is a simple thing to do, but the effect is marvelous. For sale by all dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

Meat Eaters' Backache

Meat lovers are apt to have back aches and rheumatic attacks. Unless you do heavy work and get lots of fresh air, don't eat too much meat. It's rich in nitrogen and helps to form uric acid

HAWAIIAN SUGAR COMPANY REPORTS MILLION PROFITS

Dividends Paid On Last Year's Business Total More Than Million Dollars

SINKING FUND INCREASED LARGELY, SAYS TREASURER

Manager Baldwin Points To Weather Conditions As Having Been Unfavorable

Hawaiian Sugar Company's annual report has been mailed to stockholders of the company from the offices of Alexander & Baldwin, agents, in advance of the annual meeting of shareholders to be held Wednesday morning.

The report shows profits for the year 1916 of \$1,189,200.16 out of which dividends of \$1,050,000 were paid. The profit and loss balance carried forward was increased by \$139,200.16 to \$831,849.13.

"The past year has not been a favorable one for growing crops at Makaweli. A careful study of the temperature and rainfall records will show, that although the average mean temperature on the plantation for the year was not so very far below the average for twelve years, yet the maximum temperature for the best growing months from April to September was far below the average.

"This weather has affected our fields. The individual stalks of cane have not reached their usual length. I understand, however, that this condition is quite general throughout the islands this year.

"Tasseling has been very light this year, and the fields to harvest for the coming crop are still growing. Due to this fact it is possible, that some of the fields may eventually reach their usual growth.

"During the early months of the year the leaf-hoppers were quite severe in some of the fields of young plant, and helped check its growth to some extent. The rats also did not suffer from their attacks. Other pests have not been harmful.

"There were many difficulties to overcome while harvesting and milling the 1916 crop. The severe storms in January, 1916, did an enormous amount of damage to the fluming and railroad systems, and it was especially difficult harvesting the Gay & Robinson valley fields, and twice, the fluming systems in the west and east Keolu valleys were washed out by floods.

"The harvesting and milling of this crop commenced on December 2, 1915 and continued until September 16, 1916. The total estimate for the combined crops of Gay & Robinson and the Hawaiian Sugar Company was for 29,634.75 tons of sugar, but as already stated, the final out-turn of the crop was short of the estimate, and only a total of 22,998.1875 tons of sugar was produced from both crops.

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EXPERT WRITES ON SUGAR INDUSTRY

Valuable Book By George M. Rolph Being Distributed By Crockett Refinery

"Something About Sugar" is the title of an interesting, instructive and valuable book, written by George M. Rolph, manager of the California and Hawaiian Sugar Refining Company at Crockett, California, which has just been published, and is being distributed now in the islands by the refinery company.

It is a volume that will fill a long felt want in the industry and in educational circles for it covers in a comprehensive and simple manner the history, growth, manufacture and distribution of sugar throughout the world. Local sugar men are enthusiastic in their praise of the book and the thoroughness with which the author has handled the subject.

Mr. Rolph, it is understood, was prompted to take up the work of writing "Something About Sugar" by the constant requests from educational institutions for information on the sugar industry. He has been engaged more than four years actively gathering material for the book and has set forth its facts in a manner that makes the volume at once a text book on the subject of sugar and an authority for consultation. The work is dedicated to Mr. P. R. Risher.

The book contains 341 pages and is profusely illustrated. It is from the press of John J. Newbegin, San Francisco, and at present is being distributed by the California and Hawaiian Sugar Refining Company. Educational institutions throughout the country, it is understood, will be furnished with copies of the book.

Hawaii occupies so small a place in the volume both in picture and in print for Mr. Rolph has drawn largely on island plantations and the Crockett refinery for examples of model methods of growth and manufacture.

"Sugar is nothing more nor less than concentrated sunshine," writes Mr. Rolph on the title page of the volume and in a foreword to the reader he adds, "The purpose of this book is to tell in simple language 'Something About Sugar.' It gives a brief history of the commodity and its production in different parts of the world, and seeks to show, for the information, especially of the layman and the pupil in school, the various steps by which sugar from cane and beets is prepared for the consumer."

The volume is divided into two parts, the first treating of the growth, manufacture and distribution of sugar and the second relating the history of the industry. More than one hundred and fifty full page illustrations are contained in the book.

The growing of sugar cane and the manufacture of raw sugar from cane are considered first by the author. Transportation, the refining of raw sugar and marketing of the finished product are then discussed, followed by a complete explanation of the process of beet sugar growth and manufacture.

The second part of the book reviews the early history of sugar, the beet sugar industry in Europe and the United States and similar histories of sugar in every important cane growing country in the world.

which is encouraging, as further growth is possible, and the fields may yet yield better than anticipated.

"The cultivation of other varieties of cane has, as stated in my last report, received my attention. The policy has been adopted of extending these new varieties of cane to the westward side of the plantation. Lahaina cane still grows well on the lee side of the plantation, and in most of the fields on that side there is no sign of any trouble with Lahaina cane."

MARKETING DIVISION BENEFITING FARMERS

Superintendent Longley In Report Says Sales Have Greatly Increased and are Reaping Profits Through Handing of Their Produce By His Department; Cash Working Fund Is Badly Needed

The territorial marketing division is doing a work of great benefit to the farmers of the Territory, according to the report of Superintendent A. T. Longley for the period of from July 1, 1915, to December 31, 1916. Sales of produce by the division have greatly increased, being much more than double those of the preceding eighteen months, while the number of consignors to the salesrooms of the division has grown to more than 400.

Superintendent Longley thinks still better results could be obtained in the future than in the past if the facilities of the division were increased. The revolving fund set aside by the last legislature is inadequate, he says. The division should have a cash working fund to pay off small producers promptly when their produce is sold to reliable parties on time.

Mr. Longley also recommends that there should be demonstration agents on the different islands to give advice as to what crops to grow, how to combat pests and diseases, how to grade, pack and ship and to keep growers posted on the condition of the market volume at once a text book on the subject of sugar and an authority for consultation. The work is dedicated to Mr. P. R. Risher.

The report is in full as follows: "During the past eighteen months the sales of the division were \$190,000.82, an increase of \$131,803.99 over the first eighteen months of the biennial period 1913-1915, when the division was first put under the supervision of the Hawaii experiment station. This large increase in two years seems to indicate that the division is appreciated by the producers of the Territory. The number of consignors has gradually increased to about four hundred.

The number of consignments received during the past eighteen months was 9874, an average of more than nineteen a day. The number received in the first eighteen months of the preceding biennial period was 1459. These consignments included shipments of nearly all the products of the islands, with the exception of sugar, and the consignors were of many nationalities—a large percentage being Hawaiian. The general condition of the produce coming to the Honolulu market has gradually improved, but, to get the best prices for their produce, most of the farmers will have to pay more attention to the grading and packing. The division finds it hard to get farmers to follow written instructions on matters of grading and packing, and for this reason there should be demonstration agents, either connected or working in cooperation with the division, whose business it would be to visit the farms and show the producers the best methods for the different lines of produce.

The new building on Maunakea Street, near Queen, which was provided for by the legislature of 1915, was completed in December of that year, and the division occupied it at once, moving from the rented quarters on Nuuanu and Queen Streets. The facilities for handling island shipments are now very good, except for dressed meats, but at times the floor space in the salesroom is crowded. If the amount of produce handled increases at the rate it has in the past year, the present building will not be large enough, especially if a cold storage plant is installed. Although the appropriation made by the last legislature was intended to cover a small refrigerating plant, this could not be installed, due to the high cost of the building itself.

In spite of the fact that the location of the building is off the beaten trail of small consumers and Maunakea street has been allowed to get full of holes, the division is gradually working up a steady trade for its retail departments. The extension of Smith Street, from King to Queen, would make the market much more easy of access.

Due to the necessity of putting the sausage kitchen in the space set aside for the garage, the trucks have to be stored in the main building over night, which causes a great deal of inconvenience. As the portion of the lot between the building and Smith Street is lower than the street, the storm water stands in pools. The lot should be properly graded and paved.

The small fumigation room in the building has been of great service in saving losses, through weevils, to the producers of beans and corn. There is now plenty of office room, and much better work can be done than was possible in the cramped quarters of the old building.

The weekly market quotation sheet, which the division has circulated among the producers of the Territory for the past three years, has been added a market letter giving timely information on the condition of the market on the different articles of produce. The list of requests to be placed on the mailing list to receive this weekly circular is increasing monthly. In addition to the two hundred copies mailed to farmers direct, several of the papers throughout the Territory print the circulars in full; thus farmers are kept well posted on the condition of the market as the weekly quotations will permit.

During the past year depots for crates and other shipping material have been established on Maui and Hawaii, one at the Haiku demonstration farms and the other at the Glenwood experiment station. At these depots shippers can secure suitable crates and other containers for their produce at cost price. These depots will be increased in number and a greater variety of packing material will be made available to the producers of the Territory.

As the small producers now realize the benefits to be derived from home

slaughtered meats, shipped to Honolulu in cold storage, the consignments of dressed meats are increasing rapidly. In order to care for these dressed meat consignments to the best advantage of the producer, and with the least expense and trouble to the division, a cold storage plant that would hold about fifty carcasses of beef should be installed at the division. This would save a great deal of time now necessarily lost in taking customers to the rented icehouses to make sales. With the present system of rented storage rooms, so far from the division, it is also difficult to keep track of the stock on hand.

Due to the fact that the division was having considerable trouble in getting the market price for produce, retail departments for meats and vegetables were opened June 1, 1916. These departments have been a valuable addition to the selling facilities of the division in that they protect the producers from the dealers, and at the same time, allow the sale of produce at reasonable rates to consumers. Before these retail departments were established, it often happened that meat and produce could not be sold to dealers at any price. Now, if dealers will not buy, the goods are turned over to the retail departments for sale direct to consumers.

All goods turned over to the retail department are sold at the wholesale price and the consignors are credited at an advance to cover the cost of operation. Having retail departments to which a whole unit can be charged saves a great deal of bookkeeping which was necessary when making small sales direct from consignments.

The retail meat department, which showed a loss the first three months of its operation, is now paying expenses. This department was started at the request of several of the largest dressed meat consignors who recognized the protection it would afford them. As the division did not have the funds with which to buy all the equipment necessary, part of it was installed by a consignors to whom is paid a very nominal rental. To the retail meat business a sausage kitchen has been added where all the rough cuts of meat, not needed for the retail trade, are converted into sausage.

The sales of this department have averaged \$4308.38 a month since it was established, and are increasing. The delivery service of the division is increasing and in order to get best results a wider delivery must be installed. The Menominee truck, purchased from an allotment of the conservation committee in November 1914, is still giving good service, and the four touring cars, which were purchased by the division for work in connection with the shipment of pineapples and other outside work, has been converted into a light delivery truck. The division is again in need of a light passenger machine for soliciting at the army posts and visiting consignors around the islands.

The present revolving fund set aside for the use of the division by the last legislature, is not at all adequate or satisfactory, owing to the difficulty in making it serve the purpose for which it was requested. What the marketing division needs, more than any other thing, is a cash working fund, one that can be readily used to pay off small producers promptly when their produce is sold to reliable parties or time. A fund of \$15,000.00 should be placed to the credit of the superintendent for such purposes as are necessary in the running of the business, at the superintendent's disposal, for the proper handling of these funds, which it is believed would do more to build up the agricultural produce business of these islands than any other one thing. The farmer needs his money promptly, and if he is to sell at the best prices he is not able to demand spot cash.

A large part of the present revolving fund is tied up in pineapples, crates which are moving very slowly. These crates are being carried as an inventory. If an additional car could be added to the present and the whole made available for conducting the business along business lines, it is probable that the institution could be made self-supporting within two years by slightly increasing the marketing charge.

Due to the apparent need for a mainland market for pineapples of small growers, who could not get enough for them to cover the cost of production, the division established a branch in San Francisco, July 1, 1915, and the superintendent made a trip as far east as Chicago to look into the market for fresh Hawaiian pineapples. It was found that there were good prospects of selling large quantities of fresh pineapples on the Pacific Coast if they could be landed there in good condition, but that the markets east of the Rockies could not be reached due to the high cost of freight and the presence of the Florida and West India fruit, which could be sold much cheaper.

The returns on the first shipment to the mainland showed fair profits, but later in the season very poor returns were received, often not enough to cover cost of crates and freight. This heavy loss was caused principally by the poor condition in which the fruit was received on the Coast, but due to the fact that the division was not kept informed as to the condition upon arrival and the state of the market, large shipments were made where small or no shipments at all would have been better. On February 28, 1916, the manager resigned, and it was found that the San Francisco

Record of Shipments Received At Honolulu From Other Islands

WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 25, 1917

Table with columns: Item, Hawaii, Molokai, Kauai, Total. Lists various goods like Calves, Pigs, Chickens, etc.

branch had a deficit of approximately \$2500, not counting the allotment of \$200 a month from territorial funds.

In order to make this sum good to creditors, it was necessary to hold up returns on produce sold. From March 7 to July the San Francisco branch was allowed only \$100 per month, but since August the shipments to the mainland have gone on a consignment, or a direct sale basis.

As the business of the division increases more letters are written to producers instructing them in methods of harvesting, grading, packing and shipping. A small percentage of the producers can be reached by correspondence with good results, but by far the greater number cannot.

There should be county demonstration agents on the different islands whose business it would be to visit the producers' farms and give advice as to what crops to grow, how to combat diseases and pests, how to grade, pack and ship, and to keep them posted on the condition of the market. They should keep a record of the amount of crops being planted, and where they will be marketed. They should also keep the hand at some centrally located place, shipping packages for such produce as is grown in their districts.

When the division was first started, the employees had little or no experience in the produce commission business and had taken some time to overcome the troubles which arose from inexperience. At the present time, however, the division has a competent lot of men working for the interest of the small farmer. Complaints, which were numerous at the beginning, are very rare now. These men, all of whom receive comparatively small salaries, have assisted the division to raise personal cash as working capital on their personal security, which shows their loyalty to the work.

In order that the routine work of the division may be done in a prompt and uniform manner, there is now in course of preparation a code of written standard practice instructions. This code will be of great service to new employees and should minimize mistakes.

During the past year it has been suggested by different individuals and organizations in Hilo that a branch of the division be established there to act as a clearing house for produce raised in that section. It is probable that such a branch would be of great assistance to both the producers and consumers of Hilo, as well as to the division in Honolulu. The people interested in the establishment of this branch have been advised to take the matter up direct with the legislature, and no allowance is made for its maintenance in the appropriations requested by the division.

The sales, receipts and expenses of the division for the period are as follows: Sales: Consignment sales (Local) \$124,883.48; Consignment sales (Mainland) 20,036.25; Crates 7,109.07; Retail merchandise, seeds and vegetables 36,230.85; Retail butcher, merchandise sales 2,840.47; Total \$190,000.82.

The sales of the retail department, including purchased merchandise and goods sold from consignments, are as follows: Retail vegetables, seeds and merchandise, purchased merchandise \$36,230.85; Consigned produce 10,609.06; Retail butcher department, purchased merchandise 2,340.47; Consigned meats 27,818.30; Total \$76,998.68.

Receipts: Territory of Hawaii \$24,000.00; United States experiment station 1,248.00; Marketing charges and other earnings 8,239.80; Total \$33,287.80.

Expenditures and Outstanding Bills: Salaries \$12,414.88; Auto, Ford 2,006.47; Office expense 1,310.89; San Francisco branch 1,945.98; Auto expense 1,892.57; General expense 1,683.37; Furniture and fixtures 918.99; Traveling expenses 355.79; Consignment expense 429.84; Allowances 97.26; Advertising 172.29; Food 85.54; Refunds 64.03; Miscellaneous expenses 57.69; Total \$34,635.50.

The expense of marketing produce was twelve and one-eighth cents of the dollar. The automobile and furniture and fixture items are not included as items of expense.

The balance of the territorial appropriation to June 30 is \$5961.40, and the experiment station expects to assist the work to the equivalent of \$2500. With these funds, and the earnings from the marketing charges and commission, which should amount to over \$500 a month, it is expected that all expenses can be paid and no deficit shown at the close of the biennial period. A copy of the balance sheet as of December 31, 1916, is enclosed herewith.

Appropriations Requested: Appropriations by the legislature for the following items are considered necessary for the best interests of the work during the next biennial period, and are respectfully recommended: Salaries, wages and expenses \$24,000.00; Additional cash revolving fund 7,500.00; Refrigerating plant and fixtures 7,500.00; Garage, and paving back yard 600.00; Total \$39,600.00.

The appropriation recommended for salaries, wages and expenses is the same as for the present biennial period, and should cover all fixed expenses in connection with the division at Honolulu. The revolving fund is not now available for the purposes for which it is most needed, that is, paying consignors when their goods are sold to reliable parties on credit. The small producer generally needs his returns promptly, and often falls into the hands of the speculator who buys his goods for cash at much less than the market price.

If some arrangement could be made whereby the revolving fund could be placed in the credit and safe division, in a local bank, so that payments could be made in full, as soon as the produce is sold, or certainly not later than the fifteenth of the following month, it would be of great assistance in making the division a success. If the request for this item is granted, it is hoped that the money can be made available at once.

A cold storage system was included in the request for the building appropriation at the last session of the legislature, but owing to the cost of the building, no money was left for installing the refrigerating plant. Such a plant could be made to pay for itself within a short time from cold storage charges.

The Ewa end of the ground floor of the warehouse on Queen Street, between Maunakea and Smith Streets, which belongs to the Territory, and is now leased to C. Brewer & Company until 1927, would be the most convenient location for the refrigerating plant. If this could be secured, an addition to the present building would probably be necessary.

As the portion of the building which was originally set aside as a garage is now used as a sausage kitchen, the division has no garage in which to keep its trucks over night. A garage is needed which will house at least three machines.

Due to shortage of funds, the back yard of the division was never properly graded or paved. During rainy weather considerable inconvenience is caused by standing water.

FORD ALREADY AT WORK ON PLAN FOR CARNIVAL OF 1918

Thanks Bishop Estate For Making Possible Pan-Pacific Building This Year

WANTS AALA PARK RIGHTS FOR NEXT YEAR'S FESTIVAL

Says He Has Scheme For One Monster Pageant of Pan-Pacific Nations

Although the 1917 Carnival is over, Alexander Hume Ford, who worked so industriously to make it a success, has still many plans in hand for the furtherance of the Pan-Pacific idea. Following is a graphic outline of the future plans of the indomitable Ford which he issued yesterday:

"Star like and brilliant in the annals of the 1917 Mid-Pacific Carnival stands out the action of the directors of the Bishop Estate in making possible the Pan-Pacific building and the exhibition in the very heart of the city of the seven scenic wonders of Hawaii in diorama form. I believe I said Ford yesterday, 'that this fact should be brought out, and permit me to add that in the ten years I have spent in Hawaii I have ever found the Bishop Estate, through its directors, more than eager to forward any plans for the education of the people that it could possibly assist in all fairness to its trust.'

"On thinking over what the Bishop Estate was doing to help, the Pan-Pacific directors made the diorama exhibit halls entirely free to the public, and so they will remain while the Pan-Pacific pavilion stands. Plans are under way to install during the next few weeks, a splendid government exhibit of stuffed animals, agricultural products and curios from the aboriginal backwoods of Australia, New Guinea and the Solomon Islands. The present Victoria, Queensland and New Zealand exhibits are being studied, note book in hand, by hundreds of school children of every race of the Pacific.

"Soon Miss Alexander of Lanikaeva will utilize one of the great exhibition halls for an exhibit by Hawaiians of tapa making and mat weaving. Miss Alexander's workers, past mat weaving and mat weaving. The Pan-Pacific pageant. The worthy staff of a pageant society themselves.

On Free Exhibition: "The diorama will be on free exhibition for the present, day and evening, and it is interesting to note the interest the Orientals and Hawaiians of both sexes take in them. These people come again and again, then bring their wives and children, thanks to the generosity of the men who enabled us to make this free to the public.

"It may be recalled that the first suggestion that Aala Park be used during Carnival week for a place of entertainment and a Hawaiian and South Sea village came from the Pan-Pacific Club. The plan then was to hold an industrial fair and amusement compound opening Carnival week and extending over a month. Every kind of Hawaiian industry was to be represented, as well as most of the games and amusements of the different Pacific races. The Pan-Pacific Club has since more asked the Carnival directors for this concession for 1918, and has the individual promise of their support, and will begin at once working with its artist corps on designs and color sketches.

Preparations For Exposition: "The Pan-Pacific workers expect to work during the coming year with the Pacific races beyond the Nunuun stream, Gordon Ushara and our local artists working with those of the Chinese, Japanese, Korean and Filipino to develop what is best in each and all for the 1918 Carnival and training up a corps of artists and workers for the 1920 exposition. The Japanese have shown a wonderful ability to build floats of exquisite beauty and workmanship; the Chinese seem to excel in bold and tasteful decorative effects; the Koreans in organizing artistic groupings and processions; the Filipinos in costume and making alive again the Hawaii of their ancestors. These elements will be brought together, and the work of the Pan-Pacific Club for the coming year will be among the races of the Pacific across the Nunuun stream, and from that section will issue next February a wonderful pageant and other processions that are now being thought out.

"In the 1917 pageant the Kamoharui boys and those of the Industrial School did wonders in manning the floats. The Kamoharui boys built three big grass houses. For next year other schools, the Honolulu Military Academy, being the first to offer, will give us an entire day, and all of them will rehearse their parts in advance.

BWARE OF COLDS

Children are much more likely to contract the contagious diseases when they have colds. Whooping cough, diphtheria, scarlet fever and consumption are diseases that are often contracted when the child has a cold. That is why all children should be vaccinated against diphtheria and scarlet fever. It is also a good thing to have the child vaccinated against measles. It can always be depended upon and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by all dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

LOWER HOUSE PUTS IN BUSY HALF DAY

Many Measures Introduced and Others Pass Second Reading

The following is a summary of the business done in the lower house of the Hawaiian legislature last Saturday morning, the third day of the session: H. B. 47—Appropriating \$200,000 for roads in North and South Kona and Kau, Hawaii—Kawewehi. H. B. 48—To repeal Section 632 of the Revised Laws, as amended by Act 60 of the session laws of 1915 relating to moku and tiao—Browns. H. B. 49—Relating to social clubs serving liquor—Silva. H. B. 50—Requiring drivers of automobiles for hire to file with the treasurer of Honolulu an indemnity bond of \$500—Miles. H. B. 51—Making it a felony and providing a punishment for any parent guardian or other person to aid or abet in sexual intercourse with girls under eighteen—Cooke. H. B. 52—Requiring the girls sent to an industrial school shall be conveyed there by a suitable woman—Cooke. H. B. 53—Appropriating \$3,000 for the maintenance and establishment of playgrounds—Cooke. H. B. 54—Appropriating \$2,000 for a road in the upper section of the Omoa, Kaula, homesteads—Kula. H. B. 55—To amend Section 2031 relating to the fees for fishing boats—Leah. H. B. 56—Setting aside land at Hilo for a hospital—Lyman. H. B. 57—Appropriating \$20,000 for a bridge and automobile road through the Waiau III lots, Hilo—Lyman. H. B. 58—Setting aside land at Hilo for high school, agricultural and botanical gardens—Lyman. H. B. 59—Providing for the attachment of animals, implements, machine and vehicles causing injury to person or property and to apply them to the payment of damages sustained—Andrews. H. B. 60—Defining malicious and fraudulent conversion of chattels and providing for the conviction and punishment of persons found guilty—Andrews. H. B. 61—Increasing the punishment for kidnapping to maximum of \$10,000 and five years imprisonment—Andrews. H. B. 62—Relating to time of issue of executions—Andrews. H. B. 63—To amend section 2446 Revised Laws relating to judgments—Andrews. H. B. 64—Amending section 2448 relating to the time within which executions shall be returnable—Andrews. H. B. 65—Relating to the release by the guardian of an insane married person of his ward's custody in reality—Andrews. H. B. 66—Providing that citizens shall be given preference as stewards and longshoremen on government wharves and other property—Kupihua. H. B. 67—Appropriating \$1,433.50 for the land department, subject to the provision of Act 175 of the session laws of 1915—Kupihua. H. B. 68—To authorize and provide for the manufacture, maintenance, distribution and supply of electric current for light and power in Hamakua—Lyman. Passed Second Reading H. B. 24—Farm Loan credit bill—Lyman. H. B. 29—Exempting all homesteads from taxation for five years—Lota. H. B. 30—Appropriating \$80,000 for the maintenance of the Hilo library—Kelekolio. H. B. 31—To amend section 2295 Revised Laws, relating to district magistrates—Jervess. H. B. 32—Authorizing the Governor and the land commissioner to set aside certain government lands at Waianaka, Hilo, for a Hawaiian village—Lyman. H. B. 33—Relating to the department of public instruction—Leah. H. B. 34—Relating to the length and extension of terms of the circuit courts—Andrews. H. B. 35—To regulate hours of labor in the Territory—Kupihua. H. B. 36—Fixing a minimum wage for laborers on government property—Kupihua. H. B. 37—Exempting all citizens having five or more children from personal taxes—Mossman. Resolutions Introduced H. B. 38—Notifying department heads to furnish the house with a list of their employees and the salaries paid. Petitions From insane asylum employees asking for raise in pay. Passed Second Reading H. B. 1—Appropriating funds for session expenses of House—Cooke. H. B. 2—Raising wages of public works laborers to \$2 a day—Wanaho. H. B. 3—Relating to salaries of county officials of Hawaii county—Silva. H. B. 4—Relating to salaries of magistrates and clerks—Silva. H. B. 5—Relating to the manufacture and sale of wine from grapes grown in the Territory—Silva. H. B. 6—Relating to evidence in criminal cases—Silva. H. B. 7—Providing for the inspection of weights and measures—Silva. H. B. 8—Directing the land commissioner to advertise for the sale of public lands of Waiau III of Pihonua, Hilo—Silva. H. B. 9—Relating to coroners—Silva. H. B. 10—Relating to salaries and expenses, court officers—Silva. H. B. 11—Relating to Hawaii supervisors—Kelekolio. H. B. 12—Exempting police officers of the several counties from personal taxes—Kelekolio. H. B. 14—Appropriating \$1072 to pay expenses of the charter convention—Andrews. H. B. 15—Providing for the protection of lobster—Wildner. H. B. 16—Repealing sections 2332 and 2333 Revised Laws relating to the high sheriff—Lota. H. B. 17—To amend section 28 Revised Laws—Lyman. H. B. 18—To amend section 517 Revised Laws—Lyman. H. B. 19—Relating to poisonous drugs—Leah. H. B. 20—Prohibiting the scattering of poisons—Leah. H. B. 21—Relating to places of amusement—Leah. H. B. 22—Relating to the manufacture of sugar and soap—Leah. H. B. 23—Prohibiting the attorney general or his deputies from appealing for litigants in certain cases—Leah. H. B. 25—Relating to election of Honolulu officials—Andrews. H. B. 26—Providing a closed season for amama—Wildner. H. B. 27—Relating to the protection of certain fish.

TIRED DIRECTORS ARE SATISFIED—CARNIVAL HAS BEEN A SUCCESS

President Angus Pays Especial Thanks To Boy Scouts—Receipts Up To Estimates

Honolulu's 1917 Mid-Pacific Carnival is over. Last night the tired members of the board of directors went to bed satisfied that it had been a big success. Visitors and townspeople likewise appeared well satisfied with the various events, while from a financial point of view the returns amounted to all that had been estimated. Last night, George H. Angus, president of the board of directors, issued the following statement: "Yes, the Carnival was a big success. It was as good as any Carnival held here and there was less confusion than in other years. The various committees and citizens did good work and a great deal of credit is due them. "I wish to thank the Boy Scouts for their good work in policing and seating the crowds. They rendered wonderful assistance and helped to make the Carnival a success. "All the directors of the different events are well pleased with the results and the enthusiasm shown by the people. "From the present outlook and figures available the receipts will run close to the amount estimated."

HONOLULU'S CROPS IN GOOD SHAPE

Reviewing Honoum Sugar Company's year and outlining the prospects for the present year, the annual reports of William Fuller, manager, and George H. Robertson, treasurer, were presented at the shareholders' meeting yesterday. The treasurer's report shows that Honoum made a net profit for the year of \$224,965.23 and had a balance from 1915 of \$474,535.08. Dividends paid to the shareholders were \$47,000, thirty per cent on the capitalization. The balance carried forward to 1917 is \$471,200.51. The book value property accounts was increased during the year by \$219,921.82 against liabilities of \$20,467.76. The manager's report states: "The output of the 1916 crop was 6,557 tons of sugar, harvested from 1617 acres. The juices were very low in purity during the first part of the season, and the mauka lands turned out poorly, especially the plant cane from the same, which suffered severely from the excessive rainfall of 1914. Planters' cane also produced a short crop, the yield being from twenty-five to thirty per cent under the usually obtained. Work in mill and boiling house was satisfactory throughout the season and good results were obtained. "The area to be harvested for the 1917 crop amounts to 1850 acres including planters. The cane got a fine start last year and has made steady growth during 1916, there being a good average crop on the fields to be taken off this season. Harvesting was commenced during the week and the juices are better than usual at this time of year. I estimate the total output at 9000 tons of sugar. "There is a very promising stand of cane for the 1918 crops, well advanced on all the fields with the exception of some of the uper lands, where growth has been retarded by the heavy rains of the past year. The season has not been so favorable for young cane as 1915 and it has cost more to keep the weeds down. Seventy acres of forest land were cleared and planted and we intend to short ratoon sixty-five acres of 1917 cane, so that there will be about 1750 acres to be harvested for this crop."

Senate Proceedings SECOND DAY

Bills Introduced and Passed First Reading By Title S. B. 8—For electric light and power plant in Kapa, Kaula—Coney. S. B. 9—Appropriating \$50,000 for building and repairing embankment of Waimea river, Kaula—Coney. S. B. 10—For abatement of prostitution by injunction—Cooke. S. B. 11—Providing for clerk of Maui county—Baldwin. S. B. 12—Repealing Chapter 113, R. L. 1915, concerning widening of streets—Correa. S. B. 13—Regulating licensing of lawyers—Makakau. Referred To Committees S. B. 3—Placing \$2 minimum daily wage on labor on public works.—Pacheco, Judiciary Committee. S. B. 4—Requiring citizen labor on all public work, amending sections 157, 160, 162, Chap. 18, R. L. 1915.—Desha, Judiciary Committee. S. B. 5—Prohibiting sale of liquor except by pharmacist on prescription.—Chillingworth, Printing Committee. S. B. 6—Raising salary of Hawaii county auditor from \$2000 to \$3000.—Desha, Printing Committee. S. B. 7—Providing for redemption of real estate sold under execution.—Pacheco, Printing Committee. S. B. 10—Abatement of prostitution (Cooke)—Printing. S. B. 11—Providing for clerk of Maui county (Baldwin)—Printing. S. B. 12—Repealing Chapter 113, R. L. 1915, re street widening (Correa)—Printing. S. B. 13—Regulating licensing of lawyers (Makakau)—Printing.

House Proceedings SECOND DAY

H. B. 28—Fixing a minimum wage for road laborers—Miles. H. B. 29—Exempting all homesteads from taxation for five years—Lota. H. B. 30—Appropriating \$80,000 for the maintenance of the Hilo library—Kelekolio. H. B. 31—Appropriating \$100,000 for a government hospital at Hilo—Kelekolio. H. B. 32—Relating to certificates of Hawaiian birth—Kelekolio. H. B. 33—To amend Section 2107 Revised Laws as amended by Act 206 of the session laws of 1915, relating to expenses circuit courts—Kelekolio. H. B. 34—To amend Section 2108 Revised Laws as amended by Act 207 of the session laws of 1915, relating to salaries of district magistrates and certain clerks—Kelekolio. H. B. 35—Fixing salaries of Hawaii county supervisors at \$900 per annum—Kelekolio. H. B. 36—Relating to the appointment of district magistrates—Tavernes. H. B. 37—Making an appropriation for the benefit of Jose Maria Gomez—Jervess. H. B. 38—Appropriating \$15,000 for roads through the Kalaheo homesteads, Kauai—Jervess. H. B. 39—To amend section 2295 Revised Laws, relating to district magistrates—Jervess. H. B. 40—Authorizing the Governor and the land commissioner to set aside certain government lands at Waianaka, Hilo, for a Hawaiian village—Lyman. H. B. 41—To facilitate the opening and providing for the disposition of certain public lands at Waianaka, Hilo—Lyman. H. B. 42—Relating to the department of public instruction—Leah. H. B. 43—Relating to the length and extension of terms of the circuit courts—Andrews. H. B. 44—To regulate hours of labor in the Territory—Kupihua. H. B. 45—Fixing a minimum wage for laborers on government property—Kupihua. H. B. 46—Exempting all citizens having five or more children from personal taxes—Mossman. Resolutions Introduced H. B. 38—Notifying department heads to furnish the house with a list of their employees and the salaries paid. Petitions From insane asylum employees asking for raise in pay. Passed Second Reading H. B. 1—Appropriating funds for session expenses of House—Cooke. H. B. 2—Raising wages of public works laborers to \$2 a day—Wanaho. H. B. 3—Relating to salaries of county officials of Hawaii county—Silva. H. B. 4—Relating to salaries of magistrates and clerks—Silva. H. B. 5—Relating to the manufacture and sale of wine from grapes grown in the Territory—Silva. H. B. 6—Relating to evidence in criminal cases—Silva. H. B. 7—Providing for the inspection of weights and measures—Silva. H. B. 8—Directing the land commissioner to advertise for the sale of public lands of Waiau III of Pihonua, Hilo—Silva. H. B. 9—Relating to coroners—Silva. H. B. 10—Relating to salaries and expenses, court officers—Silva. H. B. 11—Relating to Hawaii supervisors—Kelekolio. H. B. 12—Exempting police officers of the several counties from personal taxes—Kelekolio. H. B. 14—Appropriating \$1072 to pay expenses of the charter convention—Andrews. H. B. 15—Providing for the protection of lobster—Wildner. H. B. 16—Repealing sections 2332 and 2333 Revised Laws relating to the high sheriff—Lota. H. B. 17—To amend section 28 Revised Laws—Lyman. H. B. 18—To amend section 517 Revised Laws—Lyman. H. B. 19—Relating to poisonous drugs—Leah. H. B. 20—Prohibiting the scattering of poisons—Leah. H. B. 21—Relating to places of amusement—Leah. H. B. 22—Relating to the manufacture of sugar and soap—Leah. H. B. 23—Prohibiting the attorney general or his deputies from appealing for litigants in certain cases—Leah. H. B. 25—Relating to election of Honolulu officials—Andrews. H. B. 26—Providing a closed season for amama—Wildner. H. B. 27—Relating to the protection of certain fish.

CROP OF HAWAIIAN AGRICULTURAL HAS SOME DIFFICULTY

Effects of Leaf-Hopper and Dry Spell Still Felt in This Year's Harvest

Substantial Profit is Made On Sisal Business of Company

The annual meeting of Hawaiian Agricultural Company was held yesterday and the report for the year of James Campie, manager, received by the shareholders. The financial report of the company shows a profit on the year 1916 of \$747,147.54 and a balance brought forward from 1915 of \$376,741.42, out of which dividends were paid to the amount of \$800,000, or forty per cent. The balance carried forward to 1917 is \$323,883.00. The properties of the company increased in value during the year by \$36,325.32 to \$1,513,135.57 making the assets of the company \$2,403,302.79, against liabilities \$79,413.83. The annual report of Kapapala Ranch was also submitted to the meeting by Julian Mossman, manager of the ranch. The profit on the ranch for the year was \$15,866.58. Reviewing the harvest of the 1916 crop from 3386 1/2 acres, which yielded 13,591.8 tons of sugar, an average of 4.01 tons per acre, Manager Campie states that this is the crop that suffered so severely from leafhopper during 1915. There was a loss of \$24,122.55 on 472.55 acres of cane totally destroyed by the pest which was written off as profit and loss. There was no shortage of fume water during the year and grinding continued uninterrupted throughout the season. The report states: "We suffered a severe dry spell during the months of June, July and August, during which the cane on the lower lands intended for the 1917 crop suffered severely. "The area to be harvested for the 1917 crop consists of 3737.67 acres of plant cane, 3081 of ratoon cane and 280 of outside planters' cane. "Considerable of the cane to be harvested from the above area is on our lower lands and suffered severely from drought during the dry spell mentioned above, only 37 of an inch of rain having fallen at the office in that period. However, we experienced favorable weather during the balance of the year so that we still expect to get a fair yield from this area. A good part of the cane intended for this crop also suffered in its earlier stages from leafhopper attacks, and although none of it was entirely destroyed, still it received enough of a setback to affect the yield adversely. Grinding operations commenced about the first week in February and our estimate for the crop is 13,000 tons of sugar. "The area intended to be harvested for the 1918 crop consists of 3423.34 acres made up of 875.96 acres of plant cane and 2547.38 acres of ratoon cane. With favorable conditions we expect to get a good yield from the same. "Considerable amount of new equipment was added to the mill and boiling house during the year, being installed and ready for operation when grinding started this month. The value of these betterments, chief of which were a new evaporator cell and a calandria vacuum pan, was \$36,189.49 and the report adds: "During 1917 we propose to install eight 40" belt driven centrifugals and one mixer for our low grade sugars." "The area to be harvested for the 1918 crop is 3423.34 acres made up of 875.96 acres of plant cane and 2547.38 acres of ratoon cane. With favorable conditions we expect to get a good yield from the same. "Considerable amount of new equipment was added to the mill and boiling house during the year, being installed and ready for operation when grinding started this month. 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