

SENATE DEMOCRATS IN CAUCUS VOTE TO EXTEND TARIFF ON SUGAR

WILSON TO ASK BRITISH TROOPS BATTER GERMANS OUT OF TRENCHES

Report Abroad in Washington That President Plans To Shift Responsibility For All Future Moves Entirely Up To Congress

ONE AMERICAN KILLED WHEN ENGLISHMAN SANK

T. B. McKley One of Seven Horsemen Drowned; Official Circles Now Discuss Possible Rupture With the German Government

It was admitted in official circles near the President that he is debating whether or not to ask congress to discuss openly the whole situation caused by the destruction of this steamer.

The Sussex dropped temporarily into the background last night with the official statement that an American citizen on board the British steamer Englishman, lost his life when that vessel was torpedoed.

Senator Stone, chairman of the foreign affairs committee, conferred with the President yesterday and agents of the government are gathering all possible details.

Consular Agent William Whitman at Honolulu reported yesterday in a report to the state department the Dutch statement that a piece of bronze resembling part of a torpedo has been found on the Sussex, which was towed to port crippled.

It is stated authoritatively in official circles yesterday that should it be shown that a German submarine torpedoed the Sussex, Germany would disavow the act, make reparations for lives lost and make good the submarine.

Germany has called a declaration that it was not a Turkish submarine which sank the P. & O. steamer Persia in the Mediterranean.

BRITISH TROOPS BATTER GERMANS OUT OF TRENCHES

Tommy Atkins Captures Six Hundred Yards of Front Near Ypres Defenses

TEUTON CANNONADING ON LINE AT VERDUN GROWING

Russians Still Hacking Way Forward Against Germans and Turks

According to the Berlin despatches the British exploded a mine south of St. Eloi, and took 100 yards of front. The British war office account of the same action says that the mine explosion was followed by infantry charges which were successful in capturing two of the Teuton trenches, or six hundred yards of front.

On the Verdun front the forces cannonading of the last few days has been maintained with unabated vigor by both sides. Northwest and northeast of the Verdun lines the cannon have been alone in their activity, for the infantry has been held steady in the protection of the trenches, and neither side has risked an attack by its foot soldiers.

The Germans have increased the volume of their artillery fire upon the Gallie lines Mort Homme, Bettincourt, fort de Vaux and Douaumont, where more than a month of steady fighting has made of the country side a vast charnel house.

YUAN MUST QUIT AND LEAVE CHINA

SHANGHAI, March 28.—Yuan Shih-kai must resign and go into exile at once. Such is the mandate of the revolutionary troops, and such has come to be the belief of Yuan's own officials.

Tung Shao-yi, the Yush premier, last night telegraphed to the president, urging him to resign his office and retire from public life as soon as possible.

FRENCH ADOPT UNIQUE PLAN TO PREVENT GERMAN CAPTIVES FROM MAKING ESCAPE



HAM-STRINGING TEUTONIC PRISONERS'

A war-time incident that is amusing to all but the victims, shows the new French method of making it difficult for their German prisoners to make a break for liberty. In this picture, which The Advertiser has received from the French foreign office, the French captors are shown cutting the suspenders of the captured. Without suspenders, the Germans must cling to their trousers to hold them up, and thus clinging cannot run away. It is reported difficult to make a satisfactory sprint with trousers slipping down around the legs.

Villa Is Comparatively Safe Diplomacy Delays Supplies

HEADQUARTERS American Expedition in Mexico, March 28.—(Wireless)—The tension between the American troops and the local traders is growing less. Mexican merchants are beginning to come into camp with small articles of various sorts to sell. It is believed that this coming friendly relations between the troops and the Mexicans.

American aviators are reporting excessive difficulty in their work here because of the conditions they have to face. There have been no serious accidents despite the high altitude in the mountainous regions over which the flyers are compelled to operate, the air conditions caused by the mountains and the continual sand-storms. More aeroplanes have been ordered sent to the front as soon as possible.

The natives hereabouts are proving friendly and freely give all the information they have regarding Villa and the movements of his band.

General Pershing, in command of the expedition, has established a base near to Villa's line of retreat. The Mexicans are not rallying to Villa, scouts have reported.

can authorities to make use of the Mexican National railroad to ship the supplies needed by the soldiers in the field, until the protocol arranging the basis on which the two nations are to operate against Villa, has been signed. The state department, however, insists that the railroad matters are strictly differential and distinct from the details covered by the protocol.

While the diplomats wrangle the troops are finding it more and more difficult to obtain the food, forage and ammunition they need in the field if the chase of Villa is to be brought to a successful issue. The need of the railroad is instantly imperative. The Quartermaster Department is finding it next to impossible to maintain a steady stream of supplies to General Pershing. The roads through which the motor trucks are carrying the necessities for the troops are mere tracks in the sand, that disappear with every sand storm that sweeps over the sun-battered, rocky land. And it will be a week before the protocol can be signed, and become effective.

Ignoring this, however, the soldiers are going ahead as if their lines of communications were opened wide and broad. The latest despatches from General Pershing put the advance guards of his Cavalry at more than 250 miles south after Villa and his band.

Villa, still growing stronger, as he moves south, is believed to be headed for the foothills of the high Sierra, and the Mexican troops under Carranza leaders, acting with General Pershing's men, are doing their best to corner him and drive him into the open country. All things, however, that the robber

chief is to be easily captured has been abandoned here.

The air men with the expedition also are having a hard time, confronted as they are with conditions and problems unknown even to the aviators battling in Europe. Only two of the eight aeroplanes now at the border are fit for service, according to the official report made by the Aviation Corps, and announced by the war department. No reason is given for this state of affairs, beyond the bare statement that two were destroyed and the others are rotting.

The navy department was called in to the Mexican tangle yesterday and has sent orders to the Marietta, now at Vera Cruz, to proceed as fast as possible to Tampico, and to go as far up the Tampico river as she can, if her commander finds such a step necessary. The battleship Kentucky has been ordered from Tampico to Vera Cruz.

The war department has formally notified Senator Ashurst of Arizona, that it cannot lawfully furnish three thousand rifles and ammunition to the citizens of his state who wish to organize a border force for protection.

NEW IMMIGRATION MEASURE DECLARED INSULT TO NIPPON

New York Representative Urges Elimination of Anti-Asiatic Clause

SAYS JAPANESE KEEPING TO AGREEMENT 'LOYALLY'

Showing Every Disposition To Avoid Possible Points of Friction

WASHINGTON, March 28.—That the clauses in the Burnett Immigration Bill, now before the house, which relate to the immigration of Asiatics, are an insult to the government of Japan and question the good faith of that government, was urged during yesterday's debate by Representative William S. Bennett of New York, who stated his belief that the clauses should be eliminated before the measure was passed.

Representative William E. Humphrey of Washington, had offered an amendment to the measure which would prevent Asiatics of any class from entering the country by way of Canada, making it obligatory on all aliens from the Orient, although admissible under the terms of the bill, to apply for entry only at an American seaport.

This amendment was voted down by a large majority. During the discussion which the amendment provoked, Representative Bennett characterized the general anti-Asiatic features of the bill as insulting to the Japanese government.

He pointed out that the Japanese government is faithfully maintaining the full spirit of the gentleman's agreement entered into between the American and Japanese governments at the time of the California school question agitation, and is showing every disposition to so restrict immigration as to eliminate the possible points of friction.

Representative Hayes of California agreed with Representative Bennett that the good faith of the Japanese in the carrying out of the gentleman's agreement had been demonstrated in every way, but said that he could not agree in the statement that the text of the bill could be construed as insulting to Japan or any other country. There is nothing objectionable in the language used, he declared.

The "literary test" clause was warmly debated but was finally accepted, an amendment to eliminate it being defeated by a vote of 225 to 82. It was because a similar bill contained such a clause that President Taft vetoed it.

TIME LIMIT SET FOR MAY 1, 1920, AND COMMITTEE WILL SO REPORT

Substitute For House Measure Is Adopted By Bourbons By Vote of Twenty-three To Seven, After Discussion In Conference

OPPOSITION CONSISTS OF NUMEROUS FACTIONS

Senators From Louisiana Argue Strongly Against Bill, Holding It Would Leave Growers Without Assurance As To Future

WASHINGTON, March 28.—By a vote of twenty-three to seven, the Democrats of the senate in caucus last night voted as in favor of extending the present duty on sugar to May 1, 1920, and a bill will be drawn up and reported by the majority of the finance committee on this basis.

This bill will be offered as a substitute for the house bill which repeals the free sugar clause of the Underwood Tariff Act indefinitely.

FACTIONS OPPOSE AN EXTENSION

The seven votes against the extension of the tariff with the four years time limit represent distinctly opposite factions, some being in favor of the Kitchin Bill as it stands, definitely repealing the free sugar clause; some desiring that the free sugar clause go into effect on May 1, as provided in the Tariff Act, while others have advocated the increase in the existing tariff to a cent and a half a pound, for the sake of the additional revenue.

SUBSTITUTE WILL HAMPER GROWERS

In the debate, Senator Broussard and Senator Randell of Louisiana argued strongly against the substitute, claiming that an extension of the existing duty for four years would not provide the sugar growers of Louisiana sufficient assurance to resume their cane cultivation and would fail to restore to activity the sugar production of the State.

GERMAN AGITATORS FOMENT REBELLION

(Special Cablegram to Nippon Jiji)

TOKIO, March 27.—That the native population, more particularly the native troops in Indo-China, is growing hourly more and more restless toward the French authorities is the gist of the press despatches reaching here today. An open uprising is expected at any moment.

According to the information available here now several Germans are desirably engaged in agitating amongst the natives against the French. How these Germans eluded the French authorities and gained safe entry into the French possessions is a mystery yet to be solved.

The German agitators at any rate have been successful in their mission as far as the native population is concerned and the conditions of unrest now are reported to prevail there with every indication pointing toward an early rebellion.

GENERAL OSHIMA ACCEPTS OFFICE IN OKUMA CABINET

(Special Cable to Hawaii Hochi)

TOKIO, March 28.—Lieut. Gen. Ken-ichi Oshima, vice minister of war, has been prevailed upon to accept the portfolio vacated by Lieutenant General Oka, by the united efforts of the premier, Count Okuma and Prince Yamagata. The ceremony of installation will take place this morning, and General Oka will tender his formal resignation at that time. By this move the Okuma cabinet averts the danger that has been threatening it for some time, and is now believed safe.

NAVY HAMPERED BY WASHINGTON POLICY

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)

WASHINGTON, March 28.—(Inust.)—Responsible for the lack of efficiency in the American navy, Admiral Flske told the members of the house committee on naval affairs yesterday.

The admiral asserted that the effectiveness of the service is reduced at least twenty-five per cent by that same lack of coordination and a common sense policy at the national capital. He noted that the German navy, which has not even in the making as much as the American fleet, is at least twice as efficient because of the "arrangements" in Berlin.

COAST GUARD VESSELS LOCATE DISABLED SHIP

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Wireless despatches from Coast Guard vessels announced that they have located the disabled Norwegian ship, Svaland, which has been dismantled and is a drift in the gale that is raging on the Atlantic coast. The ship is about 235 miles southeast of Halifax. The messages add that as soon as the storm abates the Coast Guard vessel will take the Svaland in tow.

RIVER THREATENS LEVEES (Associated Press by Federal Wireless)

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 28.—The river above here is rising rapidly, and the levees are threatened. Flood warnings have been sent out to all districts by the government.

BERLIN REPORTS FRENCH TRANSPORT SENT DOWN

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)

BERLIN, March 27.—An Athens despatch says that a French transport at Saloniki with troops struck a mine and sank. Seventy three were rescued. The despatch is to the Overseas News Agency.

SIX DROWN AS COLLIER AND LAUNCH COLLIDE (Associated Press by Federal Wireless)

VALLEJO, March 27.—Six men were drowned today when the tanker Conalinga struck a launch on its way from Crockett to Vallejo.

THOMAS PENCE IS DEAD

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Thomas Pence, secretary of the Democratic national committee, died today of pneumonia. The President expressed deep regret at his death, as did Postmaster General Burleson and the President's secretary, Joseph Tumulty. Pence has directed the detailed political work of the administration since President Wilson took office.

ELEVEN DIE WHEN MINNEAPOLIS SINKS

LONDON, March 27.—Eleven are known to be dead in the sinking of the Atlantic Transport Company's liner Minneapolis in the Mediterranean sea yesterday.

THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

RODERICK O. MATHESON, EDITOR

TUESDAY MORNING MARCH 28, 1916

THE ADVERTISER'S SEMI-WEEKLY

BREVITIES

(From Saturday Advertiser). Judge W. B. Lymer yesterday filed a suit against Theodore Bauman for the payment of an alleged debt of \$17,007.90.

Two divorce suits were filed yesterday. Mrs. Mary Almeida against Joseph Almeida, and Francis Aikan against Jack Aikan, nonsupport being alleged in both cases.

J. Wesley Thompson, nominated by President Wilson to succeed Judge Matthews in the West Hawaii circuit bench, was given a seat of honor beside Circuit Judge Stuart yesterday during the trial of a case.

An order of default, running against the defendant, was signed by Judge Stuart yesterday in the case of C. L. Ross & Co. against the Hawaiian Transportation Company, an action in replevin and for damages.

An appraisal, showing the property to be worth \$12,800 was filed in the circuit court yesterday by W. A. Greenwell, John F. Fleming and Charles M. Hite, appraisers of the estate of Mrs. Fanny Love, deceased.

T. Fugimura, while driving a wagon at Moiliili yesterday afternoon, was run into by an auto truck operated by the Mutual Telephone Company, and sustained a badly bruised leg and a cut on his right arm. He was attended at the emergency hospital.

(From Sunday Advertiser) Sing Hsu, a supposedly insane person, was treated at the emergency hospital yesterday for a cut lip, and tongue and a bruised eye. How he sustained his injuries is unknown.

Judgment for \$375 with costs and attorney's commission, in favor of the plaintiff was given by Judge Stuart yesterday in the case of John Ke against Albert Kanawaha, an action for debt.

Samuel Soffer, native of Galicia, Austria, and Theodore Silling, native of Biga, Russia, both members of the class of the U. S. Thoin, were admitted to citizenship in the federal court yesterday.

While G. L. Frazer was working at the new McKinney building on Fort street yesterday morning, half a brick fell from a distance of about twelve feet and hit him on the head, inflicting a scalp wound which was dressed at the emergency hospital.

In the divorce case of Mrs. Caroline Estella Nalls against Samuel Willis Nalls, extreme cruelty being alleged, Judge Stuart yesterday ordered Nalls to pay his wife five dollars a week as temporary alimony and twenty-five dollars as a preliminary fee to Mrs. Nalls' attorney.

Two more divorce suits were filed in the circuit court yesterday, making fifty-eight actions of this character instituted in Honolulu since the first of the year, sixteen of which were begun so far this month. Those filed yesterday were: Young Hee against Malia Young Hee, cruelty, and Shima Yamabe against Kazuo Yamabe, nonsupport.

Henry K. Martin, deputy sheriff of Hilo, was seriously injured, and Capt. Evan da Silva, member of the house of representatives, and George J. Richardson, inspector of weights and measures, were slightly hurt in a collision between the motor wagon and an auto truck in Hilo yesterday, according to a wireless message received in Honolulu yesterday afternoon.

Nonsupport, intoxication and extreme cruelty are the charges made against her husband in the divorce case instituted by Mrs. Mary Almeida against Joseph Almeida, the suit having been filed last Friday and returned from service yesterday. The Almeidas were married in Honolulu on September 22, 1905, by the late Reverend Father Clement, and have no children.

(From Monday Advertiser) William Ellis, deputy sheriff of Naawiliwili Kauai, who arrived in the Kinau from the Garden Island yesterday, brought in his charge four prisoners who have been sentenced to serve time in the territorial penitentiary.

It is expected that the briefs in the injunction suit of the Territory against the Honolulu Rapid Transit and Land Company, decided some weeks ago by Circuit Judge Stuart in favor of the company, will be filed in the supreme court during the week. The time was up last Wednesday for the filing of these briefs, but a short extension was granted the lawyers in the case.

Judge Whitney has approved the accounts of the following: Hawaiian Trust Company and J. A. Wilder, trustee of the estate of Lenia B. Brickwood, deceased; Mary Ann Kolomoku Baker, guardian of Hiram and Helen Kolomoku, a minor; Hawaiian Trust Company, trustee of the estate of Robert W. Holt, deceased, the latter being recommended by Huron E. Ashford, master.

(From Tuesday Advertiser) John J. Carroll yesterday filed in the circuit court a \$20,000 damage suit against the Marconi Wireless Company, claiming that while in the employ of this concern he was severely injured in an accident.

The Trent Trust Company filed in the circuit court yesterday a petition for its appointment as administrator of the estate of Mrs. Amelia Theodora Chaves, deceased, the estate being valued at \$43,372. The petition will be heard on May 1 by Judge Whitney.

The beautiful new pipe organ of the Catholic Church of the Sacred Hearts, Panahoa, which was recently purchased in San Francisco by Rev. Father Stephen J. Alencastre, curate, was tried out during services for the first time last Sunday. It has a rich mellow tone and seems to be very well adapted to the size and acoustic properties of the church. Next Sunday Mrs. Stanton will preside at the organ.

The explosion of the "Waiakea bomb" may have had the quite gentle effect reported by Senator Metzger, but it at least has blown to nothingness the whole quarry deal and has brought to a completion the release of the Waiakea homestead lots, after which Hiloites have been for years. A few more bombs like that and the whole Territory will be better off.

PERSONALS

(From Saturday Advertiser) Peter Born left in the Mauna Kea yesterday on a visit to Kona, Hawaii, where two of his daughters are teaching school.

Manuel Martins, veteran of the Civil War and member of one of the local G. A. R. encampments, is lying seriously ill at the Queen's Hospital. Martins is a native of Portugal and eighty-eight years old.

(From Sunday Advertiser) A. W. Carter, H. Carter, J. W. Jamp and H. L. Morris were arrivals in the Mauna Kea yesterday from Kawaihewa, Hawaii.

Circuit Judge Parsons of Hilo, who spent the week in the city, returned in the Mauna Kea yesterday to his home in Hilo.

Marshal Smiddy and Assistant District Attorney Kemp returned in the Mauna Kea yesterday from Hilo, where they spent a number of days attending to official business.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. McHugh of 1071 Leeward street welcomed at an early hour last night the arrival of their firstborn, an eight-pound baby girl who has been named Dorothy Alice Esther.

Among the arrivals from Mahanaloa, Hawaii, in the Mauna Kea yesterday were T. H. Petrie, R. Bentou Hind, W. P. McDougall, Ed J. Nell, M. Negro, T. R. Robinson, Miss Platt, Miss M. Quintal and George Bustard.

Application for a passport was filed in the office of the federal court clerk yesterday by John Dunbar Wright, who expects to leave in the China Mail steamer China on May 26 on a tour of Japan, China, Manchuria and Korea.

Wade Warren Thayer, secretary of Hawaii, expects to leave shortly on a vacation trip to the mainland. The rumor that Mr. Thayer contemplated resigning shortly was denied yesterday.

Among the island visitors in the city who returned in the Mauna Kea yesterday to their respective homes were M. A. Silva, editor of A. Seta, the Hilo Portuguese weekly publication, and Demosthenes Episcopus, manager of the Kilanua Volcano Times.

George S. Raymond, inspector general of territorial schools, who has been in Kauai the past few weeks, will return from the Garden Island on April 3, the same day Superintendent Henry W. Kinney is expected here from his tour of Japan and other Oriental countries.

Quite a number of passengers arrived yesterday in the Mauna Kea from Hilo, among whom were Miss A. Halton, Miss E. Burryon, Miss E. Southern, Miss A. Monic, Mrs. W. A. Cahill and A. Englehard, W. R. Hobbs, T. Downey, B. S. Norris, L. H. Johnston, M. Hasker, R. E. Zans, T. Oaki, and E. Wrangle.

Among the Maui arrivals in the Mauna Kea yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Thompson, Miss E. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Fuller, Miss J. Kalohe, F. Widdifield, C. F. Land, S. Oaki, H. B. O'Hara, P. E. Manufofo, C. E. Hearn, W. H. Hill, William Knight, J. Akuna, Dr. Rothrock, H. C. Waldron and H. L. Freeman.

(From Monday Advertiser) Mr. and Mrs. M. Todd and the Misses L. and B. Todd were arrivals in the Kinau from Kauai yesterday.

Geo. Rodiek, consul for Germany in Hawaii, was among the arrivals in the Kinau yesterday from Kauai.

S. A. Jenkins, W. M. Taylor, E. C. Wolter, A. A. Langui, and H. Hardy were arrivals in the Claudine yesterday from Maui.

Major L. W. Redington, N. G. H., returned in the Kinau yesterday from Kauai, where he spent the past week on official business.

Among the Mikahala passengers yesterday from Maui and Molokai were W. B. Pittman, Mrs. P. Kainane and child and Y. Fujihara.

Albert F. Judd, James A. Wilder and C. M. Cook returned in the Mikahala yesterday morning from an outing of several weeks in Molokai.

J. J. Carrizo, W. Cooklet, B. C. Jensen, P. M. Scott, Mr. Hill and U. Jere-miah were among the arrivals in the Kinau yesterday from Kauai.

Among well known people arriving in the Kinau yesterday from Kauai were J. F. Humberg, G. K. Larsson, M. C. Grover, D. F. McCortiston, G. E. Pierce, James Gray, P. A. Bryan, J. Unger, Leon Quonson, and M. Rohd.

Senator and Mrs. H. A. Baldwin of Hamakua, Maui, who arrived in the Claudine yesterday from the Valley Island, will leave shortly for the mainland, where they expect to spend several months. It is possible that they will visit Porto Rico.

Among arrivals from Maui yesterday in the Claudine were Senator and Mrs. H. A. Baldwin, Mrs. H. Scholtz, Mrs. A. Lyons, Mrs. C. C. Beggs, Mrs. S. Fernandes, Miss Heuser, Mrs. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Kua, and Miss Kua, Mrs. W. G. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Doolittle.

(From Tuesday Advertiser) Judge W. E. Stanley and Judge W. B. Lymer expect to leave in the Mauna Kea on Monday for the mainland. Judge Lymer will meet Mrs. Lymer in San Francisco and the two will tour the mainland of the United States and Canada, returning next July to Honolulu.

Among passengers for San Francisco leaving in the Mauna Kea on Monday will be Charles C. Grozier, Russel Stine, E. Wolf, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Levy, Mrs. A. A. Hobson, C. H. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. H. Cline, Mrs. W. A. Griffin, Miss Webster and Mrs. F. J. Crain.

Among those booked to leave at noon today in the Mauna Kea from San Francisco are Mrs. C. A. Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. O. Goodrich, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Baxter, Dr. and Mrs. A. O. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. R. Patterson, Mrs. P. C. Fry, Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Klugman, and Dr. and Mrs. John Andrews.

Mexico As Trade Field

WHILE the reports from Mexico are not such as to encourage the belief that Villa's elimination will bring immediate peace there is every prospect of greatly increased trade. It is reasonable to believe that with the opening of the lines of transportation throughout the republic millions of dollars will be spent for supplies.

There is no reason to doubt that practically all orders will be placed with the mills of the United States. The countries of Europe are not in position to take care of large orders and the demand will be for prompt shipment of goods. Buildings and machinery have been destroyed during the years of internal strife. Plows, reapers, mowers, wagons, pumps, thrashing machines, and all of the implements necessary to agricultural life will undoubtedly have to be replaced.

The mills of the country in many places have been idle so long that thousands of dollars will have to be spent to get them into running order, though they may not have been destroyed by the different armies. The cities of the border states have long enjoyed this trade. All supply houses have had men able to attend to Mexican trade as demanded by the language and requirements of the customs regulations. These supply houses will be the first to feel the effects of peace, but the large manufacturing centers of the country will be called upon for all kinds of material. It is said that with the first report of Villa's elimination engineers were sent to the border ready to begin operations as soon as conditions become settled.

Ambition is not particularly a characteristic of the ordinary Mexican, but no more thorough men can be found anywhere than the business men of Mexico. Trade is not entirely in the hands of foreigners as some would conclude from the many references to the perils of foreigners in the country during the war. The impression that foreigners are furnishing all of the enterprise comes from the necessity of manufacturers to send men to Mexico to introduce new appliances just as a campaign of education of a new article has to be carried on in the United States. This war has been a lesson to Mexico as the world war is to other nations and the Mexican will be as keen to profit by the new opportunities as manufacturers will be to furnish the needed supplies.

Notable Freight Shipment

A DESPATCH from Chicago indicates that for the first time in their history, the transcontinental railroads have realized a great ambition. The first trainload of an enormous quantity of Hawaiian sugar is passing from coast to coast, says the Indianapolis News. Sugar has previously gone by rail from San Francisco to New York, but never under such conditions. The railroads have contracted to move 250,000 tons valued at \$25,000,000. At the best, it will require three months to transport the sugar from the Pacific to the Atlantic. Six thousand cars will be necessary. Made up into sections of fifty each, this means that 120 solid trains of Hawaiian sugar stock must be routed over the transcontinental lines. For this service the railways will receive about \$3,000,000.

The contract illustrates a remarkable chapter in transportation history. The favored route for Hawaiian sugar, pineapples, etc., has been by steamer to the isthmus of Panama. Transshipment for the journey across the isthmus required time and money, but it was cheaper than movement by rail across the continent. When the old Panama railroad was superseded by the Panama canal, the Hawaiian shippers were possibly the first to profit. They already possessed marine equipment. Instead of breaking carriage at the isthmus they were enabled to pass on through and thence direct to the great eastern terminals. The opening of the waterway meant the saving of millions of dollars to these insular interests. The canal having superseded the railway, the latter was discarded. The shippers had either to win or lose by the new route. When the slides occurred last fall there was some effort at transshipment, but the closing of the canal left, both plantation and transportation interests in a serious situation. It is understood that the Hawaiian sugar companies undertook to reroute their ships via the Straits of Magellan, but that the long and dangerous voyage was found unprofitable.

What is the planter's and the skipper's loss—in the closing of the canal—is the railways' gain. The blocking of the canal has forced business into the hands of the trainmen. It can not be contended that, in this instance, sugar can be more cheaply transported by rail than by water. Sugar, in the crude state, can be carried as a bulk commodity. Bulk commodities are supposed to be suitable for ship transport. The railroads have endeavored to study along scientific lines the movement of freight which would naturally go by water. In handling coal they have attained a high degree of efficiency. Coal, it is said, can be handled more cheaply than any other loose commodity, under ordinary conditions. Crude sugar requires more care, of course; but it is a bulk type of freight. This stroke of ill fortune in the canal may enable the railroads to bid more successfully for a rich traffic. Anyway, it will enable them to do some figuring. And \$3,000,000 in extra freight receipts ought to help some.

German Brain Power

CHARLES SAROLEA, editor of the London Everyman, a Belgian by birth, who has a large knowledge of affairs, political and social, of continental Europe, is of the opinion that Germany, if beaten in a military sense will be far more formidable in economic development, as the people will be liberated from the shackles of militarism and Junkerism; that German brain power will fertilize German enterprise in the commercial world as never before; that being impoverished, the German people will work longer hours and will have to be content with smaller profits; that they will be in a better position to undersell and will have even stronger inducements to perfect that system of "dumping" which was such a powerful instrument of German expansion. In his tribute to German "brain power" he says: "It is man power which created money power. It is German brain power which enabled German financiers with ridiculously inadequate capital to compass the economic enslavement of Russia, to oust British commerce and to capture fifty-one per cent of Russian trade. It is German organism which enabled the octopus of German finance to spread its tentacles over the whole of Italy. Capital is indeed a formidable weapon. But it is only a weapon, and it only becomes formidable in the hands of enterprising, clear-headed and strong-willed men. All the accumulated hundreds of millions of French capital have not enabled France to accomplish one-tenth of what Germany has accomplished."

It was in the time of Napoleon I that the taunt describing England as "a nation of shopkeepers" was coined and soon after was taken up by all Europe. As the years went on the big neighbors of Britain began to take a greater interest in trade and became commercial rivals. English newspapers fear that after the war Germany will be a more dangerous commercial competitor than ever before. Everyman calls attention to this as "the German menace after the war." It says: "The rosewater school of politicians tell us that after the war, when our gallant soldiers return from the battlefield, they will be able, and we shall be able, to rest on their laurels. The sober realist can share no such delusions. He understands that he will still have to meet the same unscrupulous and admirably organized foe on other battlefields. Unfortunately, neither in the warfare of trade nor on the battlefield is it the individual that counts. We are living in a gregarious age, and the German is more gregarious than we are. He is more disciplined. He is more industrious. He is more initiative and more adaptable. * * * Whilst we are still living in the romantic and heroic age of individualism and anarchy the Germans have reached the stage of a highly developed and efficient state socialism."

What Is a Package?

WHAT is a package? Most persons think that they know the definite answer to this query, but the department of agriculture has found the question full of unsuspected depths, since it has had to interpret and apply provisions of the pure food act. The net weight amendment to the act requires that the contents of food "in package form" shall be indicated plainly on the outside by weight, measure or count, and the government officials have been kept especially busy determining when goods fall under this provision. One "poser" for instance, was whether a single ham or a single side of bacon, covered with paper or cloth, constitutes a package. Another problem has been whether the great sacks of walnuts and other nuts that are imported in great quantities are "packages"; and still another question has related to the status of the small boxes of berries that appear in the markets by the hundreds of thousands in spring and with their high-set bottoms tax the guessing ability of the housewife to tell "how far they will go."

The government has already decided that covered hams and sides of bacon are not packages, but because of numerous requests the matter has been reopened, and will be reargued within the next few weeks. Sacked walnuts have just been placed formally in the category of packages by a decision. The berry problem, however, has been solved only partially.

If the boxes are in crates, topped and so fastened into units, they are packages, the government's food umpires have decided; but if the boxes are merely resting in an untopped crate or are considered alone they are not yet determined to be packages. During the approaching season, at least then, the housewife is unlikely to have the boon of knowing just what quantity of berries she is receiving in exchange for her money. When the berry box becomes a "package" it will be duly labeled, and she will know.

The explosion of the "Waiakea bomb" may have had the quite gentle effect reported by Senator Metzger, but it at least has blown to nothingness the whole quarry deal and has brought to a completion the release of the Waiakea homestead lots, after which Hiloites have been for years. A few more bombs like that and the whole Territory will be better off.

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

U-BOAT SPEED RATED TOO HIGH

Bidders Are Unable To Meet Twenty-Knot Surface Limit Congress Has Fixed

American shipbuilders have declined to build the two fast submarines authorized by Congress last year because of a stipulation that the vessels shall have a surface speed of twenty knots. Secretary Daniels wrote Chairman Falgett of the house naval committee, that he had been unable to obtain satisfactory bids, and the only alternative would be to construct the submarines in navy yards, upon steam driven designs.

"The department, however," the letter says, "is at present advised does not favor steam-driven submarines, and feels that it was not realized at the time of the passage of the act that the provisions for speed would necessitate construction containing this undesirable feature."

According to naval officers expert in the construction of submarines the speed requirement of twenty knots is impossible to attain. The maximum speed of such craft, with the most modern engine equipment, they say, is on an average less than twenty knots and that cannot be attained long. Steam propulsion would be required to give a sustained speed of twenty knots and this is not believed to be fit for submarine use.

Contracts for the two vessels were opened recently. Only one bidder, the Electric Boat Company, came within the limit of \$1,500,000 for each vessel. It had been notified by the department because it could not meet the speed requirement.

Secretary Daniels wants the money re-appropriated and submarines similar to those of the coast defense type built. These have proved their usefulness, he says, and the larger craft are still in the experimental stage.

Washington special to The New York World says: "It is entirely probable that the British liner Maloja was sunk either by direct torpedo attack or by contact with a mine planted by a German submarine. In either event, the fact that the 15,000-ton ship was sent to the bottom 2 miles off Dover is sufficiently startling."

This statement was made by a naval expert of high rank. This officer has great respect for the genius of the German submarine commanders, as well as their prowess.

"What do I expect from the new submarine campaign announced by Germany? I expect a great deal of destruction to enemy merchant ships," he stated above. "I shall not be surprised at anything."

"For example, I expect to see German submarines come across the Atlantic and would not be surprised to hear some morning that ships flying the United States flag had been sunk as they left the port of New York, Boston or Seattle."

MOTORCYCLE KNOCKS OUT FATHER AND SON

Man Who Ran Them Down Proceeds On Way

O. A. Weigley was arrested last night and charged with riding a motorcycle to the danger of human life. He is a sailor on the naval tug Navajo.

Shortly after five o'clock, while a Russian man named Quakara, with his four-year-old boy, and wife and baby in arms, were crossing King street, near Anji's lane, the father and son were knocked down by a motorcycle with a back attachment, in which Weigley's wife was riding, and which was proceeding in the direction of Kahlil.

In response to a telephone message from the Palama fire station, the ambulance went out and took the man and the boy to the emergency hospital. Meanwhile Weigley proceeded on his way, after having given his name to the conductor of a street car which was passing at the time and which the pedestrians were crossing the road to board.

At the hospital it was found that the man had sustained a deep scalp wound and a badly bruised leg and hand. He was covered with blood when picked up. The little boy was found to be suffering from a bruised face and a cut toe.

Police Officer Abe Kawaihon went out to try and locate Weigley, and after securing enough information to enable him to do so, returned to the police station, where the man was located shortly after put in an appearance.

He was asked by Sergeant Fairlight why he did not stay until the arrival of the ambulance, and said that he thought as he had given his name to the street car conductor he was at liberty to proceed.

WAILUA IS GIVEN A NEW POSTMASTER

William C. Irwin, book-keeper for the Wailua Plantation Company has been nominated by the President as postmaster at Wailua, vice H. K. Plummer, who recently pleaded guilty to embezzlement of government funds.

Someone slipped one over on the Democratic territorial committee in sending Irwin's name to the postmaster-general, as he is not known to the Bourbons here as a member of their party. The news of Irwin's nomination came yesterday and caused a great deal of surprise. It is probable that a request for a report on Irwin will be sent to the Delegate by the Senate committee before confirmation is had.

HAWAII DOES NOT DESIRE NATIONAL HOME FOR LEPERS

Governor Says Question of Such An Institution Has Been Pending For Years

DELEGATE TO CONGRESS IS BITTERLY OPPOSED

Reputation of Islands As Tourists' Paradise Would Be Blasted By Movement

"I shall Hawaii endeavor to secure the establishment of a national leprosy in these Islands."

This question was asked of Governor Pinkham, Delegate Kubie and Dr. J. S. B. Pratt, president of the board of health, yesterday. The morning wireless dispatches had carried a report from Washington announcing that a movement is on foot upon the mainland to have congress appropriate money for such an institution, as experts insist that the disease is spreading throughout the United States and that there are already 2500 sufferers at large.

The consensus of opinion among those asked regarding the matter appeared to be that it would be an unwise thing for these islands to attempt to establish a national home for leprosy either at Molokai or elsewhere in the Territory.

World Tourist Business It was pointed out that Hawaii is attempting to build up the reputation of Hawaii-land as a pleasure resort for tourists, a sort of world playground, and to become known as the "dumping ground for lepers of the mainland," as one of those interviewed said yesterday, would be fatal to our aspirations in that direction.

"This matter of a national leprosy has been coming up for years," said Governor Pinkham. "It was discussed while I was head of the territorial board of health and even before. It certainly has not had much chance to die out of the minds of people during the last few years, for if it did not, it has been brought up from year to year by someone in Washington."

"Personally I must decline to talk about the suggestion at all. There is such sentiment here regarding the matter, and without going more fully into the subject than I have I should be at a loss to know what would be the best course to pursue. There seem to be many things to be said against such an idea, but whether the objections would vanish under closer scrutiny I am not now able to say."

Delegate Strongly Opposed The Delegate to congress was not so careful to guard his statement as was the Governor.

"Nothing like it," was the way he characterized the suggestion. "The question of a national leprosy has labored up at every session of congress for years, and I suppose will continue to bob up for years to come unless these back of the idea put it across in the mean time. If they want such an institution in the mainland, that's their business, but I certainly do not intend it is a good idea for Hawaii to go after such an institution. In the first place I believe that we would be wasting our ammunition in shooting at such a thing, for the idea is undoubtedly backed by the same old clique that wants to establish a national consumption home and a national this and a national that in Arizona or New Mexico."

"Let them do it. We have been engaged for a number of years in building up a reputation for the fairest playground on earth. We have the climate, we have the facilities, we have everything that the heart of a tourist can desire in the way of natural advantages, and we are just beginning to reap the advantages of the persistent campaign of advertising that has been carried on by the promotion committee and other agencies."

Not Wanted In Hawaii "To fight for the establishing of a great national home for lepers, a home where all the lepers of the United States would be sent for treatment, would mean that we would get a reputation for being overrun with the sufferers from the disease. For that reason and for others I am opposed to the idea, and would go out of my way to fight it in congress."

Doctor Pratt, head of the board of health, was reached at his home on the windward side of the island.

"It is too big a question to go into without proper thought," said the doctor. "I'd have to think over it for some time before I gave my opinion upon it."

VAUGHAN'S CONFIRMATION DECIDED ON BY COMMITTEE

A cable message received in the city last Saturday says that in addition to recommending the confirmation of the appointments by President Wilson of Chief Justice Robertson, Circuit Judge Whitney and Clement K. Quinn and J. Wesley Thompson, the latter two for the East and West Hawaii circuit judgeships, the senate judiciary committee has decided to recommend the confirmation of Horace W. Vaughan's appointment to the local federal court bench, to succeed Judge Dole, whose commission expired on December 16 of last year. It is expected that the senate will act on the committee's report early this week.

RUB IT IN. A good many people think rheumatism can not be cured without taking numerous medicines. Chamberlain's Pain Balm massaged thoroughly into the skin has cured far more rheumatism than any internal remedy in existence and gives relief quicker. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

SENATE WILL PASS KITCHEN BILL BUT MAY ADD TO DUTY

Repeal of Free Sugar Clause of Underwood Tariff Measure Will Be Reported Favorably in Same Form Adopted in Lower House

IMPORT TAX LIKELY TO BE RAISED HALF CENT A POUND

Imposition of Internal Tax, Which Has Been Proposed, Would Be Unpopular With People, Therefore Seems To Be Doomed

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
WASHINGTON, March 25.—The Kitchin bill, which repeals the free sugar clause of the Underwood Tariff Act, will be reported favorably to the senate in the form in which it has passed in the house. This was virtually decided yesterday when the Democratic members of the senate finance committee refused to be moved by the arguments of Senator Hardwick that a consumption tax be substituted for the tariff as a means of producing the needed additional revenue, while the suggestion of Senator Gore, a member of the committee, that the tariff be raised temporarily beyond the amount of the existing duty was voted down.

It is not improbable that when the measure comes before the senate, however, the duty will not be raised from one cent a pound to a cent and a half. The necessity for greater and greater revenue is pressing and it is the idea of a number of senators that whatever changes in the tariff the matter of preparedness is to bring about ought to be incorporated now in the bill affecting the sugar tariff in order that the tariff may not appear as a subject for legislation twice in the session. A temporary increase in the sugar tariff would probably receive the votes of a majority of the senators, in the opinion of many.

It is estimated that a half cent per pound increase over the existing rate, to be equated, would produce a revenue of seventy million dollars.

The action of the Democratic majority of the finance committee in refusing to consider the consumption tax proposal of Senator Hardwick finds general support among the senators, as it is believed that the house would refuse to agree with any such an amendment to the bill and the general question would have to be reopened. It is believed that the country generally would resent the imposition of an internal tax on sugar.

The suggestion advanced by Senator Gore that the tariff should be placed at a cent and a half a pound for the present, but that this rate of duty should continue only for a period to terminate six months after the conclusion of peace in Europe, after which period the free sugar clause of the Underwood Tariff Act, which was to have come into effect on May 1, would become automatically operative.

Senator Hardwick's suggestion, which found small favor, is that an internal revenue of one cent a pound on all sugars, domestic and foreign alike, should be imposed.

IMMIGRATION BILL NOW BEFORE SOLONS

Representative Hayes of California Urges Oriental Exclusion

ALLIES WILL NOT TAKE GUNS OFF MERCHANTMEN

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
WASHINGTON, March 25.—The house this afternoon is considering the Burnett immigration bill. Representative Hayes of California explained the provisions restricting the immigration of Asiatic aliens.

TENNIS PLAYER MAKES DAMAGING ADMISSION

Arthur Waite Says He Bought Poison For Peck

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
NEW YORK, March 24.—District Attorney Swann announced today a partial confession by Arthur Waite, the dentist, clubman and tennis player, accused of the death of John Peck, multimillionaire of Grand Rapids.

District Attorney Swann says Waite admitted today that he purchased poison for Peck, who wished to commit suicide and asked him to secure the drug.

Earlier in the day Waite had denied the charge lodged against him. He admitted he had put something in soup taken by Peck but said it was medicine, in accordance with instructions given by Dr. A. A. Moore, Peck's physician. Waite will be removed to Bellevue hospital as a prisoner.

ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION HAS BEEN HEARD FROM

Fate of Sir Ernest Shackleton, However, Not Revealed

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
MELBOURNE, March 25.—The Aurora, one of the auxiliary ships of the Antarctic exploring expedition under Sir Ernest Shackleton, has disappeared here that she broke her moorings at the Ross sea base, and is now en route to New Zealand.

The fate of Sir Ernest and those who were with him is still unknown.

Sir Ernest started for the South Pole in 1914. This is the second expedition into the Antarctic under the command of Sir Ernest, the first one having started in 1904.

FOURTH GERMAN WAR LOAN GREAT SUCCESS

It Has Been Oversubscribed By Six Million Marks

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
BERLIN, March 25.—The fourth German war loan has been a complete success, being oversubscribed to the amount of six million marks. This announcement was made in the Reichstag yesterday by the secretary of the treasury who stated that the total subscriptions to the loan, amounting to 10,000,000,000 marks (\$4,333,300,000).

The controversy which has arisen in the Reichstag over the question of the continuation of the submarine campaign and the policy of unwearied attacks upon armed merchantmen has resulted in a split in the ranks of the Socialists members.

A radical wing, composed of eighteen Socialists representatives, has split with its party and has decided to form a new party. These members acquiesced yesterday and decided to exclude Deputy Hans from further discussions, accusing him of breach of discipline.

GOVERNMENT NEGOTIATES FOR PULSEN EQUIPMENT

SAN FRANCISCO, March 25.—The government is reported to be negotiating with the Pulsen Wireless Company for the lease of the El Paso plant, at present closed down. The government is also negotiating for Pulsen field wireless equipment.

INFANTRY IS RUSHED TO MEXICAN BORDER

VANOUVER, Washington, March 24.—Under orders to hurry to the Mexican border, the third battalion of the Twenty-first Infantry, Maj. James T. Deane commanding, left today for El Centro, where it will engage in patrol duty.

METHODIST BISHOP COMING HERE UPON SHINYO MARU

(Special Cablegram to Hawaii Ship.) TOKYO, March 25.—Among the passengers on board the Shinyo Maru, when she sailed from Yokohama yesterday, was the newly appointed consul-general in Hawaii, B. Moroi Dr. M. C. Harris, Bishop of the Methodist missions in Korea, and the members of the Waseda University baseball team. Doctor Harris is on his way home for a rest.

MINISTER RESIGNS POST

(Special Cablegram to Hawaii Ship.) TOKYO, March 25.—Baron M. Fumakoshi, newly appointed minister to Mexico, tendered his resignation yesterday. The resignation was accepted. The foreign office has decided not to appoint a minister to Mexico until peace is restored in that country.

BEST MEDICINE MADE

A better medicine can not be made than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It relieves the lungs, opens the secretions, aids expectoration and assists nature in restoring the system to a healthy condition. Besides, it contains no opiate and is perfectly safe to take. For sale at all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

GERMANS CLAIM MORE SUCCESS IN VERDON DISTRICT

They Also Attack French in Argonne and Take First-Line Trench

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
LONDON, March 25.—Censorship has closed down upon the different theaters of the main conflict in Europe, and save for isolated and unsatisfactory reports bare of details the people at home are without news of the fighting fronts.

In France, where for weeks the Germans have been attempting to break through the Gallic lines protecting Verdun, the official reports assert that "there is no change." Berlin claims to have made successful gains in the Verdun region, in the vicinity of Haumont, but the French reports do not mention any attacks in that sector at all, save the never-ceasing bombardment of the big guns.

German Attack in Argonne
In the Argonne district, to the west of Verdun, the only infantry fighting of the day so far as the official reports show, took place. Here, after a fierce onslaught by the German mortars and rifled cannon, the Germans made an infantry attack. The bombardment annihilated the front first-line trench and the defenders were compelled to fall back to the supporting trenches. The French loss is reported to have been heavy, and the German gain is said to have cost many men.

On the eastern front, where the Russians continue to hammer the Kaiser's troops, there has been the heaviest battle of the day, the official statement issued last night.

Russians Gain More Ground
Thousands of Slavs are being thrown against the German positions in many places along the line that stretches for hundreds of miles, and according to the claims put forward by Petrograd the Russians have been most successful in their attacks, gaining ground in almost every instance where the thrust was pushed home. Berlin, however, denies such reports and talks of counter-attacks. The Russians admit the counter-attacks, but insist that they were repulsed with heavy loss to the attackers.

In other fields of the war matters are reported to be going well for the Allies. General Aymer is still holding his position in the loop formed by the Tigris and Kut-el-Amara, where the Turks and Germans have been unable to dislodge him after steady fighting that has lasted for weeks.

Turkish Aviators Defeated
Yesterday, the Turkish aviators attempted to bombard the British positions on the river bank, but were said to have been driven away by the anti-aircraft guns with the expeditionary force.

In Africa there has been a reorganization of the British forces in Egypt. Gen. Sir A. Murray has assumed command of the entire British army operating in that country and is busy effecting changes. Farther south, in German East Africa, the fighting has been one way. General Smuts reports that his column is moving steadily ahead and that he has occupied the strategic town of Arusha, after a fight with the German colonial troops.

VILLA COMMANDER SUES FOR PARDON FOR HIS MEN

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.) NEW YORK, March 25.—Villa's command is said to be getting ready to abandon him and save their own lives and those of the men under their command, according to information reaching this city last night. The Carranza consul general here, Juan Barias announced last night that he has received despatches saying that General Canute Reyes, a Villista commander has asked for an amnesty for himself and for the men under him. There are said to be several hundred of these, and they are reported to be willing to surrender.

MEXICAN MURDERERS NOW QUARRY OF YANKEE TROOPS

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.) DOUGLAS, Arizona, March 25.—Mexican bandits are reported to have killed three Americans upon a ranch eight miles south of this city, across the border line yesterday. Orders from the war department sent American troops stationed here, on a chase after the murderers. The murders were committed last Wednesday, according to the information that reached here yesterday morning, but they were not discovered until Thursday night.

NAVY LIEUTENANT KILLS HIMSELF IN HIS QUARTERS

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.) SEATTLE, March 24.—Junior Grade Lieut. Ormond C. Paitthorpe, U. S. N., committed suicide today by shooting himself in his quarters on the cruiser Saratoga, at the Puget Sound navy yard, Bremerton. No cause is known for the deed. The Saratoga returned recently from the Asiatic station.

GERMAN SUBMARINES STILL SINKING SHIPS

Steamer Sussex, With Americans Aboard, Probably Torpedoed

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
LONDON, March 25.—The steamer Sussex, en route from Dieppe to Falkenstein, has met with an accident in the British Channel, according to information made public by Lloyds last night. It is believed that the ship was torpedoed, although as yet there is no confirmation of this report.

On board the Sussex there were 249 passengers, some of whom were American, and forty members of her crew. It is declared that all were saved and that the vessel herself is still afloat, although sinking.

The Danish steamer Christiansund and the Danish bark Claudia have been sunk by submarines in the war zone. The crews of both are safe.

The British steamer Fulmar was sunk by a submarine, eighteen of those aboard being rescued.

Another victim of the submarine Koning, which was sunk without warning, the crew taking to the boats and being picked up safely.

Lloyds reports that the British steamer Englishman of 3245 tons displacement, of the Dominion line, has been sunk. There are but sixty-eight survivors. She was bound from Avonmouth to Portland.

YUAN HAS RENOUNCED AMBITION TO THRONE

As President Calls Upon People To Save Republic

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
WASHINGTON, March 25.—The mandate issued by Yuan Shih-kai, renouncing his intention of becoming emperor, was made public by the Chinese legation yesterday afternoon. In it the president of the republic declares that he consented to accept the emperorship only after the heaviest kind of pressure from the state council and the popular convention.

He insists that he "felt a violation of my oath of office as president of the republic to accept the proposals made to me, but I met with irresistible insistence upon that point from many quarters."

Yuan takes the blame for the step, although he adds that the country should have more vigorously opposed the movement. He calls upon the people of China to "unite to save the nation which is now rushing to perdition as fast as intertidal dunes can drive it."

INDIVIDUAL DEPOSITS IN BANKS ARE ENORMOUS

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.) SAN FRANCISCO, March 25.—The individual bank deposits of the state are enormously increased over the sum banked last year. This is shown by the annual statement of the state superintendent of banks, which gives the deposits on March 4. A per capita increase of twenty-five dollars and a gross increase of more than \$30,000,000 are two features of the superintendent's figures.

WOULD STOP ALL TRADING BY AMERICANS WITH VILLA

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.) WASHINGTON, March 24.—Senator James Hamilton Lewis introduced a resolution this afternoon calling upon the authorities to secure information as to the supplies and money being furnished General Villa from foreign countries and the United States. The resolution proposes to brand Americans as "guilty of actual treason" who furnish any aid to Villa. The resolution went over and Senator Lewis will speak on it later.

ORIENTALS MUST DOFF DUDS FOR DOCTOR NOW

(Special Telegram to Ship.) SAN FRANCISCO, March 25.—In future all Japanese and Chinese steerage passengers entering this port will be compelled to submit to an examination in the "altogether." Off must come their clothes when the doctor comes round, for Uncle Sam is taking no chances.

The order has aroused a storm of protest among the Orientals and the Japanese consulate and the Japanese association have announced that the order will be "investigated."

MCANDLESS INTERESTS WILL CONSTRUCT HOTEL

The McCandless brothers are planning the construction of a six or eight-story hotel to stand upon their property at Nuuanu and Paiah streets. The lot owned by them there is 200 feet in Nuuanu street and 100 in Paiah street. The building, upon the plans for which a local architect is at work, is to be modern in every respect, with room for stores in the lower floor and with the offices and rooms above. The hotel is to have a large number of rooms, although nothing definite has been decided upon as yet.

STEEL COMPANY PAYS VERY BIG CHARTER RATES

American-Hawaiian Freighters Get Profitable Contracts As Coal and Ore Carriers

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
LONDON, March 25.—The American-Hawaiian freighters from the Hawaiian-Atlantic coast route, have just reached Honolulu from New York. On charters placed with the United States and Brazil Line, many of the excellent Hawaiian vessels now stand within the next few months their original costs, if not even more than that. The steamer Iowa has been chartered to the Steel Corporation subsidiary of the Steel Corporation at a rate of about \$90,000 a month. Within successive periods of ten days each, the American-Hawaiian line has likewise chartered its steamer Columbian, Arizonan, Oregonian, Californian, Montanan, Pennsylvania and Hawaiian, and with each new charter the rates stipulated have been increasing. Thus the Columbian has been chartered out for approximately \$125,000 a month, the Oregonian and Californian are believed to have brought even higher charter prices, while the Arizonan has been let out for a two-trip charter to Brazil for the net sum of \$146,000 per month.

South American Charters Attractive
Charters for the American-Hawaiian vessels have been practically limited to the South American route. This is due to the fact that on those routes the vessels are not exposed to the war hazards which they would meet in the European zone, and operation costs are also not as high as present in the South American trade. Furthermore, the steamer can be turned around more readily at South American ports than they can at European ports.

The United States Steel Corporation has been practically the sole charterer of the American-Hawaiian ships, working through various steamship agencies. While many independent steel companies have been and are now experiencing difficulties, owing to the shortage of ferro-manganese and the consequent advance in the price of spiegeleisen and ferro-silicon, the Steel Corporation has been able to place itself in a strong position because of the far-sightedness of its deals.

Manganese Ore From Brazil
Shortly after the war had been started, the Steel Corporation, which had secured most of its manganese ore from India, withdrew from that country and centered its activities in Brazil. More than a dozen large steamers are now being continuously employed by the Steel Corporation in carrying manganese ore from Brazil to this country, and the corporation has three large making ferro-manganese and two turning out spiegeleisen. With the charter prices paid by the American-Hawaiian vessels which have been called into such service are so mittedly high, the great need for the manganese ore, it is believed, has warranted the expenditure and the advance in steel prices is said to have practically made up the difference.

How the small steel companies have been affected by the shortage of English ferro-manganese is shown by the advance in prices. Sales of spot and April delivery of ferro-manganese could be made today at \$300 per ton seaboard, as compared with a normal price of \$45 per ton, existing before the war. Shipping men, therefore, are not greatly supported in the willingness of the Steel Corporation to pay almost any charter price for tonnage such as taken from the American-Hawaiian line.

Carrying Coal To Brazil
One of the problems which the Steel Corporation has met with, however, in the operation of the steamers which it has chartered is the booking of downward cargo for Brazilian ports. To some extent the ships have been utilized in the carriage of steel products to the South American ports for the corporation itself. Of late the demand for coal in Brazil has increased to such proportions as to enable profitable one way coal charters to be concluded. These conditions have almost eliminated the downward cargo situation.

CONSUL-GENERAL MOROI IS EN ROUTE TO HAWAII

R. Moroi, just appointed consul-general for Hawaii by the Japanese government, will leave Yokohama in the Shinyo Maru today. He is expected here April 4. Acting Consul-General H. Arizawa will turn over his office and leave Arizawa as soon as possible thereafter. Arrangements for a big reception and other entertainment for the new consul-general will be made by local Japanese after the arrival of Mr. Moroi.

HOTEL COMPANY WILL GO AHEAD WITH PLANS

The Territorial Hotel Company is tending going right ahead with its plans for enlarging and improving the Moana Hotel, despite the withdrawal of the Great Northern from the Honolulu run until winter. The two winners will retain an addition of approximately two hundred rooms.

CANE SUPPLANTS PINEAPPLE CROPS

Homestead Lands At Pupukeya Will Be Converted Into Big Sugar Plantation

Three thousand acres of homestead lands at Pupukeya, formerly planted in pineapples, are to be converted into a sugar plantation. The first steps towards the incorporation of the new company were taken yesterday. The incorporators are F. E. Haley, Fred B. Lyman Jr., and Theo. Hannan.

A large area at Pupukeya has been prepared and is now being planted in cane. The intention being to start next September for seed. The three pineapple growers who are now going to pool interests and plant cane instead of pine have been experimenting with cane, in a quiet way, for several years.

F. E. Haley said yesterday that the Pupukeya pineapple lands have produced fifty-four tons per acre, the varieties grown being Yellow Caladonia and DeWerra 1183. The rainfall is sufficient to grow good cane crops without irrigation, and the planters are basing their prospects and future on an average yield of forty to fifty tons per acre. They have contracted to sell their cane to one of the nearby plantations but when in full operation may make other disposal of it. A plantation with 3000 acres of good cane land is large enough to support a small mill. However the future will decide the limits of the enterprise.

The main point is that so far as the Pupukeya homestead lands and homesteaders are concerned, pineapples are going out and sugar cane is coming in. The total capitalization of Pupukeya Sugar Company has not been definitely decided upon.

NUUANU STORES SWEEP BY FIRE

Two Totally Destroyed and Three Others More Or Less Damaged

In a fire which broke out yesterday morning in Nuuanu street, near Paiah, two stores were destroyed and three others more or less damaged. The fire occurred on the Waikiki side of the street and next door to the Pacific Electric station, and gained such headway that for a time it was feared that the entire block between Hotel and Paiah streets would be destroyed.

The origin of the blaze was in a jewelry and watch-repairing store owned by S. Lau. On the same floor was a tailor shop run by Wong Kee. Both establishments were burned out.

Next door to Lau's place Wing Kee had a tailoring and drapery store. This place was damaged by fire and water.

Hop Kee's tailor shop and cigar stand situated next to Wing Kee's shop, was damaged by the flames, as was the Retailing and Supply Company's store at the corner of Nuuanu and Paiah streets.

A window of the Pantheon saloon was broken and an electrical sign smashed. The partition between the saloon and the jewelry store was damaged.

From Lau's store the flames spread to the rear of the other stores and had to be fought from an entrance in Paiah street made by forcing a door.

The building in which the fire started was owned by Heo Fat, a Kalaiki rice planter, and is insured. Lau's loss is estimated at \$2500, including the goods lost by Wong Chee Lau's insurance only amounted to \$200. Wing Kee is estimated to have lost \$700 by the fire. He was fully insured. Hop Kee's loss is estimated at \$100, and the Retailing and Supply Company's damage at something more than \$100.

Chief Thurston of the fire department could give no reason for the fire, last night. Police Officer Abe Kalaia says that just before the fire broke out he saw a Chinese in a suit of underclothes and carrying something under one arm running along Hotel street near Mauka street. The officer gave chase but the Chinaman eluded him.

FIRE IN NEW AUTO CAUSES EXCITEMENT

A fire which created a great deal of excitement among motorists in Fort street yesterday morning and made the fire department turn out, took place in the power plant of a big new touring car the property of A. Lewis, Jr. In some way the carburetor got ablaze and the driver, with great presence of mind raised the hood so that the piece would not be damaged, and shutting off the supply of gasoline calmly waited for the blaze to subside.

Someone more excited than the driver turned in an alarm and the chemical engine and the engine from Palama responded with the fire chief and assistant. Several handfuls of earth gathered from a nearby catch basin by Willie Welsch partly quenched the flame and Sam Peters subdued it entirely by blowing it out after the fire apparatus had arrived. No damage was done to the car.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS PAZO OINTMENT IS GUARANTEED TO CURE BLEEDING, ITCHING OR PROTRUDING PILES IN 6 TO 14 DAYS OR MONEY REFUNDED. MANUFACTURED BY THE PARIS MEDICINE CO., ST. LOUIS U. S. A.

WASHINGTON GETS LITTLE INFORMATION FROM MEXICO

Wires To Capital Are Burdened With Reports That Are Contradictory Regarding Progress of Pershing's Campaign in South

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
WASHINGTON, March 25.—The wires to the capital yesterday were burdened with reports from Mexico, each one contradicting all the others, until even the officials admitted that save that the deserting rumors from south of the border have not been officially disclosed, it is as impossible to form a clear idea of what is going forward behind the veil of dust clouds that shroud the country through which American troops are chasing Villa and his bandits.

Even the exact whereabouts of General Pershing and his men is not known to the public, although this is due to the official censorship that is being imposed rather than to any lack of reports from the commanding officer of the punitive expedition. The nearest approach to definite knowledge comes in a despatch from General Funston transmitting information received from General Pershing.

AMERICAN COLUMNS ARE CLOSING IN ON OUTLAWS

This Is Tenor of Unofficial Ad- vices and Carranza Command- ers Are Said To Be Cooperat- ing Earnestly in Chase of Villa

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
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American forces near Nampique
Funston reports that the Americans are near Nampique, and have established a temporary base at Valle, thirty-five miles south of Casas Grandes. Two American columns, according to this report, are operating in that vicinity, and he said he is closing upon Villa. Carranza troops are said to be cooperating with General Pershing, and General Gavira, the Carranza commander at Juarez, announced that he has been informed that the Americans are preparing to attack the bandit chief immediately.

It is further reported that acting with the Americans, the Carrancistas have succeeded in closing all the roads by which the bandit leader might have fled, and that the jaws of the trap are closing in upon him fast.

Villa Cannot Hide Pursued
Civil Governor Enriquez of Chihuahua telegraphs the news that Villa cannot escape from the pursuers.

Enriquez also asserts that the reports that Gen. Luis Herrera, the military commander of Chihuahua, was in revolt against President Carranza are false, and were started by radicals in an effort to cause trouble with the United States.

Other sources also sent contradiction of the reports that Herrera contemplated leaving the Carranza cause and alighting himself with Villa and the White House, and the war department officials last night expressed themselves as satisfied with the way things are shaping themselves in Mexico, and insisted that there is no cause for alarm, or for taking additional precautions on the border against possible attack by roving Mexican bandit bands.

General Funston's Sanguine
The war department also asserted that there is no positive confirmation that Villa is surrounded, although despatches from Funston at San Antonio intimated that he is putting some evidence in the unofficial report that General Pershing's men have come in touch with the Villistas, and has engaged some of them.

If the officials in Washington are reassured the people in the border towns are not, and scores of requests for additional protection came into the war department yesterday. Sheriff Edwards of El Paso telegraphed to the Governor of Texas demanding that the state militia be called out to guard the boundary-line against the threatened attacks of Mexican bandits.

The most startling reports continue to flood into El Paso and San Antonio, but so far have proved baseless when traced.

Cabinet Discusses Militia
The question of calling upon the militia was taken up at a special meeting of the cabinet yesterday afternoon. It was suggested that the guardsmen would do excellent service in protecting the border-line towns and patrolling the border, and that they could and would release regularly for service in Mexico. Nothing definite was determined at the session and it was said last night that there is no immediate prospect that the guard will be called out for this cause.

The first of the "waitings" of the campaign reached the hospital at El Paso yesterday afternoon. One hundred troops arrived at the base hospital, thirty-five of them seriously ill. One and all reported that Americans have been undergoing great hardships on the march after Villa.

Marching Is Torturous
The country is of the roughest, and the men and animals have been suffering from swollen feet and throat. The heat has been terrific, say these men, and the work of the cavalry has been hindered by the great dust clouds raised by the horses, and the transports.

VILLA SLIPS FROM TRAP LAID FOR HIM

TRICKS FOES BY ROSE OLD AS HILLS HE DOUBLES FOR

Leaving Part of Ragged Command At Namquipa Commander of Bandits Slips Off To Southward in the Mountains

AMERICANS REPORTED TO BE HARD UPON HIS HEELS

Wireless Message From Headquarters of Pershing in Field Tells of Sighting Part of Robber Chieftain's Band of Followers

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.) AMERICAN HEADQUARTERS, March 26.—(By Wireless) A strong band of Villistas is reported to have been sighted by American cavalrymen about fifty miles south of this place. It was evident that the Villa was among them. No engagement took place.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Fighting their way through blinding sand storms the American troops under General Pershing are said to be following on the track of Villa, who is reported to have shown his heels to his pursuers, tricking them and dodging between the American columns and the Carranza forces that were cooperating with the United States troops.

The story of how the bandit leader hoodwinked the Carranza leaders and the Americans was brought to light last night by a party of Americans from Casas Grandes. The robber leader is reported heading for Tototusa thirty miles south of Madera, where he will be safe in the fastnesses of the mountains, out of which it will be almost hopeless task to dislodge him, say American scouts familiar with the country.

Left Decoy Camp Villa is said to have worked off upon his pursuers one of the oldest dodges in the history of warfare. Leaving a ragged band of nondescript followers behind him, the bandit chief, it is reported, selected a band of men, well mounted, well equipped, and headed south last Wednesday. In the mean time he caused the report to be conveyed to American and Carranza columns that his entire force was encamped at Namquipa and awaiting battle.

This was undoubtedly responsible for the rumors that Villa was to be seen in the mountains of Mexico to the effect that the bandits and the chasing troops had actually come to an engagement, or that Villa was surrounded.

Hard on His Heels However, the same Americans who brought the word of his escape also brought the report that American cavalry is said to be hard upon his heels, and is very near reaching Madera, a point which Villa reached yesterday or last Friday night. It is possible that they will prove too speedy for the bandit chieftain and run him to earth between Madera and the hill country.

In the meantime preparations for replenishing the supplies of the marching columns and organizing bases at various parts of Mexico are going forward as speedily as possible.

The Treat of Carranza The agreement between Carranza and the American authorities, granting the use of the trains of the Mexican national railways, is said to have been practically settled. Plentiful supplies are all ready at San Antonio and border points, to be rushed south as soon as the permission is given. The use of the railroads is considered in war department and state department official circles here as the final test of the willingness of Carranza to assist in the American capture and punishment of General Villa.

Officials here and at the army headquarters in San Antonio are reported to be perfectly satisfied with the manner in which Carranza commanders are cooperating with the American forces south of the line and have high hopes in the praise they have given the assistance given.

The Carranza agency in Washington last night made public a despatch from the chief of the constitutionalists in Mexico, in which General Carranza said that he is in hearty accord with "the purpose of the Americans and will cooperate in every possible way in the capture and punishment of Villa."

False Reports of Alarming Conditions Along Border Must Stop, Says Wilson

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

WASHINGTON, March 26.—In a formal statement issued from the White House yesterday President Wilson announced his intention of putting a summary stop to the campaign of what he declares is lying and deceit being conducted by certain "American owners of Mexican property."

The President declared that "certain sinister and utterly unscrupulous influences are spreading alarmist rumors regarding the situation in Mexico in the hope of being able to force intervention. This is being done largely on behalf of certain American owners of large interests in Mexico."

Mr. Wilson issued his statement after a conference with Secretary of State Lansing, at which the situation at home and in Mexico was discussed. It was announced that the President is preparing to take drastic steps if the campaign is not stopped at once. Local authorities in border towns have had instructions to be prepared to deal summarily with alarmists. The President repeated that the sole object of the expedition is to catch and punish Villa and those with him.

Bandits Attack American Women, Who Crouch Aboard Refugee Train

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Despatches from Monterey, Mexico, report that a train load of American women and children belonging to the American colony at Torreon, have arrived at the north Mexican city, after an exciting journey. Their train was attacked by Carranza bandits, and the train guard fought a running fight with the robbers with the result that thieves right beside the coaches. The women and children were protected by piles of trunks. Attempts were made by the robbers and their confederates to burn one of the bridges over which the train had to pass, but the work was bungled and the cars crossed without difficulty.

past and present, are to be found almost anywhere one cares to look. In the senate, the Republicans yesterday announced after a caucus, that they intended to force the President to send more troops into Mexico, and to guard the border line states against a possible repetition of the Villa raid against Columbus, New Mexico.

This is taken here to mean that the government will have to call upon the national guard for active service, although to what extent, is not even intimated.

Reports by Aeroplanes Aeroplanes mail from General Pershing's headquarters in the field coach of General Fuston last night. A regular service has now been established to the border, and it is hoped that the difficulty and delay in apprehension of the bandits will be greatly relieved. The positive expedition started, has been averted for the future.

In his report of last night General Pershing said that although the difficulties of the pursuit are increasing, and the advance of the American columns is being hampered by sand storms, that have interrupted the work of forwarding supplies, the soldiers in his command are still pressing forward. He believes he is sending Villa now has but three hundred men with him.

Carraznistas Fought Other reports say that Colonel Castro, with a force of several hundred Carranza soldiers engaged Villa at El Paso, but that the wily bandit slipped out of the clutches of the Constitutionalists and went lodging somewhere. It is also said that five columns in all are now surrounding Villa.

American reaching the border at Laredo, Texas, report that a force of five hundred bandits believed to have been Carranza, attacked the train north of Torreon, between that city and Saltillo. The bandits are believed to have been part of Villa command. They were driven off by the arrival of a Carranzista troop train. No Americans were injured.

LONG VOYAGE BRINGS SCURVY TO CREW

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.) SAN FRANCISCO, March 25.—The British steamer Yaww, one hundred and sixty days from Dakar, arrived today with three on board dead and six sick of scurvy. The vessel is held in quarantine.

TORNADO KILLS EIGHT

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.) OKLAHOMA CITY, Oklahoma, March 25.—Eight members of the family of Alexander Edgemond were killed by a tornado today. The tornado swept down an eight-mile path through the country near the town of Davis, the Edgemond family being on a farm. Edgemond himself escaped.

LOYAL SERVICE EARNS McGRATH THE BOOT

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.) SAN FRANCISCO, March 25.—Edward McGrath, after twenty-eight years service as superintendent of the eighth railway mail division, has been dismissed on orders from Washington, without a reason being given. McGrath says that it is because he will not "knew" to Postmaster Fay which Fay denies.

ROTTERDAM WILL NOT DARE MINES

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.) NEW YORK, March 26.—The Dutch liner Rotterdam has been withdrawn from the passenger service for the present because of a notification which has been received here from Rotterdam. While it was not stated, it is believed that the owners decline to allow their liner to run the risk of mines or submarines. The liner is now at Rotterdam.

PETROGRAD REPORTS BIG GAINS IN A WINNING FIGHT BEFORE VERDUN

Broke German Lines At Two Places South of Dvinsk and Gain Ground

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

PETROGRAD, March 26.—An official statement of the fighting on the northern front, given out by the war minister last night, states that there has been a lively exchange of artillery and rifle fire at Nizn, without material effect, while in the Jacobstad sector the Russian offensive is continuing with success.

On this section of the front, the Russians have driven their way through the lines of trenches and have reached the fortified ground before the village of Lepaya, despite the German counter attacks, made with fury.

At Widzy, despite the heavy fire of the German machine guns, the Russian troops broke through the German obstacles, bayoneting all the defenders who did not flee. In this fighting the Germans brought into use explosive bullets.

Taking advantage of a snowstorm the Germans attempted to repair the damage done by the Russian guns to their back trenches. The attempt was observed and the Russian gunners wiped out the working party with their shells and stopped the repairs. The situation along the Galician front is unchanged.

FAIR TOO BIG FOR THE HILO ARMORY

Big Island Plans Growing and Good Interest is Being Shown

HILO, March 24.—Hawaii's Civic Convention and County Fair, which is set for September 21 and 22, promises to exceed to a very large extent the first county fair. That it will be so effective in its nature, the Hilo Armory seems to be already admitted by all interested therein, and President McKay's suggestion that the Kuli Bay Wharf be requisitioned for the exhibition is gaining adherents daily. The fair committee propose to discuss matters within a day or two and clear-cut statement as to the committee's views is being awaited with expectation by the great majority of those interested in the fair.

Watch Hawaii Grow Evidence of the growth of Hilo announced at the present time, particularly in the vicinity of the Kuli Bay Wharf. Two large steel tanks, with a capacity of practically 800,000 gallons each are being erected to take care of the molasses which is to be shipped to the Western Grain and Sugar Products Company, San Francisco, while adjacent thereto another building is about to be erected by the Hawaii Consolidated Railway, Limited.

Further evidence of the growth of Hilo is to be found in the fact that the Schumann Carriage Garage will open up a branch office in the city under the management of R. T. Moore, one of the Volcano Stables Transportation Company.

DESTROYER RAMS SISTER AT DOCK

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.) KEY WEST, March 26.—The destroyer Monaghan, Lieut. John F. Coe attached to the second destroyer division, was rammed and seriously damaged yesterday afternoon by the destroyer Roe, Lieut. Guy C. Barnes, of the same division. The Monaghan was led up at her wharf, with her stern projecting past the wharf line. The Roe struck her squarely on, tearing a hole in her below the waterline forty feet from her stern.

HILO GAS PLANS ARE TAKING SHAPE

HILO, March 24.—The prospects of gas and vicinity being served by gas within the immediate future are growing apace, according to the statement of E. J. Smith, who is taking the preliminary steps to install a plant of suitable dimensions. So far, however, little has been done beyond the most initial steps. Plans and specifications have been discussed and an estimate of costs, etc., is expected to arrive shortly from the Coast.

OB BURMAN ANNEXES EXPOSITION CLASSIC

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.) SAN DIEGO, March 26.—Travelling at a speed of almost a mile a minute at the Exposition Speedway yesterday, Bob Burman won over a large field in the Exposition Classic automobile race, negotiating the fifty miles in fifty-seven, three and four-fifths seconds. Ted De Tostler was second and Barney Oldfield third.

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Another enjoyable dance was given by the Kapaun teachers at their college on the last Saturday. Guests from Lahoe, Kealia and Kilauea were present and greatly enjoyed the evening.

Attorney A. K. Ozawa, who has been spending the past two years in Japan, seeking recuperation of his health, was expected to leave Yokohama yesterday in the Shinyo Maru on his return to Honolulu.

TORPEDOES USED, REPORT CONSULS TO SEC. LANSING

Women and Children Principally Are Victims of Germans On the Sussex

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

LONDON, March 26.—There has been no renewal of the attempts to advance against Verdun by the German infantry, but the artillery battle along the French Verdun front has been most intense. The German shells, which have been dropping into the town of Verdun, have caused a number of fires.

An official despatch from Paris reports that the German artillery westward of the Meuse is not active, while there has been operations of violence in the Argonne.

South of Dvinsk, according to the reports, the Russians have continued their strong offensive, claiming substantial gains. The Berlin reports, however, do not admit that the Russians have advanced, stating that their attacks have been driven back.

Garden Island Society

As a treat for the Garden Island, Mme. Angette Foret gave two greatly appreciated concerts during her recent visit. She was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Eric Knudsen at their Kelaia home or several days and gave one concert at Makaweli and one in Lahoe. Her clever acting and attractive costumes rendered the evenings delightful. Numerous dinner and theater parties were given by the social folk in honor of the occasion and gratifying audiences were present at both concerts.

Miss Alice Hagan is paying a brief visit to Doctor and Mrs. F. A. Lyman at her way to the Orient.

A shortage of gasoline has somewhat restricted the social activities on Kealia, as there has been none for sale during a large part of the last week and many people have been stranded not only but dry. Relief was brought Friday, however.

A most delightful social evening was enjoyed by the Waimea Literary Society at the last meeting of that organization held at the home of Doctor and Mrs. Lyman after an excellent talk by I. T. Greig of Makaweli on "Patriotism." Dancing and cards formed the entertainment and the departure from the usual extensive literary program was greatly enjoyed by all the members who were present. Delicious refreshments were served by the Ladies and the meeting was one of the most successful of the year.

John Joseph of the College of Hawaii will give an address on "Tides" at the next meeting which will be held at the E. Brandt residence in Waimea.

E. W. Carden formerly of Honolulu is now in the Lahoe bank is waiting in Lahoe in order to attend the wedding of his brother. He will be in Honolulu at least a week.

Mrs. George Miranda of Honolulu is visiting Mrs. James Hudd in Kilauea.

A delightful dinner was given by Mr. and Mrs. Karl Rosenthal at their home on the seventeenth, and in honor of St. Patrick last of their wedding anniversary. The evening ended with dancing and cards.

For the first out door affair in 1916, the On Club of Lahoe enjoyed a moonlight swimming party at the home of Albert Horner Jr., who is one of its members. After refreshing dip and amuse on the beach, the young people lunched until a late hour, or enjoyed a dance. An informal supper was served which was appreciated by the swimmers who had braved the chilly sea. The guests of the evening were Miss Esther Hoegaard and Miss Margaret of Waimea and Fred Patterson of the members of the members present were Katherine Burke, Misses Elinor, Katherine McInnes, Millicent, Katherine, Silburn Purvis, Lulu Webster, Marjorie and Katharine Wood, Katherine O'Hannan, Lottie Jordan, Penman and Messrs. A. J. Dwyer and Mr. Row Edward Carden, Harry Vincent, Will Snow, W. Crawford.

St. Patrick's Day in the evening was celebrated in Lahoe when Mrs. M. A. Lumanian, Miss Grace Barker, and other members of "Haleiwa" entertained with an informal dance. Lively green was the color scheme carried out in the decorations and refreshments as well as the St. Patrick favors. Many of the guests wore green also and the affair was a jolly one. About thirty guests enjoyed the evening.

Dr. F. A. Lyman is spending a week ten days with his father, F. S. Lyman in Honolulu.

Another enjoyable dance was given by the Kapaun teachers at their college on the last Saturday. Guests from Lahoe, Kealia and Kilauea were present and greatly enjoyed the evening.

Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Thurford of Lanai entertained in honor of Miss Decker with a dance recently. Miss Decker is visiting her sister Mrs. Trowbridge.

A party of Lahoe young people strolled around to dance at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. Avery last week. The party was an unexpected and most delightful one.

Attorney A. K. Ozawa, who has been spending the past two years in Japan, seeking recuperation of his health, was expected to leave Yokohama yesterday in the Shinyo Maru on his return to Honolulu.

INCULCATING THRIFT IN SCHOOL CHILDREN

HILO, March 24.—H. V. Fatten, of the First Bank of Hilo, has a great scheme, which it is hoped will result in the education of the department, whereby every school child will be enabled to commence a savings account, depositing their nickels with the various school teachers and receiving in return stamps which can be deposited in the First Bank of Hilo in a regular savings account. The stamps will have a face value of five, ten and twenty-five cents and it is hoped that the scheme will result in the inculcation of the thrift habit in the youngsters. Similar schemes are in effect in other parts of the world, notably Australia, where the government stands behind the bank.

That little cold and sore throat of yours must be checked at once or it may develop into something worse. Take a few doses of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and your troubles will soon vanish. For sale by all druggists, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

NEW MARINE HOSPITAL ASKED FOR COAST

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.) WASHINGTON, March 26.—Dr. Robert Blue, surgeon general of the U. S. Public Health Service, has asked the house committee on public buildings for an appropriation of half a million dollars for a new marine hospital building in San Francisco.

German Raider Destroyed At Last By a British Torpedo

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.) LONDON, March 26.—A number of the American survivors of the Sussex, who were landed at Dover, have arrived here. These include Francis Drake, Edward Marshall, Charles Crocker, George Crocker and Wilder Penfield. All report their conviction that the attack upon the Sussex was made by a submarine.

George Crocker and Wilder Penfield are in a serious condition, each suffering from a fractured skull. They were taken immediately to a hospital. They report that many of the passengers were killed instantly by the force of the explosion which destroyed the ship, while there were a number of other deaths. One of the excited women carrying the lifeboats.

CONVERTED CRUISER FIGHTS A DUEL

German Raider Destroyed At Last By a British Torpedo

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.) LONDON, March 26.—In a naval action in the North Sea on February 29, just announced by the admiralty, a German commerce destroyer, attempting to slip through the British blockading cordon in an operation of the Mowwe, was run down and destroyed. This was the steamer G-107, which had disguised herself as a Norwegian. She was overtaken and challenged by the British converted cruiser Albatross and a battle ensued. The British lost seventy-four men in the action before the German guns were silenced. Then the Britisher approached close enough to end the raider's career with three torpedoes. Of the German crew of three hundred, one hundred and twenty were rescued and made prisoners. A German account of this battle by way of Geneva, says that the German commander, rather than surrender his ship, had her blown up.

DR. S. R. BROWN LOCATES IN HILO

HILO, March 24.—After spending a little over a year in England, Dr. S. R. Brown returned to Hawaii a week ago and has since opened an office in Hilo. Doctor Brown brings back the opinion from England that there can be nothing but success for the Allies. The greatest optimism prevailed when he left in February; in fact it was generally considered in England that as far as the Allies were concerned, the war was just commencing. (Crossing the Atlantic in the Ordu, a Doctor Brown concluded that the vessel was "steered" by wireless, the course being "changed" so frequently. No such business was figured, however, the trip being without incident of starting nature.

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GOTH BROKERS ARE PREDICTING SIX-CENT SUGAR

Willet & Gray Report That February Saw Greatest Cuban Production in History

SURPLUS OF RAW HAS COMPLETELY VANISHED

Tremendous Demand For Refined At Home and Abroad Is Boosting Prices

Sales of raw sugar in New York for the week ended March 9 were 700,000 bags, Cuba and Porto Rico, mainly to refiners, in port, about March, and first-half April shipments. This was the heaviest business done in one week for a good many months.

Stocks in the United States and Cuba together 588,131 tons, against 523,648 tons last week and 522,223 tons last year, an increase of 65,908 tons from last year.

Market Very Strong

In fact, Willet & Gray's weekly report states that the strength and activity continued throughout the week. Cuba Centralists, which last week were at 5.25 per lb., duty paid, are at this writing 5.35 per lb., showing an advance for the week of 10 cents per 100 lbs. on a quite extensive buying movement by both refiners and operators, but principally by refiners.

An unusually large demand for refined for domestic consumption, together with reports that the Cuba crop is likely to be reduced by existing drought in the island, are the immediate causes of the strength exhibited in the raw sugar market.

No Visible Surplus

While the estimated crops of the cane sugar of the world appear sufficient to supply the consumption outside of the best sugar countries of Europe, still there is no material surplus of cane sugar to offset any material reduction in crop final outputs, hence, the tone and tendency of the raw sugar market is toward higher prices without material reactions.

Sales during the week are reported in Cuba on an f. o. b. Cuba basis from 3,000 to 3,975, totaling about 20,000 tons.

The Cuba receipts for the week ending March 9 were a record, being 158,872 tons. Exports continued about a record, 93,340 tons total, of which 31,187 tons were shipped to Europe, and according to Mr. Hinely, 10,000 tons to New Orleans and 3,500 tons to Galveston, leaving 50,832 tons balance for the U. S. Atlantic ports.

Stock on March 9 was 459,135 tons Centralists against 174 last year. The visible production of the island to the end of February was 1,129,159 tons, against 998,715 tons and 916,352 tons to same date for the two previous campaigns.

February A Record Month

These large figures for 1916 make February production this year of 597,327 tons the largest February production by far in records, exceeding even that of March 1915, of 570,982 tons, the previous record production in any one month. Cable reports throughout the week report a continuation of the drought in Cuba. Visible production to March 4 and corresponding dates of two former years compare as follows: 1915, 1,230,411 tons, 833,715 tons and 1,046,312 tons.

Light, beneficial showers occurred during the week in all sections of Porto Rico.

Our regular monthly Manila cable gives reports during February of 1000 tons to San Francisco, 5350 tons to U. S. ports, 12,650 tons to Asiatic ports. Last year in February there were also shipped 1000 tons to San Francisco and 11,000 tons to Eastern ports. Total for January 1 to February 28 are 32,000 tons, against 16,000 tons last year.

Small stocks are still reported in England and refiners can only work part time because of lack of raws. Commission prices of American granulated continue limited in all parts of the king dom.

France Prohibits Sugar Imports

On March 4 received a cable from our correspondents in Paris that the government had officially announced that private importation of sugars were prohibited and that infringements are subject to penalties. This means that the government has taken over the control of the sugar business about along the lines prevailing in the U. K.

Private cable advices recently received state that the English commission has made arrangements to deliver to the French Government 175,000 tons sugar from April to September.

Austria government is controlling the consumption, issuing "sugar cards," allowing each person 14 kilos (24 pounds), monthly.

Hawaiian Rail Shipments

A train arrived at Philadelphia yesterday bringing the first shipment of Hawaiian sugars, via San Francisco and overland, for the Atlantic port refiners. The train is said to have established a record for nonperishable freight, making the run in 14 days.

Naturally the strength and advance of raw sugar is reflected in the refined product in an advance from 4.35c, less 2 per cent, last week to 4.50c, less 2 per cent, this week for fine granulated.

Six-Cent Sugar Coming

Five cents a c. (6.2 duty paid) for raw sugar, as is quite possible would mean 7c for refined sugar, but any probable advance beyond this price would depend almost entirely upon the continuation of a heavy export and local demand for refined.

Great Britain will now control the buying of sugars for itself and for France also. Rumors are abundant of

PROMOTION AFTER HILL LINER

Secretary Taylor of Committee Starts Movement For All-Year-Round Service

Undaunted by the adverse decision of the Great Northern Pacific Steamship Company to discontinue, between April and November this year, the Hawaii Promotion Committee yesterday entered upon a campaign to obtain the year-round service by this steamship company when it resumes its service from California to this year.

November of this year. The committee also opened up a campaign to have the service resumed in October instead of in November.

With the general commercial and industrial organizations and concerns in Honolulu and in Hilo cooperating in favor of the service which the Great Northern Steamship Company has provided, the present is a very good time in which to lay plans for a twelve-months service by the company.

A. P. Taylor, secretary of the committee yesterday.

There was splendid cooperation manifested in the guarantee proposition which Mr. Thurston took to the Coast. In fact, before the Hill officials, and there is no reason why this same proposition should not be made to fit the year 1917, just as it was designed to fit the year 1916.

We want an all-year-round service. We want those boats to run from next November to the following November and then right along through the rest of the season.

No doubt, when the keels of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific were laid, the owners had certain plans arranged, one of which was to ply between San Francisco and Honolulu, and a feeder for the Hill lines of railroads. They may also have had in contemplation the Alaska service, and possibly had given a thought to the Hawaiian Islands, but the retirement of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, which was the real reason for swinging the Great Northern our way.

The owners, in my opinion, would not put \$6,000,000 into steamships without having the more or less definite plans prepared for their future work. No doubt, that was one of the real reasons why the service for Hawaii was arranged only until April 4.

The Alaska service must necessarily close early in the fall, and it strikes me that there is not enough business between San Francisco and Portland by steamship to warrant the company's keeping both boats on the run, particularly after September. Therefore, I believe we should take steps to ask the company to begin their service earlier.

No doubt, there will be a large winter tourist business which the tremendous advertising of the Hill Lines has made possible. In addition to this, will be other travel stimulated by direct service of the Matson Navigation Company, inasmuch as they are planning the new steamer on this run early in 1917.

Meanwhile the promotion committee will continue to be busy preparing for future travel. We are as much part of the "See America First" movement as any other part of the United States. We will continue to direct attention of the traveling public to the Hawaiian Islands and make these "Isles of Peace" the real playground of the world.

Foreign buying of both refined and raw sugar, 1915 facts are quite difficult to obtain, as such rumors are exaggerated in amount.

The announcement by the American that their reserve refinery in Philadelphia, the Franklin, will resume operations in about three weeks to a month will tend to reduce the backwardness in shipments, which are still in very bad shape by some refiners, and possibly reduce the reduced situation sufficiently to prevent any extreme price advances. Advertisements in both Canada and West in other parts of the country. Domestic beet is quoted at 6.40c, but a favorable territory.

The Hawaiian crop of 1915-16 indicates a slightly lower yield, due to excessive rains, and estimate is reduced to 545,000 tons. On the other hand, Barbados present crop is experiencing favorable conditions, and an increase of 70,000 tons to 50,000 tons is expected. The final figures for Demerara output for 1915 show a slight increase to 113,632 tons.

Domestic Beets

It is understood that it is the intention of the Amalgamated Sugar Company to enlarge their Ogden factory. As yet the plant has a slicing capacity of 700 tons a day which will be increased to 1,200 tons. It is reported from Grants Pass, Oregon, that ground has been broken for the new factory of the Ogden Utah Sugar Co.

The Western Sugar & Land Co. of Grand Junction, Colo., is said to have applied for a receiver. Application was made by Colorado Title & Trust Co., which held a trust deed and bonds against the company upon which there was \$1,350,000 principal and \$112,500 interest due. An attorney in the case stated the receivership was an amicable move for purpose of reorganizing. This factory was established in 1899, and is of 700 tons capacity.

HAWAII SHOULD ADVERTISE ITS CHARMIS ABROAD

Properly Conducted Campaign of Paid Publicity Would Bring Bounteous Returns

BEST FOLK WOULD FLOCK TO ISLANDS

Effective Work Done By Pineapple Packers Shows What is in Store

The unquestionable results which have followed the various advertising campaigns of the pineapple packers on the mainland and the quick and dramatic returns of the advertising of the Hilo Honolulu service by the management of the Great Northern Pacific Steamship Company, lead Arthur C. Dole, a visiting advertising man, to wonder whether the lesson is not plain enough to a Hawaii to inaugurate a systematic campaign of tourist advertising along much more comprehensive lines than has heretofore been possible for the promotion committee.

Mr. Dole's idea is that the direct profits from proper advertising have been so amply demonstrated, as in the case of the pineapple output, that the business men of the city, with the transportation companies, should be ready to invest in systematic advertising, in the widest circulated advertising medium, in which, while the rates may be highest, the price in the light of the certain returns is the cheapest. Mr. Dole says:

Wonderful Future For Islands

"I see Hawaii and Honolulu of the future, a wonderful leading resort of the world, a necessity for the best folk who travel. For here already is the sufficient basis to bring them, and some more good hotels to keep them, when they reach here.

"There is a wonderful future for the islands, if they are only advertised properly. Just now, resorts with no nearly the great attractions, are getting people and are thought of first by the islands are already becoming better and better known and have received much free publicity.

"Some good results have been attained through publicity, but what the islands need now is the kind of advertising that is bought and paid for with full value received. Something should be done to summon folk here in definite campaigns of advertising along regular channels. There would be a real increase in the number of visitors and the results locally would be wonderful.

"Immediately better transportation facilities would be stimulated to carry the increase, the hotel accommodations would be increased, and the dollars would roll into the town, which undoubtedly would mean far greater prosperity. It is a mistake to put all the advertising into one short period, such as Carnival time, because a short period of receiving tourists, visitor means crowds, inconvenience, and general dissatisfaction, while if people are urged to come all the time and are told of the great all-year-around attractions it would stabilize things. Hotels would be better off and conditions improved."

It certainly would pay the island to sell about themselves in a regular advertising campaign in newspapers and magazines, not necessarily utilizing a big sum of money, but in a way similar to Bermuda, Hot Springs, Florida and other resorts.

The success of the Hawaiian pineapple packers' advertising, is a good example for the islands to follow. The pineapple from Hawaii was delicious. The question was how to let the people know of it, how to tell them, as many of them as possible, and as often as possible. So with the islands. Their attractions are supreme. If you want the people to come and enjoy them, and hence to trade and prosper, tell them about them and as often as you can.

Mr. Dole has been handling the advertising of the Association of Hawaii in Pineapple Packers, with the Hilo and the Thomas Company of Chicago and knows what he is talking about. "If you could have seen the pile of inquiries as a direct result of the campaign, you wouldn't question whether it paid or not," he says. "There is still much to be done and what the packers need and probably will do is a continuous permanent campaign, so that they can get better prices and stabilize their market."

PUBLICATION ENDORSED BY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The advertising and subscription committee of the Chamber of Commerce met yesterday and endorsed Liberty Balm, a publication of the Liberty Theater, which has to deal with its attractions. Today the committee would adopt preventive inoculation without delay. It will be remembered that the epidemic of this disease three years ago cost Missouri pig raisers over ten thousand dollars.

A FAMILY NECESSITY

Every family should be provided with Chamberlain's Pain Balm at all times. Sprains may be cured in much a time when promptly treated. Lameness, back, neck, shoulder, pains in the side and chest and rheumatic pains are some of the diseases for which it is especially valuable. Try this liniment and become acquainted with its qualities and you will never wish to be without it. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

FRESH VEGETABLES VERSUS TIN CANS

Director Westgate of Hawaii Experiment Station Talks On Timely Topic

Mark Twain is quoted by J. M. Westgate, director of the experiment station as saying that the pathway of civilization is lined with tin cans. He said some very nice things about Hawaii and he very well might have had the islands specifically in mind when he penned the above lines. "It is certainly true that we live more out of tin cans than we ought to, especially those who live on land adapted to the home raising of vegetables," Mr. Westgate said.

The need of more home vegetable gardens is so great that F. G. Krauss, superintendent of extension work for the Hawaii experiment station has recently prepared a manuscript for a popular bulletin setting forth the importance of raising more vegetables in our own backyards and giving brief practical instructions for laying out and caring for such gardens.

It is possible, as Mr. Krauss points out, to plan gardens and plantings so to insure a regular and constant supply of one's favorite vegetables. It is important that every tract of land be made to bring in its maximum return consistent with the maintenance of soil fertility. Owing to the amount of intensive labor that can be applied to the garden plot it is usually the most profitable bit of land, even when figured on a straight dollar and cent basis.

Gardening is Like Golf

In addition to this there is the advantage of growing exactly what you want to eat with the growing of the vegetables—one's favorite fruits or varieties can be provided for and last but not least, the fertilizer used on the garden can also be collected. Diseases may sometimes be transmitted by green vegetables, especially those which are eaten uncooked and may have been raised under certain hygienic conditions.

It has frequently been pointed out by doctors that less meat and more vegetables ought to be one of the ten commandments for those who live in the tropics. Meat eating is largely a habit and is more costly when it gives a little attention to the production of his own vegetables in his own back yard. In some of the less accessible sections of the islands there is ordinarily a shortage of vegetables, thus making the amount of money available which at best cannot be perfectly fresh, owing to the time consumed in transportation. Any surplus may frequently be disposed of locally, or by shipping facilities are favorable, the market may be sent to one of the city markets.

It is important to study the situation in advance and determine the customary habits in the market for the different months and then try to time the planting so that the local vegetable will come in quite an abundance when the market is short or when the market is flooded. Such data may be obtained from the Advertiser files showing the weekly market reports by the territorial marketing division.

A steady supply of vegetables is very important if the local production of vegetables is to be maintained and should be. An intermittent supply depends upon the greater or less degree upon the mainland sources of supply. The tendency to delegate the gardening work to the natives is one which should be avoided. It requires an hour or two of work each day in one's own garden is conducive to a more satisfactory bank account.

This matter is of importance both to the owner of a back lot in the city and to a homesteader, or farmer, with a valuable tract of land near the farm buildings. A very small equipment is necessary at the start. This can be added to as one's enthusiasm and ambition increases. No like area will yield much dividends as the home garden plot if given proper attention.

Try It On Jap Beetles

New Jersey experiment station finds that about half the larvae of the June bug, or white grub, the common pest and cousin of our Japanese beetle, can be killed by turning up the soil with a spading fork and sprinkling the loose earth with a 1-75 solution of formalin. A common garden sprinkling can is all that is required. The Japanese beetle is a pest which has been reported to have been introduced into Hawaii by the Japanese beetle can be killed by the use of the damage done by this pest and be prevented. Hence this remedy is worth trying out here in Hawaii.

Hog Cholera Again

An outbreak of hog cholera is reported by swill feeders in the Kapaeha district of Honolulu. The board of agriculture has a supply of serum for such emergencies, and pig raisers would adopt preventive inoculation without delay. It will be remembered that the epidemic of this disease three years ago cost Missouri pig raisers over ten thousand dollars.

Theories On Heredity

The theories governing plant and animal breeding are changing and there are many investigators who now hold that acquired characteristics are transmissible. Hence they advocate the use of mature or aged animals showing the characters it is desired to perpetuate, rather than young animals, or by using the most marked improvement in type of offspring.

Honolulu Wholesale Produce Market

Table with columns: BUTTER AND EGGS, POULTRY, and various items with prices.

Table with columns: VEGETABLES AND ANIMALS, and various items with prices.

Table with columns: LIVED STOCK, and various items with prices.

Table with columns: DRESSED MEATS, and various items with prices.

Table with columns: HIDES (Wet-salted), and various items with prices.

Table with columns: FEED, and various items with prices.

The Territorial Marketing Division is under supervision of the U. S. Experiment Station, and is at the service of all citizens of the Territory. Any produce which farmers may wish to have marketed in Honolulu, is sold at the best obtainable price. A marketing charge of 5c per bushel is levied on all produce marketed. Farmers notify the Marketing Division that they have produce for sale and when it will be ready to ship. The shipping mark of the Division is S. S. E. S. Letter address: Honolulu, P. O. Box 1937, Balaowai, Waikiki, corner Maunakea and Queen streets. Telephone 1840. Wireless address: TERMAAK.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER

By A. T. LOWLEY

Vegetables of all sorts are beginning to come in and are of much better quality than at any time since the heavy rains. Such vegetables as cabbage and sweet corn are scarce and bringing abnormally high prices. Other vegetables are cheaper. There is a new variety of string bean coming to the market from Hawaii, which promises to be the best seller of all. It is a large green bean, practically stringless, tender, and has a very excellent flavor.

The demand for Island butter has increased and the prices received by the producers are good for a first class product.

Eggs are selling well and there does not seem to be an overabundance as in previous years. At least, one producer has raised 7700 flying hens.

The market is short on Island poultry and now is the time to ship in those spare roosters and hens that are not laying, if they are in good condition.

Due to limited transportation to California, large quantities of bananas are being dumped on the local market. The Division has on hand several hundred bushels for sale. Now is the time for the householder to get a large bunch of bananas very cheap, if he will pick it up.

The shortage of veal last week has been supplied. Small producers who are shipping beef and veal to the Division are getting good prices considering the excessive freight rates charged from some island ports in this community.

The Division has just received a shipment of Paspalum grass seed from Australia, which it is selling at cost.

There is a big field for improvement in coffee production here in Hawaii. Practically nothing has been attempted along the lines of selection and breeding. There are very wide differences in the yield of individual trees in a given field. Some trees produce big berries and some small; certain trees are resistant to pests and diseases; other ripen their crops early or late, in a long season or a short one; and some trees ripen their cherry all at once while others ripen a few berries at a time at intervals through a period of many weeks.

These differences are to some extent seasonal or dependent on the fertility of the land, but there is far more in the individuality of the trees than most coffee growers realize. In Brazil, selection has worked wonders in increasing the yield per acre, and the quality of the crop.

The Big Flat Bean is one of the desirable characteristics in coffee. No scientific effort has ever been undertaken in Hawaii to develop pure strains of big bean coffee. The Porto Rico experiment station has done enough to show that it can be done.

MEMBER EXPELLED ILLEGALLY, SAYS JUDGE WHITNEY

Annulment of M. B. Pacheco's Membership in Lusitana Is Set Aside

JURIST MAKES CAUSTIC OBSERVATIONS IN CASE

Society Is Benevolent Principally In Name, Says Decision On Demurrer

In a decision handed down by Circuit Judge Whitney yesterday the Lusitana Society, one of the two large Portuguese mutual benefit organizations of Honolulu, was told in no uncertain terms that it cannot cancel the membership of Manuel Bento Pacheco, because its charter does not give it that power.

The decision was on a demurrer filed by Claudius H. Melville, appearing for the petitioner, to the return made by the society, represented by Judge W. J. Robinson, to the alternative writ of mandamus issued by the court and under which the society was ordered to show cause why the complaining member should not continue on its rolls.

"The demurrer is sustained on the grounds that the proceedings whereby the board of directors pretended to try and condemn the petitioner and thereupon discontinue him from the society were absolutely void," says Judge Whitney at the end of his eleven-page decision. "That the society, not being granted by its charter power so to do, has no inherent power to discontinue a member, and that the action of the board of directors in expelling the petitioner is illegal."

The case is one of far reaching importance to societies such as the Lusitana. The several Portuguese organizations of the character in the Territory number about 7500 members, the Lusitana alone having a membership of about 2500. The decision of yesterday practically means that the Lusitana cannot expel a member because so-called false declarations were made by him at the time of his admission. All that remains for this particular member to do is to have an order signed by the judge annulling whatever action the society might have taken in the expulsion of the member.

Pacheco was a minor at the time of his admission and he is still under age. Joaquim Jose Pacheco acting for him. On February 10, 1912, the petitioner in the case filed his application for membership with a medical certificate certifying to the fact that the applicant had been examined and found to be sound, healthy and sane, and that there exists no indication of disease that would deprive him from becoming a member of your society." Pacheco was admitted.

One of the by-laws of the society contains a provision that if at any time after the admission of a member it shall be discovered that he has been insane, or that he is suffering from any physical condition, or that he is of illegitimate birth, or that he has made false declarations, his membership shall be annulled and the member forfeit all amounts paid to the society.

Pacheco was taken ill in August, 1912, and was attended to by Dr. J. T. McDonald, at the Queen's Hospital and discharged as cured on September 13, the same year. The physician made out and presented the usual certificate. He was then told to go and appeared before two physicians, by whom he was examined and who reported that Pacheco was then suffering from epilepsy, and that the disease had been in existence since childhood and was, in their opinion, incurable. The expulsion followed.

The investigation committee reported to the board of directors, which annulled Pacheco's membership in the society and he was notified of this on October 27, following. On January 12, this year, Pacheco demanded that he be readmitted to the society, and was refused on February 23, last. Then came the mandamus suit, with the result recorded here.

Some of the observations made by Judge Whitney on the points raised in the case are interesting. In respect to the service of notice on the member he might be charged under which he might be expelled, the court says: "Any notice would, therefore, be sufficient which fairly informed the petitioner of the fact that certain charges had been preferred against him on which charges he was to be given a hearing, the nature of the charges, and generally, which would inform him that he could prepare himself for his defense. In other words, a high cannot be forced to trial, even in a benevolent society, on charges of the character of which he is ignorant."

"A society such as this is benevolent principally in name. It is really an insurance company, and members joining such a society and paying dues therein should not be compelled or permitted to forfeit their insurance and the monetary benefits accruing to them with any less formality than in an insurance company.

"To, for example, merely request his attendance at a meeting of the society or a committee thereof and thereupon to deprive him of his insurance without intimating to him that he was being tried on certain charges which might result in his expulsion is as unfair, and, to my mind, as illegal as to cancel a policy of insurance under like proceedings."

There has never been any selection of the best seed from the best trees when new plantings are laid out. Seedlings are authorized where beans have fallen among the rocks at harvest time, wildlings are left where they have accidentally sprouted, or in some cases, good coffee from it is planted in seed beds, watered, shaded, fertilized and cared for.

Senator John D. Paris, the Kona rancher, now in Honolulu, visited the Glenwood experiment station recently. Commenting on the work and purpose of the station, he said that it is the most interesting thing he has seen in the Territory in his long stay here. He said that it is a disgrace to the business interests of this Territory to stand idly by and permit the enterprise to fail for lack of sufficient money for operating expenses. The experiment station has a first-class man in charge, but his hands are tied because the poultry is sold for 30c per hen, and he has to be content with the cost of the work.

The station has a fine herd of registered Guernsey. Mr. Paris said: "Fifty dollars a month would not pay for their feed. These cattle are actually starved. No private owner would dream of attempting to maintain a herd of blooded cattle on nothing but a year and nothing to eat. Could Not Be Worse."

This station was started at Glenwood to help out the struggling hawm seeders and small farmers, to be an example to them to teach what better methods of farming will do. It is the most successful base the government has ever worked on the small farmers of this Territory. The farmers need help and ought to have it.

"I consider that this community is to blame. We have induced a trained and capable man to come here to do certain things, and what amounts to his hands tied and can do nothing. No farm, ranch, dairy or plantation can be run without capital to work with, and that is what the people of this Territory are saving a trained expert to do in their behalf—to help the small farmer."

PHILIPINOS GET GLAZEN RIGHT UNDER RULE OF JUDGE CLEMONS

Local Federal Jurist Throws Down Bars Which Had Prevented Native of Philippines Becoming Full-fledged Americans

COURT MAKES THOUSANDS OF POTENTIAL VOTERS

Hundreds Are Expected To Take Speedy Advantage of Opportunity Offered By Decision, Say Leaders of Race in Honolulu

By his decision granting Marcos Solis, a Filipino, the right to citizenship Judge Clemons in the Federal court yesterday, threw down the bars which had until that time prevented the native of the Philippines from becoming a full-fledged American.

The hearing of the court proved of intense interest because of its great importance to the people of Hawaii. In the past five or six years, as the reports of former Governor Frear and of Governor Ekaham show, more than sixteen thousand natives of the Philippines have been brought into these islands. They are still arriving in large numbers, the last batch more than a hundred men, women and children having been on the Nippon Maru only yesterday.

Leaders of the Filipinos in Honolulu yesterday did not hesitate to voice their delight at the news of Judge Clemons' decision. While some of them could not give estimates regarding the number of their fellow countrymen who might be expected to take advantage of the decision as soon as possible, it was said that there are several thousand eligible voters who are qualified now to take out their papers.

That there is a possibility that the decision may be taken up for revision by the department of justice in Washington was shown by the action of United States District Attorney Vaughan, who took exception to the ruling by the Federal court. Mr. Vaughan said that he had received instructions from Washington to take that move, and based his objection to the ruling on the ground that Filipinos are not "free white citizens," nor, as they are inhabitants of a territory dependent on the United States, can they forevermore allegiance to a foreign ruler, as the law requires.

The chief effect of the ruling was to be noted in the political field. It was pointed out that with the steadily increasing numbers of the Filipinos in the Territory, it will not be long before they have the balance of power in their hands. Judge Clemons' ruling stands unchallenged. Proof of their right to citizenship in Hawaii is not far to seek. It is first a matter of common talk, and the official figures of Governor Ekaham's last report show that while in 1911 there were less than five thousand of them, last April there were 15,220.

In commenting upon these figures Governor Ekaham said "the Filipinos show the largest increase, due to an average arrival and birth over deaths and departures. A large number of the new arrivals have been brought to this Territory by the Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association as laborers on the plantations."

The same report shows that the voters of the Territory were headed last year by the Hawaiians, with 10,208, the Americans came second with 3,720, the Portuguese next with 2,317. If all of the Filipinos in Hawaii follow the example of Mr. Solis and seek their citizenship papers, a close estimate of the births and the constant stream of arrivals brought from the Philippines.

The census of 1910 gave certain figures upon the Filipinos which probably have been changed considerably since that time. The census takers found that of the Filipinos in the Islands about a third, including the women and the children were illiterate, that they could not write. The percentage to be exact was 32.4. Since that time the percentage has probably lowered, say those who are in touch with the race here, so that they stand well in the list of the nations represented by Hawaii. The proportion of men to women and children combined as given in the statistics of arrivals, is as eight to three.

This decision of Judge Clemons, it was pointed out yesterday by officers of the national guard, will go far toward the settlement of the question of the right of the Filipino to become a member of that body. This question recently raised, based an objection to the presence of the leaders in the local militia on the ground that they were not citizens nor could they become citizens.

Philippines to citizenship Judge Clemons made no constitutional bar. He says: "The petition of Mr. Solis (Marcos Solis) will be granted upon his satisfying the court of his other qualifications."

Judge Clemons' decision, in fact, is as follows: "In the case of Mr. Solis, the district attorney opposes the petition in reliance upon the decision of District Judge Thompson in the case of In re Alverto, 195 Fed. 639. But the error of that decision is apparent on its face. For, noting that prior to the Naturalization Act of 1906, citizens of the Philippine Islands or of Porto Rico, were not capable of becoming naturalized citizens for two reasons: First, the naturalization laws of the United States applied only to aliens, which they were not; and, second, they required a renunciation of former allegiance, the learned judge says 'the effect of section 30 of the act was to make applicable to citizens of the Philippine Islands and Porto Rico those provisions which had theretofore applied only to aliens.'

And he continues, "If the limitations of section 2169 apply to one provision of the naturalization laws, they must apply to all and, consequently to section 30 of the act of 1906; and this view disregards wholly the provision of section 30 that 'all applicable provisions of the naturalization law... shall apply to and be held to authorize the admission to citizenship of all persons not citizens who owe permanent allegiance to the United States, and who may become residents of any state or recognized territory of the United States, and the further provision of the same section and context, that 'residence within the jurisdiction of the United States, owing such permanent allegiance, shall be deemed to be residence within the United States within the meaning of the five years' residence clause of the naturalization law.'"

"And the unopposedness of the Alverto decision may be shown by the simple question, if the special provisions of section 30 do not apply to those Filipinos and Porto Ricans who owe permanent allegiance to the United States, then to whom do they apply? The Alverto decision is not at all convincing."

Justice Bonaparte's Act. "As against Judge Thompson's opinion, we have first, the opinion given July 10, 1908, by Attorney General Bonaparte who assumed that office at the same time with the taking effect of the statute in question for the first time, and secondly, the opinion of the attorney general, August 28, of that year. Contemporaneous executive construction, and particularly by those in high office and having peculiar duties in relation to the proper administration of the act, is of very persuasive authority. The attorney general says:

"This section seems to have been formed expressly for the people of our insular possessions, who are there particularly described and to whom alone the section can refer."

"It was this clear opinion that guided me June 29, 1912, in admitting to half Filipino and half Spanish birth, and the attorney general's view is supported by District Judge Rose in the case of In re Eralde, 226 Fed. 838, in which a native of Porto Rico was admitted without previous declaration of intention, under the special privilege extended to sailors in the United States navy."

And a still more recent decision, that of Justice Gould of the supreme court of the District of Columbia rendered December 13, 1915, in the case of In re Monica Lopez, sustains the view of the attorney general so succinctly and convincingly, that I am content to quote from it quite largely: "The application is based upon section 30 of the Naturalization Act of June 29, 1906, which reads as follows:

"All the applicable provisions of the naturalization laws of the United States shall apply to and be held to authorize the admission to citizenship of all persons not citizens who owe permanent allegiance to the United States, and who may become residents of any state or organized territory of the United States, with the following modifications: The applicant shall not be required to renounce allegiance to any foreign sovereignty; he shall make his declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States, at least two years prior to his admission, and residence within the jurisdiction of the United States, owing such permanent allegiance, shall be regarded as residence within the United States within the meaning of the five years' residence clause of the existing law."

The present view of the government may perhaps be indicated from the letter of the department of naturalization dated February 15th transmitting in compliance with my request a copy of Judge Gould's decision.

"Request was made by this department that steps be taken with a view to the review of the decision by the court of appeals of the District of Columbia, but the department of justice declined to take such action, and stated, in part, as follows: "It is to be noted that in the case of Lopez the applicant had resided in this country since 1904, while in the Alverto case, there appears to have been no showing that the applicant had ever resided in any state or organized territory of the United States, which, of course, is a prerequisite."

H. VOLLMER IS AGAIN SMASHER OF RECORD

Local Federal Jurist Throws Down Bars Which Had Prevented Native of Philippines Becoming Full-fledged Americans

NIPPONESE PLAN TO APPEAL FROM COURT DECISION

May Take Naturalization Case Up To the Highest Tribunal

JUDGE CLEMONS HOLDS JAPANESE NOT ELIGIBLE

Do Not Belong To 'Free White People' As Stipulated By Statute

By a decision rendered yesterday by Judge Clemons in the Federal court, the right to American citizenship was refused to Takao Ozawa, a native of Japan. This decision will be appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States in an effort to secure a reversal, such being practically admitted yesterday afternoon by friends of the petitioner and by Mr. Ozawa himself.

"I am not discouraged by the court's finding," said Mr. Ozawa. "Indeed I may say that I expected it and am in a sense glad that Judge Clemons returned the decision he did. It opens the way to a higher tribunal."

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KAMAIIA WOMAN PASSES INTO DEATH

Came To Honolulu In Bark That Brought News of Lincoln's Assassination

Woman Lacked Pouch

Was Found Dead In Cabin

Mrs. Julie Vernon Lyons, widow of the late Curtis J. Lyons and one of the kamaia women of Honolulu, passed away at her home, 1608 Alexander street, at three o'clock yesterday morning. She had been an invalid for twenty years. A few days ago her condition took a turn for the worse and her death was momentarily expected.

Although an invalid for many years, Mrs. Lyons displayed wonderful patience and Christian fortitude and her bright cheeriness and ready wit, in spite of much suffering, have been a marvel to all who knew her. The end came peacefully.

Mrs. Lyons was born in San Francisco of English parentage and was just her sixty-first year. She arrived in Honolulu with her parents in May, 1865, being then a girl of ten years in the bark, J. C. Murray, which brought the first news to Hawaii of President Lincoln's assassination. Mrs. Lyons resided in the Islands ever since her arrival here, almost fifty-one years ago.

In 1872 she married the late Curtis J. Lyons, a grandson of the late Rev. Lorenzo Lyons, who was one of the early missionary pioneers and who was stationed at Waimea, Hawaii, for many years. Mrs. Lyons became one of the best known and familiar figures in the missionary field and government circles here. Her life work has been made indelible in the pages of the history of Hawaii.

On this union two daughters survive Mrs. Lyons, those being Mrs. A. W. Richardson of Hilo and Mrs. John F. Doyle of this city, both of whom were at the bedside yesterday.

Mrs. Lyons was a member of the Hawaiian Church of Christ, and was a devoted member of the same. She was a woman of high character and was highly respected by all who knew her.

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SPORTS

JESS WILLARD EARNS POPULAR DECISION OVER FRANK MORAN

Willard's Wonderful Capacity For Taking Punishment, His Brute Strength and Tremendous Size Carried Him Through the Battle With His Smaller but Game Opponent

NEW YORK, March 26.—Jess Willard, the Pottawatomie County, State of Kansas cow puncher, who became the world's premier heavyweight pugilist less than a year ago at Havana by scoring a knockout over Jack Johnson, last night earned a public and popular decision over Frank Moran of Pittsburgh at the conclusion of their ten-round contest at Madison Square Gardens.

Willard's wonderful capacity for taking punishment, his brute strength and tremendous size carried him through the battle with his smaller but game opponent. Little time was lost after the men entered the ring, each displaying hostility and at exactly six minutes of ten the first blow was struck, Willard jabbing a right into Moran's eye. Up to the middle of the third round, the big cow boy used both hands in wearing down the Pittsburgher. From this round on Willard was forced to keep his left hand at a distance for he had broken the right with a swing to the Pittsburgher's head.

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MOVING PICTURES WILL SHOW BEAUTIES OF ISLES

The Great Northern management believes in advertising and on this account has had a professional moving picture man sent down here, who will make several tours in the islands getting records of the things of interest to show on the mainland.

Joseph De Frances, the operator arrived here in the last Great Northern and made several films on the island of Hawaii and then came here. He has returned to Hawaii and will arrive in Honolulu again after completing his work on the Big Island on next Friday by the Great Northern.

It is the intention of the company employing him to have the pictures shown all through the mainland wherever there is an office of the Hill system and it is estimated that at least three million persons will be shown the wonders and glories of the Paradise of the Pacific during the coming spring and summer. This work will be of inestimable value to Hawaii and show the interest the company is taking in the Islands.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd. SUGAR FACTORS, SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, INSURANCE AGENTS.

Bank of Hawaii LIMITED. Corporation under the laws of the Territory of Hawaii.

COMMERCIAL AND SAVINGS DEPARTMENTS. Special attention given to all branches of banking.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. The Famous Tourist Route of the North.

THE H. DAVIES & CO., LTD. General Agents, Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.

Commission Merchants. Sugar Factors.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO. Manufacturer of every description made to order.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE. Semi-Weekly—Printed Tuesdays and Fridays.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-Class Matter. SUBSCRIPTION LISTING.

Per Month \$3.00, Per Year \$30.00, Per Month Foreign \$4.00, Payable In Advance. CHARLES S. JAMES, Manager.

SUGAR COMPANIES SHOW IMMENSE CASH SURPLUS

Aggregate Net Profits On December 31, Largest in History

Sixteen Hawaiian sugar plantations, according to actual figures in some instances and estimates in others, closed the year with \$3,751,000 cash on hand. This fund has been built up during the past two or three years in anticipation of free sugar. Now that the likelihood of free sugar in the next few years is practically past, the fund will be kept nearly intact for the purpose of meeting this or other unforeseen vicissitudes. The fund, however, is deemed large enough by most of the plantations, so that stockholders in most instances can reasonably expect a full distribution of 1916 earnings.

The amount of the cash balances on hand December 31, 1915, were:

Hawaiian Agricultural	\$ 593,000
Hawaiian C. and S. Co.	3,316,000
Hawaiian Sugar	550,000
Honolulu	240,000
Kohala	390,000
Kona	90,000
Maui Agricultural	1,122,000
McKee	71,000
Oahu	453,000
Oahu Sugar	1,000,000
Oahu	715,000
Peepee	400,000
Pioneer	415,000
Waialua	398,000
Waikolu	400,000
Total	\$3,751,000

It is believed that such an opportunity will never come my way again, for an extended opinion on a most interesting question, I shall not presume to pretend that the question is any new one or that I can add very much to the able discussions which I shall be quite content to merely recite. For, except for the decision of Judge Lowell in the case of In re Undarri, 176 Fed. 465, holding that 'white includes all persons not otherwise classified,' there is not one decision in the reports which holds the Japanese to be eligible to citizenship under the statute as it stands, and as it has stood for all but a very brief and applicable time, for the past century, indeed, nearly ever since our government was instituted.

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FIGHT BY ROUNDS

Round One—At exactly 9:54 the gong sounded and as the men came together, Willard jabbed a right into Moran's face. The Pittsburgher returned the blow but was effectively blocked on three occasions. Moran followed with a hook to Willard's jaw and then missed a vicious swing with his right. Moran then went into a clinch and as they broke away, Willard shot a terrific left into challenger's face, dazing him. Moran seemed excited and missed several swings at Willard's head and face. Willard smiled and then laughed outright as he walked to his corner. Willard's round.

Round Two—As the men stepped into the center of the ring for the second round Willard showed much aggressiveness and Moran began to back away to avoid punishment. Willard continued his onslaught and sent a nasty right to Moran's right eye. Willard also sent a volley of blows into the Pittsburgher's body and Moran went into a clinch to save himself from further punishment. As they broke from the clinch Willard sent a terrific left to Moran's face as the bell sounded. This round decidedly in favor of the champion.

Round Three—Hardly had the gong sounded for the third round but what Willard was into the center of the ring and when Moran came within striking distance Willard shot a vicious right to the Pittsburgher to double up with pain. Moran rallied and swung short. Willard is master of the situation and continued to jab Moran with his left without interference. Moran is shaky in the returns and makes two ineffective swings at Willard's head which the champion easily ducked. As the men went to their corners Willard was laughing. Moran had a slight shade.

Round Four—Moran was cautious as he left his corner with the opening of the fourth and showed an inclination to mix it with the champion. As the men came within striking distance Willard shot two vicious blows to Moran's face, both with his left. Moran retaliated with a left to the body and followed this with a swing to Willard's jaw. Moran continued his onslaught into Willard's body and while the blows had plenty of steam behind them, they failed to jar the big fellow. Following this came an exchange of blows and a terrific left from Willard cut a deep gash over Moran's right eye. Willard's round.

Round Five—Of the two men, Willard showed the most confidence with the opening of the fifth and came from his corner smiling. Tearing across the ring the champion cut loose with a terrific uppercut to the point of Moran's jaw almost lifting the challenger off his feet. Moran tried to penetrate Willard's guard and rushed the big fellow to the ropes. Willard came out of the danger zone with a left jab to Moran's left eye, closing the member. Moran was in distress and was backing away when the gong sounded. Willard's round.

Round Six—As the sixth round opened, Willard tore across the ring like an enraged bull and sent a volley of lefts and rights to Moran's head and face. Moran steadied himself and smashed Willard on the point of the jaw with his left. Willard took the blow without a quiver and with a vicious left jab cut Moran over the left eye. Willard followed this blow with a terrific right swing to the jaw and Moran covered up. Willard continued to tear after the Pittsburgher and to save himself from further punishment, Moran turned and ran toward his corner. With Willard in hot pursuit the gong sent the men to their corners. The round ended much in favor of the champion.

Round Seven—Willard's fighting up to this time had been a big surprise to even his most ardent supporters and as the champion stepped toward the center of the ring he was determined to show his real worth and like a wildman chased Moran all over the ring. The Pittsburgher, who seemed helpless and was bleeding freely from the cuts on his face, was unable to box, swung wildly. After going into a clinch with Willard, Moran was pushed toward the ropes and with a desperate effort tried to make one of these swings count. His blows were weak though and in some cases foul, white twice warning Moran. The round terminated in Moran's corner with all the advantage in Willard's favor.

Round Eight—This round was tame the terrific pace under which Willard traveled in the preceding rounds having evidently tired the big fellow and as he went into action he showed signs of being winded. Moran's blow broke steam and two right swings to Willard's jaw failed to faze the champion. Willard jabbed Moran several times in the face, but did little damage. The round ended with both men showing signs of weariness and was an even one.

Round Nine—Flushed with his success in the preceding round, Moran left his corner with a grin on his badly battered face and without hesitation rushed to Willard and landed a right to the big fellow's neck and a left to the jaw. Willard stood his ground though and cut loose with a left uppercut, hitting the Pittsburgher from his feet. Both men showed signs of weariness and went into a clinch. While holding each other the gong sounded with honor even.

Round Ten—As the gong sounded for the men to enter into the tenth round Willard was the first to reach the center of the ring and as Moran came forward the champion extended his right hand. Moran grasped the champion's mitt and then both exchanged punches at short range. Moran gamely strove to keep his big opponent at a distance but Willard's long arms cut through the air like a windmill and several times he uprooted Moran's damaged face. Moran dashed for a second and sent a vicious left and right to Willard's jaw but neither blow was damaging. Both men were awaiting the end and a few seconds before the gong changed went into a clinch. Both were hugging when the end came.

Under the law no verdict can be given but the general opinion was that Willard was entitled to the decision.

MURRAY TIES WORLD'S LOW HURDLES RECORD. (Associated Press by Federal Wireless.) LOS ANGELES, March 26.—Fred S. Murray, captain of Stanford University track team and holder of Pacific Coast low hurdles record on a straightaway, yesterday tied the world's record for the 220 yards low hurdles over a curved track. Time—0:24.46. John J. Eller, Irish-American Athletic Club, New York, and Fred W. Kelso, Jr., University of Southern California, are the other men who have equaled the distance in this time.

FORMER HILO LAWYER CANDIDATE FOR SENATE. J. U. Smith, former attorney of Hilo and a member of the old Home Rule party on the Island of Hawaii, has announced himself as a candidate for state senator in Oregon. Smith is at present a resident of the town of Forest Grove and is standing for election as a Republican for the counties of Yamhill and Tillamook. Smith was born and raised in Oregon, having graduated from the Pacific University of Forest Grove in 1888.