

Hawaiian Gazette

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER
U. S. WEATHER BUREAU
July 17.—Last twenty-four hours' rainfall, .01. Temperature, Min. 72; Max. 81. Weather, pt. cloudy.

| LATEST CABLED SUGAR QUOTATIONS | | |
|---|-------|----------|
| | Cents | Dollars |
| 90° Centrifugal N. Y. Price, Hawaiian basis | 6.40 | \$128.00 |
| Last previous quotation | 6.30 | \$126.00 |

VOL. IX, NO. 37 HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1916.—SEMI-WEEKLY. WHOLE NUMBER 4528

LONDON REPORTS TREMENDOUS BRITISH GAIN IN FRANCE

THOUSANDS OF GERMANS AND LARGE QUANTITIES OF MATERIELS CAPTURED

While Allies Drive Great Salient Into Lines of Teutons In West, Russians Are Sweeping von Linsengen and von Bothmer Further Back

FIERCE FIGHTING GENERAL

(Associated Press By Federal Wireless.)
LONDON, July 18.—British forces in France have won the greatest allied victory since the Battle of the Marne. Gen. Sir Douglas Haig, commander-in-chief of the British troops at the western front reported last night that the Allies have gained both north and south of the Somme, have taken important German strategic positions at Bazentine, Lepetit Bois, Longueville, Oviliers and La Boisselle, and have captured in all 110,779 German unwounded soldiers, 189 officers, seventeen of the great Teuton cannon, and 133 field guns, besides destroying a great number of other guns, and taking an immense quantity of munitions, machine guns and rifles.

For the first time since the war began London put off the customary British calm and went wild with enthusiasm after the news was displayed on the bulletin boards outside of the war offices, and flashed to provinces. The restaurants, filled with women and khaki-clad men, were gay for the first time in months. Men and women stopped each other on the streets to congratulate the nation upon the victory in France, and the papers are filled with the announcements from the official press bureau, dealing with the fighting at the western front.

SLAVS FORCE GERMANS TO FALL BACK

To add to the enthusiasm came the news that the German general staff has admitted that the Teutons have been forced back beyond the line of the lower Lips, by the overwhelming masses of Russians and the volume of the Slav artillery fire. On top of this news came word from Petrograd of the capture of more than 13,000 Germans on the Lutsk-Kovel line, and the further announcement of the gigantic total of Teuton casualties since the opening of the Slav summer offensive.

In all the Russians have killed or wounded in the German and Austrian armies under Field Marshal von Linsengen and General von Bothmer, 14,900 officers, including seventeen generals and twenty-nine regimental commanders, and 248,000 men. These figures are up to and including July 1 only, and no official statement has been made of the number of Teutons lost since that date.

Unofficially it was announced yesterday that the Russian wing operating against von Linsengen in the Volhynia sector, had captured 13,000 additional prisoners in the fighting of the last few days. But it is upon the western stage of the struggle that the greatest amount of attention is being concentrated by Britain and France. Paris, according to despatches from that city last night, was as enthusiastic over the news from the fronts as London.

GREAT SALIENT DRIVEN INTO GERMAN LINE

Of the fighting on the Somme line there are comparatively few details from official sources. The war office has contented itself with brief communiques, dealing with the actual state of affairs, and all Britain awaits the official reports from Sir Douglas Haig, telling of the struggle from the beginning.

It is fairly certain, however, that the British commander-in-chief has driven a great salient into the German line. So rapid has been his advance of the last few days, that he reports that he has succeeded in capturing official documents addressed to German headquarters showing the frightful casualty lists of the Teutons opposing the British and French on the Somme.

The German second line of trenches has now been battered in by the cannonading of the British artillery, for a distance of 1500 yards to the northwest of Bazentine and Lepetit Bois. East of Longueville, where the Germans have the advantage of a steep rise of ground, the British Territorials have driven the Germans out of a position and made fresh gains in the direction of Guillemont, which is due east of the historic Trones wood. Here the struggle was particularly desperate and the Germans counter-attacked repeatedly, but vainly.

FURIOUS INFANTRY CHARGES BREAK HOLD

The remaining hold of the Germans upon the positions in the vicinity of La Boisselle was broken by furious charges of the British infantry, supported by the artillery. At Oviliers and Pozieres also the British attack was successful.

Late in the afternoon the fighting on the Somme line was forced to stop by the weather. Heavy rains and dense mists obstructed the view of the gunners and observers, and compelled them to cease firing and await the return of better weather.

Despatches from Paris yesterday told of the landing at Brest of another large contingent of Russian infantry for service at the western front. They will be marched to join their comrades, now in the trenches, as soon as they have rested from their journey and received their equipment.

Another despatch from France says that Kaiser Wilhelm has reached the German positions in the Somme sectors, and is personally directing the fighting of his men, in the hope of being able to stem the allied advance.

In the neighborhood of Nomeny in Lorraine, the Germans tried an assault on the French line, but, according to the French reports, were repulsed with heavy loss. West of Fleury, on the Verdun line the

(Continued on Page 3)

BRITISH AIM FRESH BLOW AT AMERICAN MERCHANTS

Seventy Or Eighty Individuals and Business Firms in United States Are To Be Put On Trading With Enemy Blacklist

WASHINGTON WILL AWAIT DETAILS BEFORE ACTING

State Department Officials Frankly Puzzled By News But Believe Diplomatic Exchanges Are To Follow England's Move

GERMANS TRADING WITH JAPAN FIRMS

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
WASHINGTON, July 18.—Unofficial announcement from London that the British government intends to publish today a list of business firms in the United States, with which British business houses in the United Kingdom are forbidden to trade, puzzled the officials of the state department and the administration generally.

The state department announced that it was unable as yet to make any comment upon the British blacklist, as it lacked all details and the attitude of the British government toward the individuals and business houses in America affected by the order cannot be determined until official communication has been had with the British authorities.

Many Firms Are Affected
It is understood that between seventy and eighty individuals and business firms are named in the official blacklist, which bans utterly all business dealings with the concerns mentioned by any concern or individual doing business in the United Kingdom.

NAVAL SECRETS OF JAPAN ARE STOLEN

(Special Cablegram to Nippon Jiji.)
TOKIO, July 18.—Japan is threatened with possible disclosure of a part of its most important naval secrets following the reported theft of documents from the naval arsenal at the Sasebo navy yards. The stolen papers contain, the reports say, secrets of the manufacture of the Japanese torpedo.

AMERICAN 'JACKIES' BEAT FOREIGN NAVY SHOOTING

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
WASHINGTON, July 18.—Admiral Henry T. Mayo, commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet, issued a formal statement covering the results of the recent target practice off the south coast of Cuba. In his report Admiral Mayo says that the shooting done by the American fleet was better by far than any done by the fleets of Great Britain or Germany in any of the great sea battles of the European war.

THREE STEAMERS SUNK IN EUROPEAN WAR ZONE

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
LONDON, July 18.—Lloyds announced last night that word has been received of the sinking of the two British steamers, Euphorbia and Virginia, and the Italian steamer Sitta. The Euphorbia, under the command of Captain Stevens, left Calcutta for London June 4. She measured 2445 net tons. The Virginia measured 2790 tons and the Sitta, which sailed from Norfolk, June 8, for Gibraltar and Genoa, measured 2050 net tons.

DR. SUN YAT SEN MAKES PUBLIC POLITICAL VIEWS

(Special Cablegram to Nippon Jiji.)
TOKIO, July 18.—Dr. Sun Yat Sen has made public his views on the political future of China, in a formal announcement published yesterday in Shanghai, according to information which reached this city yesterday. The publication has aroused intense interest in all political circles, both in China and Japan, where fragments of the documents have been received.

Gulf Stream Has Carried Tropical Fish Into North

Master of Trading Ship Tells of Phenomenon Which May Account For Sharks

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
NEW YORK, July 18.—That efforts to exterminate the sharks of the man-eating species which are swarming off the New York and New Jersey coasts are bound to be futile, is the opinion of Capt. William Jenon, commander of a trading vessel, and Secretary of the Navy Daniels, but for entirely different reasons.

Captain Jenon last night, shortly after his arrival here from the South, declared that the Gulf Stream has changed its course and that it has brought millions upon millions of tropical fish of all sorts into Northern waters where they never were before. The sharks, he believes, are among countless other varieties of these fish. He believes that all sorts of tropical fish soon will abound in the waters off the New Jersey and New York coasts.

Secretary Daniels yesterday declared that he believes the campaign against the sharks is utterly impractical, and should be dropped at once.

STILLSON SEEKING SUNKEN TREASURE

Man Who Raised F-4 Tackles Much Bigger Job On Atlantic Coast

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
NEW YORK, July 17.—George D. Stillson, former chief gunner in the United States Navy and the man who was in charge of diving operations on the sunken submarine F-4 off Honolulu harbor, is commanding an expedition in his first operation to salvage a big Ward liner sunk in 1915 off Cape Charles light. There is treasure aboard worth more than \$1,000,000. New Yorkers are financing the expedition.

REMARKABLE ESCAPE FROM GREAT FLOODS

Number of Known Dead Around Asheville Now Nine

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
ASHEVILLE, North Carolina, July 17.—A remarkable escape from death in the floods from the French Broad River was chronicled here today when Miss Nellie Lipe and Mrs. Leo M. Holland, a guest at the Lipe home near Biltmore, were found alive, having taken refuge in a tree-top.

The total number of a known dead is now nine, with fears that several more fatalities will be recorded. Asheville and the village and Vanderbilt estate at Biltmore are without gas or electricity. All the factories are idle.

The river is falling and the extent of the damage is being ascertained. Fifty-three houses at Marshall were demolished.

GREAT BRITAIN SPENDING THIRTY MILLIONS DAILY

Chancellor of the Exchequer McKenna Announced that the Daily Expenditures of the British for War Purposes Have Reached Six Million Pounds

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
LONDON, July 17.—Chancellor of the Exchequer McKenna announced today that the daily expenditures of the British for war purposes have reached six million pounds.

FOURTEEN PARALYSIS DEATHS

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
NEW YORK, July 17.—Fourteen more deaths and ninety-five new cases of infantile paralysis.

San Pedro Strikers Hold Out

Shipping Trouble Is Complex

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—Although the local stevedores and other waterfront workers have agreed to return to work and end the big strike, by a vote of more than two to one, strikers in other cities of the Coast have voted against it.

When the question was presented to the unions at San Pedro yesterday a stormy meeting was followed by an

DEUTSCHLAND MAY MAKE DASH TODAY

Big Teuton Submarine Painted White and Gray To Trick Watching Foes

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
WASHINGTON, July 18.—With her cargo for Germany stowed away beneath her hatch and her sides painted in alternate stripes of gray and white to deceive watchful eyes in the cruises of her enemies, the Teutonic submarine Deutschland is lying at her dock in Baltimore, ready or almost ready for sea. It is believed she will sail today.

While her commander has been preparing for his dash across the Atlantic to the German ports, the Deutschland has been threatened with diplomatic complications. Despatches from London yesterday told of a demand upon the English minister of war trade, Sir Robert Cecil, for all the correspondence between Great Britain and the United States regarding the German underwater craft.

This demand was made by John Dillon, a member of the House of Commons, and is believed to indicate that the British government is preparing to dispute the findings of American officials on the pacific character of the submarine.

Reports from observers at Cape Henry to the navy department yesterday, and from steamers arriving at Hampton Roads indicated that there are no allied cruisers patrolling the waters outside the Virginia capes awaiting for the departure of the Deutschland.

IRISH BILL TO COME UP BEFORE FALL ADJOURNMENT

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
LONDON, July 18.—Premier Asquith, in a formal statement to the House of Commons yesterday, announced that the new Irish government bill would be presented to parliament at some time prior to the autumn adjournment.

He added that following the war the entire Irish question would be submitted to an imperial conference, and that therefore the proposed measure is but a temporary one at best.

SUSPECT ARRESTED FOR MURDER OF MISSIONARIES

(Special Cablegram to Nippon Jiji.)
TOKIO, July 18.—The police of the Nagano station have arrested a suspect for the murder of two Canadian missionaries last Saturday night at the summer resort of Karuzawa. The missionaries, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, were murdered in their room at the resort and the place looted by the slayer.

MILLION ACRES FLOODED; MILLION DOLLARS DAMAGE

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
KNOXVILLE, July 17.—A million acres of corn and peanut lands in the Tennessee river valley, between Chattanooga and Paducah, Kentucky, are flooded. The loss is estimated at \$1,000,000 and many people are homeless.

DAHU SUGAR INCREASES CAPITAL ONE MILLION

The shareholders of Oahu Sugar Company at their meeting yesterday approved the recommendations of their directors and increased the capitalization of the company from \$5,000,000 to \$6,000,000.

One million dollars will be distributed among the shareholders as a stock dividend.

They also passed the required amendments to the by-laws to permit this stock being listed on the San Francisco exchange.

John Silva, indicted for manslaughter, was given until Saturday to plead to the charge against him. He appeared before Judge Ashford yesterday and made request for this postponement.

Villistas Dodge Carranza Force In Flight North

Mexican Generals Admit Bandits Have Eluded Them and Are Moving Toward Border

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
CITY OF CHIHUAHUA, July 18.—General Ramos has reported to General Trevino commanding the de facto troops in Chihuahua, that scattered bands of the Villa troops who were gathered at the headquarters of their chief in the lowlands of the Rio Florida, have succeeded in escaping the cordon of federal troops thrown around them.

They separated into the smallest possible groups and slipped through the federal lines, only to reassemble at Tinajas Las Escobas.

General Trevino is said to have immediately started northward with the avowed intention of again raiding the border of the United States. Carranza commanders are authority for this last report.

In a formal statement issued last night, General Trevino explained the failure of his men to run down the bandits under Villa, by saying that the advent of the rainy season in that section of the country enabled the outlaws to dodge the water holes and well-guarded by the federal troops, and to make short cuts by routes which would have been impossible three or even two weeks ago.

POISON TAKEN IN KING STREET CAR

Mrs. M. W. Howell Seeks Death For Third Time Within Few Months

Having failed in her attempts to kill herself under a tree in Thomas Square and at her home in School street, Mrs. M. W. Howell, wife of a petty officer on the U. S. S. Alert, hunted death on a King street car last night, and early this morning Dr. R. G. Ayer, of the emergency hospital did not know whether he was going to be able to save her life.

It was a busy evening for the staff of the emergency hospital, for Mrs. Howell was the second of two attempts at self destruction between half-past ten o'clock and midnight.

The first came shortly after ten, when an alarm sent the ambulance racing down King street to Dowsett lane, where Eddie Miller, a part-Hawaiian boy had drained a bottle of rat poison mixture.

The surgeon was in time, however, and rushed him to the emergency hospital. There Miller was pumped out, and after an hour's strenuous work was declared to be on the road to recovery, and was taken to The Queen's Hospital for further treatment and care.

On the way back to the station the ambulance passed a car of the King street line at Nuuanu and King street. It was stopped and a frantic conductor hailed the driver of the ambulance as the machine passed the trolley.

Mrs. Howell was lifted out, unconscious, and taken to the emergency hospital, where Dr. Ayer and his assistants worked over her.

The doctor believed that the woman had taken a virulent poison.

PARKER MAY ACCEPT PROHIBITION FAVOR

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
ST. PAUL, Minnesota, July 18.—John M. Parker, vice-presidential candidate on the Progressive ticket, has been asked to accept the nomination of the Prohibition party for the same office.

GERMAN STEAMER SUNK OFF COAST OF RUSSIA

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
LONDON, July 17.—A Reuter's despatch from Stockholm says that the German steamer Ryrja has been submerged in the Baltic off the Russian coast, but without casualties.

LINCOLN CABIN ACCEPTED

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
WASHINGTON, July 17.—President Wilson today signed a bill accepting on behalf of the government the cabin wherein Abraham Lincoln was born. He also signed the rural credits bill today.

UNCLE SAM NOW READY FOR CLASH ON BORDER

Has One Hundred and Fifty-five Thousand Regulars, Militia and Reserves Now On Duty Along the Mexican Boundary

GUARDSMEN HELD IN CAMP FOR BETTER EQUIPMENT

War Department Issues Orders Directing State Authorities To Wait Additional Material Before Sending Any More Men

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The United States is now "prepared" along the Mexican border, and the War Department has issued orders...

The forces along the border consist of 50,000 regulars, 100,000 national guardsmen, from all over the Union, and 5,000 reserves. War Department officials express satisfaction...

General Funston, in command of this biggest American army assembled under one command since the Civil War, reports generally efficient work...

Charges have been made that some of the units were supplied with poor food and an insufficient quantity of food. None of these charges are confirmed...

SHIFTS AMERICAN FORTUNE TO BRITISH SECURITIES

LONDON, July 17.—Urban H. Broughton, who amassed a fortune in the United States where he spent twenty-five years as a mining and railway engineer...

GOTHAM OFFICIALS THINK PARALYSIS CHECKED

NEW YORK, July 17.—The health authorities announced last night that they now believe that the epidemic of infantile paralysis has been checked...

NUNS FLEE MEXICO

NAN DEIGO, July 17.—The naval soldier James reached here last night with ten nuns from the Immaculate Heart convent in Mazatlan.

TEN TRAWLERS SUNK

LONDON, July 17.—Ten British trawler patrols and merchantmen have been sunk in the last three days by submarines...

REAR-ADMIRAL ELDRIDGE DIES AT NORFOLK HOME

NORFOLK, July 17.—Charles Henry Eldridge, rear admiral, United States navy, retired, died at his home on Colonial avenue last night.

DR. SUN YET SEN RECEIVES PARDON

President Li Yuan Hung Issues Edict Announcing Government's Change of Policy

TOKIO, July 17.—A presidential mandate pardoning Dr. Sun Yet Sen, Gen. Wong Hing and many other Chinese leaders in the revolutionary movements...

The step taken by President Li in pardoning the revolutionary leaders will help materially to bring about the much longed-for harmony between the new administration and the revolutionary ranks...

The news that Dr. Sun Yet Sen and General Wong Hing, with many other revolutionary leaders, were pardoned by President Li Yuan-Hung will be welcomed here...

The chief trouble that the late Yuan Shih-kai had was the lack of harmony between the South and the North. Had harmony prevailed in China Yuan Shih-kai might have succeeded in uniting China to his will...

WYOMING WINS FLEET'S ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIP

NEWPORT, July 17.—The all round athletic championship for the Atlantic Fleet was awarded to the Battleship Wyoming yesterday.

ANY OTHER PORT NOT SO GOOD, SAYS LAW

LONDON, July 17.—Hereafter the term "port" without any other qualification, can be applied legally in this country only to a particular brand of wine certified by the Portuguese government...

GREAT BRITAIN IS BUSY DESPITE BIG STRUGGLE

LONDON, July 17.—Employment throughout the United Kingdom continues at a very high level in all industries directly affected by the war...

PROVOST GUARD SHOT BY INTOXICATED MAN

Pvt. L. Davis, Company H, second infantry, was shot in the foot at about half past nine last night, at the Tebu Railway station...

CAN YOU AFFORD THE RISK?

Were you ever seized with a severe attack of cramp colic or diarrhoea without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house?

WANDERBILT HOME RUINED Five Die In Baltimore Floods

ASHEVILLE, North Carolina, July 17.—Five lives were lost in floods caused by rapid rising and overflowing of the French Broad river...

The Vanderbilt home at Baltimore, near here, has been completely flooded and partially wrecked, and the occupants only escaped in rafts...

JAPAN'S TRADE WITH CHINA EXPANDING

TOKIO, July 17.—The death of Yuan Shih Kai at first caused some uneasiness in trade circles since it was feared that the political conditions in that country would become all the more disturbed...

The anxiety has now gradually been dispelled. This has resulted in a remarkable activity in the trade with China in the last few days...

EDINGS DOES NOT SEEK STUART'S JOB

Judge W. S. Edings of Maui does not have a high opinion of Honolulu as a health resort. He does not want to succeed T. B. Stuart as judge in the first circuit court...

SCOUTS IDEA HE IS CANDIDATE FOR JUDICIAL VACANCY IN LOCAL CIRCUIT COURT

Following up the report in circulation in Honolulu that the Maui jurist might be a candidate to take Judge Stuart's place on the local bench...

PUUNENE MILL COMPLETES SUGAR GRINDING SEASON

Word comes from Maui that the Puunene mill of the H. C. & S. Company has finished its season, making a total production for that plantation of 50,000 tons...

ELECTRICITY POWER THIS DREADED NIGHT

New Mexico May Be First Battleship Equipped With Electrical Propulsion

Preparedness and progressiveness seem to be the expressions of the day, and right in that line Uncle Sam is doing at least one thing in his navy that amply expresses both sentiments...

The keel for this new giant of the sea was laid in the Brooklyn (N. Y.) navy yard, where it is being built, on October 14, 1915...

BARON HAYASHI'S APPOINTMENT PROVES AGREEABLE TO PEKING GOVERNMENT

TOKIO, July 17.—E. Hioki, the Japanese minister at Peking, who is to be relieved by Baron G. Hayashi, left Tientsin Saturday enroute to Japan according to official despatches received at the foreign office...

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STRUGGLE AT EAST AND WEST FRONTS SWINGS TO AND FRO

Dense Fog South of Somme Aids Teuton Forces To Batter Way To Trenches of Frenchs At Biache But Gallic Troops Drive Them Out

LONDON, July 17.—While the official reports indicated last night that both sides are getting ready for another tremendous struggle north and south of the River Somme, they also told of heavy fighting in that sector of the western lines.

Nor was the eastern front quiet. In the district where Russian and Teuton are struggling for the possession of the key city of Kovel the battle has grown even more desperate, but so far there has been but little change in the situation there.

BRITISH ASSAULTS REPULSED

Despatches from Sir Douglas Haig's headquarters received here last night indicated that so far as the British section of the Somme front was concerned there was comparatively little fighting.

Berlin however tells of heavy British assaults that were driven back, with terrific loss, when the Colonial and Territorial troops under Sir Frederick Wilson charged against the Teutonic trenches.

THICK FOG AIDS TEUTONS

Nor were the Germans quiet all along the Somme line. Paris reports that the Teutons, taking advantage of a thick fog that wrapped the trenches in an opaque cloud, launched a series of attacks against the positions held by the French east of Biaches.

North of Chilly the Germans also attacked in great masses and succeeded in entering the first line French trenches, adds the Paris report, but here also, after some heavy fighting, they were driven back, unable to hold what they had gained.

NO NEWS FROM CARPATHIANS

Mystery veils the movements of the armies in the Carpathian district, where the Russians have been attempting to flank General von Bothmer, ever since they captured Delytin, and broke through the Austrian defensive and reached the foot hills of the mountains that have guarded Hungary for two years.

Neither Vienna nor Petrograd says anything of the struggle that is believed to be going on in that theater of operations, but military experts persist in believing that out of this sector will come the decisive blow of the present campaign.

RUSSIANS TAKE BAIBURT

But in Asia Minor the Muscovite attacks against the German led Turks are threatening once more, the integrity of the whole Ottoman army, and with the army the empire of the Sultan.

Constantinople reported that Turkish submarines in the Black Sea have succeeded in torpedoing three Russian transports and driving a fourth ashore. This is said to have taken place on the eastern section of the sea.

SPANISH STRIKERS WILL ARBITRATE DIFFERENCES

MADRID, July 17.—The striking railroad workers have agreed to submit their difficulties and differences to arbitration of the national railroad committee.

CONGRESSMAN STEPHENS CONFERS WITH JOHNSON

LOS ANGELES, July 17.—Congressman Stephens who has been visiting here, held a long conference with Governor Johnson, also in town, last night, but would not disclose the nature of the conference.

ALEXANDER HOUSE ELECTS NEW OFFICERS

The newly formed Alexander House Settlement Association of Maui held a meeting at the Baldwin National Bank last week, accepting the new charter and by-laws and electing officers.

NEWSBOY IS BADLY HURT IN COLLISION

Jacob Dawson a newsboy was severely injured when his truck collided with a bicycle which he was riding at the corner of King and Iliha streets.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

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

THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

RODERICK O. MATHESON, EDITOR

TUESDAY MORNING
JULY 18, 1916

THE ADVERTISER'S SEMI-WEEKLY

And the End Is Not Yet

PRODIGAL extravagance and "pork" have put this administration in a position where the government absolutely has to have more money. Representative Fitzgerald of New York, chairman of the committee on appropriations, stated on June 28 that congress had appropriated, to that date, the enormous total of \$1,499,330,479. This total does not include appropriations for the next fiscal year of \$188,200,000 for the navy, \$14,300,000 for fortifications and \$2,724,950 for rivers and harbors. Adding these to the sums already voted makes the huge total exceed \$1,704,645,000.

How to bleed the American people for more money is getting to be a pretty serious problem back in Washington. The Democrats have elevated the cost of government seventy per cent in three and a half years and it does not require that a man be a mathematician to figure where we would be if the administration is continued in power another four years. At \$17 per capita it costs the bread-winner of a family of five, (the American average) \$85 a year to support the federal government, or his entire wages for thirty-four calendar days out of every twelve months that he is employed. This calculation is based on the average of \$925 earned by American bread winners.

This explains why the administration, having spent more money than there was in the national treasury, is now trying to fish three hundred millions of dollars from the pockets of those who have earned it, from the widows and orphans, from merchants, brokers and business men generally, even taxing the amusements of the people, and still brazenly and arrogantly flaunting that the industries of America should not in justice be protected against their competitors in foreign lands.

"If these taxes do not yield the revenues we require, we will issue bonds, pledging the credit of unborn generations to pay the price of our folly," is the attitude of the Democratic party.

Industrial Preparedness

THE naval consulting board reports most gratifying results in its efforts to secure an industrial inventory of the country's manufacturing and producing resources. Thirty thousand members of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and the American Chemical Society have given their services and assistance to this work.

Howard E. Coffin, chairman of the committee, reported this day a month ago that almost without exception the business men of America have responded "with the most intelligent patriotism and the deepest interest in this close-knit movement for a thorough-going industrial preparedness."

"A few manufacturers have doubted the ability of their plants to help the government in war time. They have almost invariably changed their views," he said, "when shown how little doubt there is that on the outbreak of war practically all concerns not engaged in lines of work not essential to the national needs would be stripped of their labor, either for the army or for manning other industrial plants vital for the supply of such needs. In the event of hostilities probably eighty per cent of the industries of America would have to be concentrated on the production of the myriads of elements of twentieth century warfare."

The naval commission recommends that small "educational orders" be given every year to every factory in the United States. The idea is that every manufacturer should know how to produce at least one article of munitions or war supplies, so that should war come there will be the least possible time lost in getting the country on a war basis.

The skilled, swift and abundant production of munitions is as necessary a part of preparation for war as the drilling of soldiers. Soldiers can be drilled in six months but skilled mechanics cannot be created short of six years in some of the engineering trades. The business organizations who are back of this movement are demanding that congress should pass laws making this educational work mandatory as well as systematic.

"The great war has taught the astonishing adaptability of national industries when properly inventoried and organized," the report says. "It has been learned, for instance, that a dye factory can be transformed within one week into a plant for the production of high explosives. The committee of industrial preparedness, enlisting as it has the best scientific and commercial brains in the country, thoroughly understands all this and is guiding its labors thereby."

The results so far achieved would seem strongly to confirm Chairman Coffin's initial statement that "in the twentieth century, nations are defended not alone by fighting men but by fighting industries," and that the life of a government in time of war rests more fully with the resources of properly organized industry as the foundation rock of a true national defense than with the marshalling of troops.

President Wilson has with the consent of congress granted permission to J. Ricardo de Borja, a citizen of Ecuador, to take the regular course in military instruction at West Point. The Ecuador government is to bear the expense of his tuition.

British Strike Threatens

SIX HUNDRED delegates representing three million unionized workmen held a Trades Union Congress in London June 30, and passed resolutions asking the government to establish a food and fuel dictatorship. The resolution expresses the view that price regulation could be enforced only by a department of the government with power to seize and distribute food and fuel, fix freight rates, requisition home grown crops and establish standard prices for fuel.

"The movers of the resolution said prices had increased fifty-nine per cent, owing largely to the increase in freight rates and the greater cost of coal. The Congress also adopted an alternative resolution in favor of government ownership of all merchant shipping. Another resolution declares that if the government offers opposition to the proposals of the Congress, that immediate steps will be taken "to press for such advances in wages as are necessary to maintain a proper standard of living." Another resolution asked an increase of fifty per cent in old-age pensions during the period of high prices.

Comment on the savage spirit shown by organized labor who seize upon this period of national stress to enforce their ideas of preferential advantage, is hardly necessary. The attitude taken is that shown by the labor unions in the United States when they seek to compel employers to grant them privileges which are not their right.

The none too thinly veiled threat to strike if their demands for cheaper food are not immediately granted will create for them no sympathy anywhere in the world, for it lacks the spirit of fair play that has ruled among Britons the world over. Organized labor is continuing its deliberate undertaking to dominate industry, and has chosen this time in England, while the nation is fighting the greatest war in its history, to compel the granting of unfair advantages.

War Is Enervating

THE way in which Great Britain has financed her own needs during the last two years has aroused the admiration of American bankers. Not only has she carried her own obligations but has very largely financed her allies. "No achievement like it has ever previously been witnessed in the world's history," says The Chronicle, "and in all probability the performance will never be equalled."

Nevertheless there is grave doubt whether the strain can be withstood after the war ends, for signs have commenced to show that the nation is growing weaker. It will require a long period of wealth building and recuperation after the war before England again assumes her former position of financial supremacy among the nations.

The financial prowess of having financed a great war without handing down to posterity a staggering load of national debt will ever belong to Great Britain, but so long as the war remains in progress a weakening process continues constantly under way. This is the first time in history that a great nation has paid the cost while the struggle was in progress. Now that England has called in many of her foreign investments it doubles the strain and tends to shorten the war.

On this point The Chronicle says: "As to one thing, however, there should be no misapprehension. In disposing of her foreign investments and replacing them with domestic investments, or more specifically with new government obligations, Great Britain is obviously getting financially poorer. For decades the whole world has been paying annual tribute to her and it is this that has given her such a wonderful hold on the world's foreign trade and such a command of huge capital funds which could be put, and were put, to reproductive use in foreign fields."

All this is now being changed. Obviously, too, the longer the war lasts the more completely will be the change. As British foreign investments are reduced, so also will the income from the same diminish. And the depletion process is going on at such a rapid rate that if the war is prolonged Great Britain's outside income may practically disappear. When that time comes Great Britain will have only her home income to draw upon, and this will be at a time when domestic taxes and domestic burdens will be on a larger scale than ever before by reason of the prodigious increase in the national debt.

The point here made is useful as an illustration going to show that war is an enervating and exhausting process. When a country is perforce living within itself and upon itself, as is Germany at the present time, the havoc done is in large measure concealed and the destruction of wealth involved hidden from view. The manufacture of munitions and other incidentals of war creates a stimulus in certain lines of industrial activity which gives a false idea of prosperity the activity being temporary and fictitious. But where a country is called upon to sacrifice its foreign investments of huge magnitude, as is the case with Great Britain, palpable evidence is afforded of the real destruction wrought by war.

The First National Bank of Boston reported June 18 on New England business conditions as follows:

Not only is the volume of transactions in nearly every line of activity of vast proportions, but profits are highly satisfactory. As of interest along this line is the splendid record of the Fall River cotton mills for the second quarter of 1916. Practically without exception, the mills at that point are running full time, and in the case of cloth mills overtime is the rule.

Increases in dividends are very noticeable, the average return for the quarter being 1.35 per cent, as against 0.87 per cent a year ago. While the Southern textile mills are in a fortunate position as regards labor, it is probably underrating the case to say that ten per cent of New England's textile spindles are idle on account of a shortage of labor. This acute labor situation applies as well to other leading New England industries, and is significant in considering the improbability of further increases in production.

PERSONALS

(From Saturday Advertiser)
Deputy District Attorney Kemp is still confined to his home on account of illness.

L. L. LaPiere yesterday received numerous congratulations upon his sixty-ninth birthday anniversary. Theodore Thiele, manager of the Territorial Hotel Company, who has been in Hilo several days, is expected to return this morning.

F. G. Mowers, a business man of Seattle, passed through Honolulu yesterday in the Shinyo Maru, en route to India on a business trip.

Miss Leslie Bown, who has been visiting relatives in Kona for the past month, was an incoming passenger in the Mauna Loa yesterday.

Mrs. C. S. Holloway and her son, Francis L. Brown, who has entirely recovered from recent illness, are returning to Honolulu in the Matsonia, arriving next Tuesday.

K. Imishiki, well known here as former manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank and founder of the Japanese Rice Mill Company, passed through yesterday as a passenger in the Shinyo Maru, returning to Japan.

Col. James H. McKee, department adjutant of the Hawaiian Department, who was operated upon last Tuesday at the department hospital, is doing very nicely and should be able to leave the hospital in a couple of weeks.

George A. Butz, formerly associate manager of the Pleasanton Hotel, paid brief calls on many of his friends in the city yesterday during the visit of the Shinyo Maru. Butz is on his way from the Coast to Manila, where he is to assume charge of a large hotel.

Howard D. Bowen, who for several years has had charge of the local affairs of Frank K. Howard, the Buffalo mill financier, will leave by the steamer Mauna Kea, Tuesday, proceeding to New York to meet Howard. He expects to go later to Jamaica, possibly returning to Honolulu in February.

City Attorney Arthur M. Brown, who is about to leave for Canada on leave of absence, may have to undergo another operation on the Coast. Mr. Brown has by no means recovered from the illness which necessitated an appendicitis operation in Puunene hospital several weeks ago and unless he improves rapidly will consult a specialist in British Columbia.

Dr. E. S. Goodhue of Honolulu, was an arrival by the Mauna Loa yesterday morning from the Kona side of Hawaii, having come to Honolulu as a delegate to the Republican convention. Doctor Goodhue is the author of several books of poems, and a constant contributor to the press. He is an ardent Progressive, but has come into the Republican fold with Roosevelt and the other leaders.

With the issue this week of Part I of the "Foranader Collection of Folklore" in the Bishop Museum Memoirs, T. G. Thurston takes a vacation from his museum work and is planning a two weeks' visit to Maui for a personal inspection of the haunts of that island, of which several of the important ones are said to be still standing in fair condition for their age. (Mr. Thurston hopes this will complete his research in this line, which he began in Honolulu.)

Rev. and Mrs. A. A. Ebersole will leave in the Matsonia, Thursday, for a month's vacation in Hawaii. Arrangements have been made for Reverend Mr. Ebersole to preach at the First Foreign Church of Hilo for two Sundays.

Ed Estes, a prominent druggist of Portland, Oregon, was a passenger for Honolulu in the last Niagara. He will visit his sister, Mrs. Harry L. Shaw of Luualilo Terrace. Mr. Estes has been in poor health for some time and seeks Honolulu climate for recuperation.

R. B. Kidd, for many years a newspaper man in Honolulu, has gone to the front as a war correspondent for the Hearst papers along the Mexican border. Kidd was here as a member of the staff of the Hawaiian Star and, since leaving here has been with the New York Evening Journal.

Miss A. K. Brewer and Miss L. Anderson have returned from a visit to Maui.

James M. Pratt, who is planning a trip to Canada, will leave Honolulu in the Makura July 21.

Mrs. R. P. Walbridge is planning a trip to Canada, intending to leave here July 21 in the Makura.

A. Young, who left in the Wilhelmina for a business trip to the Coast, will not return until August 8.

Miss Evelyn MacDougal visited the Y. W. C. A. summer camp near Pearl City, Sunday afternoon, and reports everything going splendidly.

Brig-Gen. Samuel I. Johnson, commanding the Hawaii militia, will return from Hawaii, where he has been inspecting the guard commands, this morning.

Lieut. Horsey Evans, son and personal aide to Brig-Gen. R. E. Evans, commander of the Hawaiian Department, is acting department adjutant during the illness of Lieut.-Col. J. H. McKee, who has been operated upon at the Fort Shafter Hospital.

James M. Scott arrived from Farmington yesterday, glad to get back to land where there is something to eat besides fish and boiled rice. Mr. Scott represents the Honolulu Iron Works in that part of the world and has picked up some nice orders for sugar machinery to be supplied by his company.

The death of Mrs. Forbes' father in Seattle and the illness of his own mother in Boston may have forced Superintendent of Public Works Forbes, now in the mainland for a vacation, to change his itinerary. Mr. Forbes has written to Acting Superintendent of Public Works Woodward, announcing that he had a "miserable trip over."

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

King's Daughters Home Receives Generous Donation

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Dillingham Give New Institution \$5000 Which Lifts Property Debt

Due to the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Dillingham, the King's Daughters has been able to clear its new building in Kaimuki, and the grounds upon which it stands, of debt. The bounty bestowed upon the organization came on the first day of the current month in the form of a check for \$5000 from Mr. and Mrs. Dillingham, and while the benefaction has given the society a splendid lift by raising the remaining debt from its new home, and the site of the institution, there is still need for more money with which to increase the endowment fund of the organization.

The Dillingham donation has also enabled the society to clear a portion of its grounds but there is still a considerable amount of road work to be done, but this will be undertaken at some future date.

In making public Mr. and Mrs. Dillingham's gift yesterday, Mrs. W. L. Hopper, leader of the King's Daughters, said that the society appreciates beyond measure the splendid contribution. Mr. Dillingham's letter transmitting the check to her for the benefit of the Home, is as follows:

"Dear Madam—It gives me pleasure to send with Mrs. Dillingham's present to you for your acceptance in further development of the King's Daughters' Home, my check No. 216, dated July 1, 1916, in favor of your self as President of the King's Daughters' Home for \$5000.

"Hoping the proceeds will help, with your former collections to insure the completion of the comfortable Home you have erected for one of the most worthy objects known, and the room and bed which you proposed, for which Mrs. Dillingham will give you the memorandum she wishes to have inscribed on the door plate."

AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT INSURANCE IS MENAGED

Unless the supervisors do something to improve the condition of Kalakaua avenue to make it passable for automobiles on either side of the thoroughfare, or take some measure to fix definitely the liability of auto drivers on account of collisions happening in the avenue, the insurance companies will not be two things, according to A. G. Brown, head of the insurance department of the vonHamm-Young Company.

They will either raise the rate of auto accident insurance in Honolulu or they will refuse to write any more of it. "Kalakaua avenue is averaging about one collision a day on account of the condition of the road," said Mr. Brown yesterday. "The make side of the road from the point where the cars turn on it is not used by automobiles going toward Diamond Head, and it cannot safely be used. This half of the road is in as wretched condition as it is possible for a road to be."

"Now an automobile going toward Diamond Head, and the rule of the road is kept to the right, it must travel on the left, on the same track that the opposite-moving vehicles take. The result is collisions. Collisions almost daily."

"Insurance companies have paid loss after loss on this account. The man on the wrong side of the road claims he has a right to be there—that there is no other place for him to be. The man on the right side of the road says the other has no place there. There you are. In the end the insurance companies have to make good the loss."

"This can't keep on forever. It seems to me it has about reached its breaking point now, and unless the supervisors get busy and fix this road the auto accident rates will have to be materially increased, or the form of insurance policy abandoned."

It is the attitude of the court that may be partly explained by the fact that the judge has been a practitioner for so many years that he has so gotten into the rut of being an advocate he can not overcome the habit, and unconsciously takes a hand in the fray. Whatever the explanation, harm is done to the defendant, and the attitude of the court in this regard is execrable."

And again: "The trial was a farce and a mockery."

Peterson was charged with offending against the usury law. He was arrested on a warrant sworn to by Mr. Cardea before Judge Ashford, was convicted and given a prison sentence. The appeal is based largely on the alleged unfair rulings of the court and its prejudgment of the case.

Louis Andrews appeared yesterday for Mr. Peterson and cited the famous Beaker case of New York, where the right of an attorney to criticize the conduct of a judge in a trial of a case is discussed.

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"The court would pay no attention to it anyway," he added.

Mr. Andrews' appearance yesterday was special. He was not involved in the case during the trial.

INFANTRYMAN CONFESSES TO STABBING A COMRADE

Inspired from his own testimony, by the "little man from Egypt," Pvt. James Thomas, Twenty-sixth Infantry, confessed to stabbing a fellow soldier in a drunken melee in Wahiawa, before a court-martial, yesterday, when he said that a mysterious third party was instrumental for the deed. He was sentenced to be dishonorably discharged from the army, and to serve one year at hard labor.

CRAMP COOLJO.

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

JUDGE STUART WILL LIVE IN CALIFORNIA

Commission of Judge Dickey of Garden Island Expired On July 12

Judge Stuart will make his home in California and if he returns here at all it will be for only a few days. This was learned authoritatively yesterday. His sixty-day leave of absence will be up by the last of this month, and on August 1 his resignation will be placed with Attorney-General Gregory.

The fact that Judge Stuart will live in California does not mean that he has abandoned his fight against Governor Pinkham, maintain his friends here who are in touch with him in Washington. They say also that they largely discredit the reports of the chief's fiery secretary letter which was left at the White House for the president.

"Though we know he felt deeply over what he thought was a mistake on the part of the administration in making certain appointments, we doubt very much if he went so far as to write the things attributed to him," said a friend of the judge yesterday. "None of us here (meaning along Punahoa street) has seen a copy of the letter."

Judge Dickey of Kauai is now a hold-over. His commission expired July 12. There is no more well-settled opinion as to who will take his place than there is who will take Judge Stuart's. It is up in the air. A report is current that C. C. Biting is making a hard fight for one judgeship or another. Judge Edings of Maui has declared he has no intention or desire to come here and fill Judge Stuart's place, and this silence the report that he was to be transferred. William Pittman's name was used for a time as a possible candidate, but he says flatly that he is not after the position and does not want it.

Deputy Attorney-General Heen may get one place or the other and Leslie P. Scott is mentioned as a candidate. There are a few Democrats among the lawyers in the city, and as a circuit judge has to be a resident of the Territory, thus eliminating "Carpet-baggers," the list of candidates is small.

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ATTORNEYS MAY CRITICIZE JUDGE

An attorney has a right to criticize a judge in a brief on appeal when he believes the judge has not fairly or properly presided over the case, but he has no right to go into extraneous matters which in no way relate to the case under review.

The supreme court in its verbal decision laid down this rule yesterday when it denied the motion of the city attorney to strike the bill of exceptions in the W. L. Peterson case from the files, but ordered certain deletions to be made in the brief which was filed in the upper court on behalf of Peterson.

About 300 words were ordered to be stricken from the fifty-six page brief on the ground that they were not material or pertinent, and these are a few of the samples: "Though no fairness could be expected from the gentleman prosecuting the case, fairness was at least expected from the court."

And again: "It is the attenuated spirit that delights in the gibbet and the stake"—a probable reference to Judge Ashford or Deputy Garden of the City and County Attorney's office.

"Perhaps the attitude of the court may be partly explained by the fact that the judge has been a practitioner for so many years that he has so gotten into the rut of being an advocate he can not overcome the habit, and unconsciously takes a hand in the fray. Whatever the explanation, harm is done to the defendant, and the attitude of the court in this regard is execrable."

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Many Sidewalks Are Littered With Shop Wares

Oriental Little Merchants Permitted By Police To Break Law Prohibiting Nuisance

Should a pilgrim venture down north King street on a thoroughly dark night, and be foolish enough to walk along the sidewalk, he probably would not return a whole man, unless he chanced to be moving under a particularly lucky star.

In all likelihood he would return on crutches, or not return at all. His body might be found in the morning on the sidewalk, half over a bale of hay which had wrought his ruin. Still it need not be a bale of hay; it could as easily be a truck of water-melon, a bag of barley, or a stack of drygoods boxes.

Many Things To Fall Over

On going down King street on the sidewalk—one has a splendid variety of things to fall over. If one does not prefer hay, he can wait until he gets to a pile of huge clothes baskets which stand out on the pavement in front of some progressive Oriental shop. The very best things to fall over in the world are on the sidewalks, in strict provincial style, namely indifferent to the police and the following section of the revised laws of Hawaii:

"Any person may leave any goods, wares or merchandise, which he shall be about receiving or delivering, for a period of time not exceeding three hours, upon the sidewalk in front of his building, such goods, wares or merchandise not to cover more than two-thirds of the width of the sidewalk, and not to be piled up to a greater height than four feet."

Law Passed In 1886

The law was passed in 1886. But the sheriff has overruled it. At least there is nothing to indicate he has tried to enforce it. So far as the Oriental merchants along north King street are concerned, there might just as well be no law, or no sheriff. They have not been troubled by either.

It is not north King street alone that has encroached on the sidewalk, though perhaps it is the worst offender. Such encroachments are almost anywhere an Oriental store is found. On King near Punchbowl the offenses are gross.

From time to time The Advertiser has received letters calling attention to these nuisances. This is a sample of one, which was received yesterday:

"Some time ago I saw an article in your paper speaking of the amount of boxes and other things blocking up the sidewalk in front of Ah Leong's store on King street. I wish a reporter would take a stroll along King between Alapai and Punchbowl and see the amount of rubbish in front of the second hand stores. One old wooden bedstead has been there over a year. Stoves, boxes, tinpans and a dozen other things are kept there constantly. Bedstead Still There

The bedstead was still there yesterday! A very dusty comfortable place for germs. A reporter for The Advertiser, acting on the suggestion of the writer, walked past the second-hand store yesterday. He hopes he will not have to walk past it again. It gives one a very unpleasant, acid-sulphur-bath feeling. A prudent person does not breathe as he passes the place. Germs in the air, germs on the bedstead, little germs, big germs, trick germs, tame germs and wild germs.

For years the law which gives pedestrians the right to the free use of sidewalks has been ignored by the police where it interferes with the Oriental displaying or storing his wares.

Why This Discrimination?

At the same time the police are very scrupulous in seeing that street religious meetings do not lead to a crowded sidewalk. Very frequently such meetings have been virtually broken up for this reason.

Why this discrimination?

It appears to an observer that the answer is found in the vacuum chambers of the policemen's heads, and the indifference of the sheriff to everything outside of politics and luau. Sheriff Rose doesn't care what the policemen do or don't do so long as it doesn't interfere with his politics, and the policemen have no more idea what they are paid for than a cuckoo clock has why it cuckooes.

HARBOR BOARD ORDERS DREDGING AT KAHULUI

Railroad Company Will Do Work On Maui Improvement

The Kahului Railroad company, sole bidder for the work of dredging Kahului Harbor, Maui, was awarded the contract by the harbor board at a meeting held yesterday afternoon. The railroad company bid thirty cents a cubic yard for the work.

Some opposition developed to the scheme for dredging the harbor, when acting Chairman C. J. McCarthy objected to the idea on the ground that, as the wharf at Kahului is owned by the railroad company, that concern should be called upon to pay the cost of improving the harbor. John Waterhouse of Alexander & Baldwin appeared in behalf of the railroad company and argued that the wharf had never paid a profit, owing to the low rates imposed by the Territory.

The board, after some argument, voted to award the contract to the railroad, Mr. McCarthy voting against the plan.

It was definitely decided to purchase railroad tracks for the Waieae wharf on Kauai, and the board also disposed of a number of bills and much routine business.

MAUNA KEA SHOWS SIGNS OF ANCIENT GLACIAL SCOURING

Professor Bryan Returns To Hilo With Story of Discovery At Summit

Details of the discovery of traces of ancient glacial action on Mauna Kea by Prof. William A. Bryan of the College of Hawaii have been received here by mail from Hilo, supplementing radio reports.

Professor Bryan was accompanied by Lieut. George B. Meyer, U. S. A., of Kaneohe, who returned to Honolulu on Saturday morning. The professor and Mr. Meyer remained on Hawaii for about two weeks making collections of marine shells.

Having started from Kakaia plantation on the Hamakua coast, July 7, with a Hawaiian guide and four horses, the Bryan party reached Waiuku lake near the 13,425-foot summit of Mauna Kea, at six o'clock that evening, an-made camp there.

At this tremendous height on Mauna Kea it was very cold, and there was difficulty in breathing in the rarified atmosphere, so that the least exertion left the climbers almost exhausted.

When Professor Bryan reached Hilo last Monday he was sunburned and frostbitten, for where they camped and wandered for two days there are a this time, in July, great banks of snow five feet thick, as well as ice ridges and snow caves.

"I should estimate that altogether there are at least fifty square miles of land covered by glaciers there, leaving everywhere the characteristic marking left by mountain glaciers. I secured an abundance of geological specimens proving the glacial action there.

"So far as is known this is the first report of glaciation on the Island of Hawaii, or the territory, and probably in the Pacific. It appears that once there was a glacial ice-cap from which the glacier flowed, even as far down, or to the north, as the line of vegetation.

"There are a number of places where the bedrock is scoured in parallel lines for more than 100 feet. In some places the hard basaltic rocks, with which the glacier was shod, have been left in place mounted on the scoured bed of an ancient ice-stream when the glacier disappeared, showing the instruments used by the glacier in gouging out these characteristic grooves and scratches left by all moving glaciers.

"When did this happen? Well, the geological and topographic evidence indicates that the period of glaciation antedates the eruption of the majority of the larger cinder cones that form the summit of Mauna Kea, for in places these cinder cones cover the bed of the ancient glacier.

"This geological proof is an evidence of the great antiquity of this mountain and also presupposes a difference in the climate then and now, although now, in July, the ice and snow up there is thick and in January, 1909, the snow came down to the 6,000-foot elevation."

"One of World's Highest Peaks." Professor Bryan and his companion not only brought down many geological specimens of great value, but obtained a splendid collection of photographs. Professor Bryan describes the sight from the top of Mauna Kea as one of the most wonderful in the world.

Standing on the summit of this high mountain in the Pacific Ocean the whole world seems to lie at one's feet. The ocean appears to be a solid plain of dark turquoise, while distant Haleakala on Maui stands out with a distinctness which is striking. Directly below extends the miles of miles of the bright green sugar cane, and all round are other mountains, those only 5,000 feet or a little more in height, looking almost like flat hills.

But to the south looms majestic Mauna Loa, the sister mountain to Mauna Kea, and only a few feet lower, where is still an active crater, Mokuoweia, that occasionally bursts forth. Then past the buttresses of Mauna Loa is seen the low-lying Kilauea, the ever-active volcano, and above the fiery pit of Halemauana the fumes and smoke can be distinctly seen.

While crossing a snow and ice field near the crest of Mauna Kea the horse on which Lieutenant Meyer was riding fell and began sliding down hill. It was a narrow escape for him, but his only hurt was when the horse threw back his head and struck the officer in the face, bruising him somewhat.

Professor Bryan says he is convinced that this northern part of the Island of Hawaii, especially in Kohala, is an ancient part of the group as Kauai. He is delighted with his trip and his discoveries. The party went up the northeast flank of the mountain and descended by the northern side over what is known as the Nau trail.

CUBANS NEGLECTING MEMORIAL OF MAINE

Havana Papers Urging Speedy Action On Construction of Long Planned Monument

(By The Associated Press.) HAVANA, July 17.—Attention is again being called to the long-continued neglect of the Cuban government in respect of the Memorial of the Memorial of the Maine.

Many months ago the two ten-inch guns, the turret plates, the anchor chain and a quantity of shells from the battleship were removed from the rubbish dock where they had lain for four years and were piled in a heap in a rough vacant space on the outskirts of the city proper. It was announced that the memorial, of which these shells were to form a part, was to be erected on that site. Later the Secretary of Public Works decided that the site was unsuitable but no other one appears to have been selected or to be contemplated.

Havana papers suggest editorially that, as Cuba appears to be indifferent to the raising of the Memorial, the best disposition that can be made of the relics is to carry them out to sea and reverently bury them in the waters of the Gulf at the spot where the Maine ended her "Last Voyage."

BRITISH MUST PAY OWN PASSAGE HOME

Britain Not Offering Assistance To Would-Be Soldiers

Though Great Britain now is under a compulsory military service law, she is not at present seeking to enforce the enlistment of her qualified subjects who are not in England. Consequently she is not yet offering assistance to any who desire to return home and join the colors. Such is the gist of an official statement issued Saturday by E. L. S. Gordon, British consul at Honolulu.

"As there is some uncertainty as to the effect on British subjects abroad of the military service act of 1910 originating in force compulsory service in the United Kingdom, will you kindly give publicity to the following: "By the terms of the military service act now in force in Great Britain, all British subjects between the ages of eighteen and forty years, who were ordinarily resident in Great Britain on the 15 August, 1915, are liable to military service. The war office does not, however, at present intend to enforce the provisions of the act in respect of those British subjects now abroad so far as they may be liable to service. Any British subject returning to Great Britain must therefore do so at his own risk and expense, and cannot be granted financial or other assistance by British officials for the purpose of enabling him to return."

"I should estimate that altogether there are at least fifty square miles of land covered by glaciers there, leaving everywhere the characteristic marking left by mountain glaciers. I secured an abundance of geological specimens proving the glacial action there.

"So far as is known this is the first report of glaciation on the Island of Hawaii, or the territory, and probably in the Pacific. It appears that once there was a glacial ice-cap from which the glacier flowed, even as far down, or to the north, as the line of vegetation.

"There are a number of places where the bedrock is scoured in parallel lines for more than 100 feet. In some places the hard basaltic rocks, with which the glacier was shod, have been left in place mounted on the scoured bed of an ancient ice-stream when the glacier disappeared, showing the instruments used by the glacier in gouging out these characteristic grooves and scratches left by all moving glaciers.

"When did this happen? Well, the geological and topographic evidence indicates that the period of glaciation antedates the eruption of the majority of the larger cinder cones that form the summit of Mauna Kea, for in places these cinder cones cover the bed of the ancient glacier.

"This geological proof is an evidence of the great antiquity of this mountain and also presupposes a difference in the climate then and now, although now, in July, the ice and snow up there is thick and in January, 1909, the snow came down to the 6,000-foot elevation."

"One of World's Highest Peaks." Professor Bryan and his companion not only brought down many geological specimens of great value, but obtained a splendid collection of photographs. Professor Bryan describes the sight from the top of Mauna Kea as one of the most wonderful in the world.

Standing on the summit of this high mountain in the Pacific Ocean the whole world seems to lie at one's feet. The ocean appears to be a solid plain of dark turquoise, while distant Haleakala on Maui stands out with a distinctness which is striking. Directly below extends the miles of miles of the bright green sugar cane, and all round are other mountains, those only 5,000 feet or a little more in height, looking almost like flat hills.

But to the south looms majestic Mauna Loa, the sister mountain to Mauna Kea, and only a few feet lower, where is still an active crater, Mokuoweia, that occasionally bursts forth. Then past the buttresses of Mauna Loa is seen the low-lying Kilauea, the ever-active volcano, and above the fiery pit of Halemauana the fumes and smoke can be distinctly seen.

While crossing a snow and ice field near the crest of Mauna Kea the horse on which Lieutenant Meyer was riding fell and began sliding down hill. It was a narrow escape for him, but his only hurt was when the horse threw back his head and struck the officer in the face, bruising him somewhat.

Professor Bryan says he is convinced that this northern part of the Island of Hawaii, especially in Kohala, is an ancient part of the group as Kauai. He is delighted with his trip and his discoveries. The party went up the northeast flank of the mountain and descended by the northern side over what is known as the Nau trail.

Tokio Calls Dr. Scudder

By a unanimous vote, members of the Tokio Union Church decided recently to call as permanent pastor of the church, one of the foremost American clergymen, Dr. Doremas Scudder of this city according to advices from Japan.

The meeting at which this decision was reached was held in the Ginza Methodist Church of Tokio, and attended by a large number of the Christian workers. The recommendation of the committee on church organization and pastor that Dr. Scudder be called was presented by Dr. William Imbrie, chairman of the committee, and unanimously approved.

A report from the same committee, covering the work done in getting subscriptions for the church on the new grounds, was read by J. Morle Davis, secretary of the committee. This showed that while the amount raised is still about 500 yen short of the sum required, it is certain that the balance will shortly be forthcoming from sources not yet heard from.

Dr. Scudder, to whom a cablegram following the decision of the church was sent immediately after the meeting, has been a leading member of Honolulu for fourteen years, first as superintendent of the Hawaiian Mission Board, and since 1907 as pastor of Central Union Church, which has grown from a membership of 700 to 1,700 during his pastorate.

Dr. Scudder's career was practically begun as a Christian worker in Japan. Soon after finishing his education, which he received at Yale, Union Theological Seminary and Northwestern University, where he received an M. D., Dr. Scudder went out to Japan. He was ordained a minister of the Congregationalist Church at Kobe in 1885, and was stationed at Niigata from 1885 to 1889. He is a great admirer of Japan and the Japanese, and while in Honolulu has been keenly interested in mission work among the Japanese here.

In Tokio it is believed to be practically certain that he will accept the call to the Tokio pastorate. It is felt there that the congregation will be fortunate in securing as pastor Dr. Scudder's calibre, who, in addition to his other merits, is thoroughly acquainted with conditions in Japan.

For some years he has been in charge of a magazine, "The Friend," which aims to promote better understanding between Japan and the United States. Mrs. Scudder, who of course will accompany her husband to Japan if he accepts the call, is a woman of unusual gifts.

Mr. Davis, in presenting the financial report of the committee in charge, dwelt on the large share of the financial burden that is being assumed by laymen, principally business men of Tokio. About two-fifths of the amount pledged has come from laymen, forty of whom have contributed. Missionaries are responsible for the rest of the fund subscribed. The total pledged now is 1,513 yen, out of a necessary 4,000 yen, or \$2,000. The balance, the committee are sure will be forthcoming shortly. The contributions have ranged from 200 yen or \$100 a year down. There has been one 200 yen contribution, four of 100 yen, seventeen of 50 yen, one of 40, five of 30, thirty of 25, fifteen of 20, fifteen of 15 and forty pledges below 15 yen. There have been 130 contributors. Of the total, 1,580 yen has been given by laymen; the balance by missionaries.

Besides the 4,000 yen to be raised in Tokio, 2,000 yen or \$1,000, will be given by the interdenominational committee in pastoral supply in foreign countries. This committee has its headquarters in New York and Dr. Robert E. Speer, is the chairman.

The 6,000 yen or \$3,000 raised from these sources will be disbursed as follows: for pastor's salary, 3,000 yen; or \$1,500; church rent, 750 yen; manse rent, 900 yen; organ rent, 60 yen; organist, 50 yen; incidentals, 200 yen; and allowances for Dr. Scudder's transportation from Honolulu will bring the total up to 6,000 yen.

Dr. Scudder is expected to reach Japan, should he accept, in October or November, and at that time the Union Church, on the new basis, will be started. The Church will have regular Sunday morning and evening services, weekly prayer meeting, and all the features for work on a basis of broader organization than have hitherto. Dr. Scudder has been called for a period of three years. The recommendation of the committee, which was presented by Dr. Imbrie and approved by the trustees was as follows:

"Resolved, that the committee appointed to report on the question of securing a permanent pastor for the Tokio Union Church be authorized to extend a call to Dr. Doremas Scudder of Honolulu to assume the pastorate for three years, provided that the Interdenominational Committee of New York pledges a grant of 2,000 yen annually for three years and agrees to meet one-half of the traveling expenses."

The grant from the New York Committee is assured.

JAPANESE IS ACCUSED OF ILLICIT DISTILLING

Under arrest for illicit distilling of liquor, a Japanese named Otsui will be brought here from Kauai by the next steamer. He was arrested by Sheriff Rice on the authority of Marshal Smiddy. An officer from the marshal's office was going to Kauai to make this arrest, but on account of the premature announcement of the issuance of the warrant, Marshal Smiddy decided to wireless Sheriff Rice to make the arrest himself.

CAUSES AND CURE FOR DIARRHOEA

Overeating a change in the temperature, unripe fruit, and impure water are some of the causes of diarrhoea. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cures these bowel disturbances promptly. For sale by all dealers, Benson Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

HOMESTEADERS ON HAWAII ORGANIZE

Form Protective Association To Encourage All Small Farmers of Island Territory

The Homesteaders' Protective Association is the name of a new concern, the organization of which was perfected on the island of Hawaii July 9. It is intended, the promoters claim, to encourage commercial undertakings among the small farmers of the islands, to promote beneficial relations between them and the plantations and to assist members in finding market for their agricultural products.

The Association is organized with an initial capitalization of \$100,000, divided into a thousand shares having a par value of \$100 each. A hundred and seven shares have been subscribed by sixty-three members to date. Those favoring the concern assert its scope will be extended to all the islands of the group, all homesteaders being encouraged to join.

Among the objects it is designed to have are the following: To promote methods to assist homesteaders and agriculturalists whereby financial advancements may be made to them, either by the association or other agencies; to act as agents, representatives, factors and attorneys, in matters requiring contracts and understandings between homesteaders and agriculturalists and plantations, milling companies and agents; to enlighten them concerning economic conditions governing the sugar and other industries; to establish in Hawaii and other places marketing agencies and to erect warehouses at Hilo and elsewhere for storage of products.

M. A. Silva was chosen president of the Association; Benjamin da Rosa, vice-president; Ernest Vieira, secretary; M. de F. Spindola, treasurer.

SUBMARINE FLOTILLA WILL ABANDON ITS BASE

Magazine Island To Be Depot For Storage of Ammunition

The work of building temporary repair shops, for assisting the general overhauling of submarines, is being rushed to completion at the naval base at Magazine Island, Pearl Harbor. The structures will not be permanent. It is understood that in the proposed extension plans of the naval station, which have not been made public, it has been planned to abandon Magazine Island as a permanent submarine base, in which event the island will be utilized as a storehouse for ammunition.

With the arrival of the cruiser St. Louis further work on the new naval base will be begun. Docks for the quartering of submarines and torpedo boats will be laid out, and a set of buildings, which will be used for work shops and officers' and men's quarters, will be erected on the new site. No definite time has been set for the completion of the new plans, but according to Admiral Clifford J. Bouch it will be about two years before the work is completed.

General work of repairing the submarines of the flotilla will be completed next week, when the divers will take up their regular routine drills.

EDNA MAYO WANTS ISLE FOR 'THE RETURN OF EVE'

"Wanted.—An island. Must be in good condition and uninhabited. Write wire or please Edna Mayo."

This want ad appeared in a quarter publication recently. It was inserted, presumably, by Edna Mayo, the well-known motion picture actress, who further stated that the island was desired as the scenic background for her proposed feature film "The Return of Eve."

In answer A. P. Taylor, secretary of the promotion committee, has written a long, chatty letter to the movie star, offering her the island she is looking for. The island Taylor has selected is Niihau. And if Niihau were blessed with human understanding and modesty it certainly would blush at the nice things the promotion man tells Miss Mayo about it.

In the advertisement the actress says she seeks a nice, gentle island, minus cannibals and summer boarders in particular. Niihau possesses all these attributes and then some. Taylor promises that neither she nor the camera man will be disturbed; moreover, that while the celebrated picture is in the making she and her companions will be fed upon such luscious tropical delicacies as alligator pears, papayas, bananas, pineapples, mangoes, et cetera, et cetera.

SUGAR ON KAUAI

The following sugar, by bags and plantations, is reported by the Kinai as awaiting shipment on Kauai:

Honolulu Wholesale Produce Market

Quotations

ISSUED BY THE TERRITORIAL MARKETING DIVISION July 14, 1916.

Table with columns: BUTTER AND EGGS, POULTRY, VEGETABLES AND FRUIT. Lists various items and their prices.

(Meat, cattle and sheep are not bought at live weight. They are taken by the meat companies dressed and paid for by weight dressed.)

Table with columns: DRESSED MEATS, HIDES (Wet-salted), FEED. Lists various items and their prices.

The following are quotations on feed, f.o.b. Honolulu: Corn, sm. yel., ton, 41.00; Corn, large yel., ton, 43.00; Corn, cracked, ton, 44.00; Bran, ton, 37.00; Barley, ton, 37.50; Scratch food, ton, 47.00.

The Territorial Marketing Division is under supervision of the U. S. Export Station, and is at the service of all citizens of the Territory. Any produce which farmers may send to the Marketing Division is sold at the best obtainable price. A marketing charge of five per cent is made. It is highly desirable that farmers notify the Marketing Division what and how much produce they have on sale and about when it will be ready to ship. The shipping mark of the Division is S. E. S. Lettague, Honolulu, P. O. Box 1237. Salesman, Wai'iki corner Maunakea and Queen streets. Telephone 1810. Wireless address, TERMARK.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER

Island eggs are scarcer this week and the price has advanced. The market is well supplied with poultry but prices are steady at last week's quotations.

Vegetables are not as plentiful as they were last week and several articles have advanced in price. There is a good market now for cabbage, Irish potatoes and yellow corn. A few farmers who are sending potatoes and corn to the market are getting the best prices in years. The sooner they can get all of their crop to the market the better it will be for the price is sure to drop as soon as the strike in San Francisco is settled. The market is particularly good for sweet potatoes and producers having them on hand should ship at once.

Alligator pears are plentiful and cheap and large shipments will probably arrive by the Mauna Loa today. Chinese bananas are a drug on the market due to lack of shipping facilities and are being sold for as low as 15 cents a bunch. Figs and grapes are plentiful with prices low. The lime market is practically bare, very small shipments having arrived during the past month. The height of the watermelon season seems to have been reached and the price has advanced slightly. There has been no change in the live stock, dressed meat or hide markets and feed quotations are the same as last week.

The retail vegetable and butcher departments are showing very satisfactory increases and as soon as all the equipment is in working order it is expected that the sales will be more than doubled. It is found that these two departments are helping considerably to sell the produce received on consignment.

A. T. LONGLEY, Honolulu, T. H., July 14, 1916.

PARASITES MAY AID IN MELON GROWING

E. M. Ehrhorn Turns Loose Supply To Big Island Residents

E. M. Ehrhorn has given to residents of the Big Island the hope that they may be able again to grow watermelon, muskmelons and cantaloupes in pristine abundance. He placed in the gardens of Hilo last week a colony of 125 parasites which prey upon the melon fly, the insect which has nearly driven melon culture from the islands.

The descendants of four melon fly parasites brought from India a year or more ago by David Pullaway, these and their progeny were transferred to Kona, Hawaii, by Superintendent Ehrhorn, of the government nursery, and there encouraged to propagate. The colony has thrived and now distribution of the parasites among the different sections of the island group has started.

Director J. M. Westgate of the experiment station has been writing annual reports to the Governor and the secretary of agriculture, but the last one will go out on the Mauna Kea Tuesday after that the staff will get back down to the routine of doing something to help the farmers.

THEFT OF AUTOMOBILES PENALIZED IN MILITARY

The Hawaiian department makes clear its determination to stamp out the practice of joyriding in borrowed cars, which has already landed three private soldiers in the guardhouse and will mean a dishonorable discharge for them at the end of their term.

The trio are Privates H. C. Burnett, E. Caperton and C. A. Fresnel, all of Company C, Second Infantry. They were tried by a court-martial for taking a car belonging to the Territory and using it for a joy ride around the Island.

MEAT PRODUCTION IS FALLING DOWN

United States Imports Almost As Much As It Exports In Normal Times

Meat Supply Bears Important Relation To Cost of Living

That meat production has not kept pace with the increase in population and that its failure to do so, combined with increased cost of production and diminished purchasing power of the money unit, has contributed to higher prices not only in the United States but all over the world is stated in Part I of the exhaustive report on the meat situation in the preparation of which specialists of the U. S. department of agriculture have been engaged for some time.

This country, it is said, is participating in a world-wide movement and it is not expected that the situation will undergo any radical change in the immediate future. On the other hand, it is believed that there will be a gradual growth and expansion in the world's production of beef, mutton, and pork which may or may not equal the rate of increase of the meat-eating population.

In America this gradual expansion appears to have begun already. Between 1907 and 1913 there was a marked decline in the number of cattle in the country but in the last two years this has not only stopped but has given way to a perceptible increase. The estimated number on farms and ranges on January 1, 1916, 61,411,000, is, however, still much below the corresponding figure for 1907, 72,334,000.

Hogs Are Increasing

With the exception of temporary checks due to losses from hog cholera, there has been in recent years a persistent increase in the production of swine. On January 1, 1916, the number in the country was estimated at 68,000,000 as compared with 58,200,000 in April, 1910. On the other hand, the number of sheep declined during this period from 52,500,000 in 1910 to 40,200,000 in 1916. As the decrease, however, is not sufficient to offset the increase in cattle and swine, it may be said that the total production of meat in the United States is increasing, but that this increase is not yet proportionate to the growth in population.

The available supply of meat would be much greater if it were not for the enormous losses caused by disease and exposure. Since 1909 it is estimated that from 1,100,000 to 1,750,000 cattle have died each year from disease and from 600,000 to 1,500,000 from exposure. With sheep, the losses from disease have been about the same, but from exposure much larger.

With swine the relative prevalence of hog cholera is perhaps the determining factor in the annual loss. In 1894 this was as low as 2,200,000, but in 1914 it amounted to 7,000,000. If these 7,000,000 hogs had been saved, it is said, they would have produced enough meat to furnish every family in the United States with 40 pounds of pork.

We Eat Most Meat

Despite these facts the United States remains the greatest meat eating as well as the greatest meat producing nation in the world. Practically twice as much meat is consumed in this country as in Germany before the war and the total normal consumption in Russia, Great Britain and France is less than in Germany. The per capita consumption is also far greater in this country than anywhere else with the exception of Australia and New Zealand.

Exports now consist largely of pork and pork products and these are destined to a great extent from corn. In the fiscal years 1914 and 1915 we imported more fresh, chilled, and frozen beef and mutton than we exported, and none beef of all descriptions was imported in 1914, that was exported. In his limited report we have joined the great majority. Practically the whole of the world's export trade in meat is maintained by nine countries—Argentina, Australia, Canada, Denmark, Mexico, under normal conditions, New Zealand, the United States and Uruguay.

JUDGE QUINN SETTLES ANCIENT LAND TANGLE

Judge Clem Quinn, of the fourth circuit court at Hilo, gave a decision last week whereby the deed to several acres of good cane land at Twelve Mile, Oahu, is awarded to Kahukuiuni Umuiki. The case had been pending many months. Umuiki brought suit against John Umuiki and Charles E. King for his limited report we have joined the great majority. Practically the whole of the world's export trade in meat is maintained by nine countries—Argentina, Australia, Canada, Denmark, Mexico, under normal conditions, New Zealand, the United States and Uruguay.

Fire-Fighting Tool

A new fire-fighting tool has been invented by a forest ranger in California which consists of an interchangeable hose and rake. It is said to be the best tool of the sort yet devised.

MARKETING DIVISION SALES HAVE DOUBLED EXCEEDING \$127,000

The sales and total business done by the Territorial marketing division during the twelve months ended July 30 have run over \$127,000. Superintendent A. T. Longley stated yesterday. Produce consigned by small farmers sold for over \$75,000. The remaining \$50,000 represents pineapples, crates and other packing materials, goods sold through the retail department, and seeds, feed and horticultural supplies purchased by the division for the farmers.

The business of the year has slightly more than doubled over the preceding twelve months.

EWA WILL HARVEST 31,000 TONS OF CANE

Because the new varieties have turned out just as good as Lahaina cane used to be before the mysterious "Lahaina disease" began to get in this work, and because 1916 weather conditions have been ideal for the ripening crop, Ewa Plantation Company will harvest a good 2000 tons more than the January and May estimates. The revised estimate calls for 31,000 tons.

The French wine harvest of 1915 amounted to 18,100,790 hectoliters, compared with 56,134,150 hectoliters in 1914.

