

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER
U. S. WEATHER BUREAU
August 15, 1918—Last twenty-four hours' rainfall, .04. Temperature, Min. 74; Max. 83. Weather, Partly Cloudy.

Hawaiian Gazette

FOOD FORECAST FOR TODAY
One Meatless and One Wheatless Meal

VOL. LII, NO. 66 HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1918—SEMI-WEEKLY. WHOLE NUMBER 4765

FIGHTING LESS INTENSE THOUGH ALLIES ACHIEVE FURTHER GAINS

British Practically Wipe Out Habuerne Salient and Keep In Contact With Enemy When He Falls Further Back

GERMANS READY TO GIVE UP AS TANKS COME ON

French Secure Advantages and At Some Points Are Awaiting Arrival of Artillery Before Continuing Attack

NEW YORK, August 16—(Associated Press)—Although only minor engagements were reported yesterday along the greater part of the Picardy front, the day has not passed without some important advantages won by the Allies.

Between Chaulnes and Roye two important points were won by Canadian troops, who drove the Germans out of Damery, three miles northwest of Roye, and Parvillers, a mile still further to the northwest. The Canadians took a number of prisoners, southeast of Proyart, to the north of Chaulnes, the British also advanced their line slightly.

SALIENT ELIMINATED

North of the Somme, between Albert and Arras, the British are maintaining their contact with the Germans, who are here falling back and attempting to readjust their line. The Germans have crossed to the east bank of the Ancre in a number of places, the British following promptly and harrying the enemy. The Habuerne salient has been practically eliminated by these German requirements, which are believed to be only the first of a number of such retrograde movements the Germans have in mind. Apparently they will be compelled to readjust their entire line from Arras as far south as th Somme.

BRING UP ARTILLERY

On the south the French are waiting for their heavy artillery to be brought up and in the meanwhile are clearing the ground of the enemy in the neighborhood of Lassigny, where the Germans continue to fall back slowly. Between the Matz and the Oise Rivers, near Ribecourt, the French continued to make gains in minor engagements. During Thursday night there were a number of violent artillery duels on this front.

The French now occupy all the high ground around Lassigny Massif and are working down the north and eastern sides. Further German retreats here are looked for.

Summing up the results of the offensive in Picardy, which has now passed through its first stage, and the results of the Marne offensive, which also has ended for the time being, Foch has regained nearly eighteen hundred square miles of territory and has improved the situation along the entire western front. The number of prisoners taken during the month is unofficially given at 75,000, and the number of guns at 1700.

Surrender Readily

Unofficial figures of the captures in Picardy were given out last night in London, this report showing that the Franco-British armies have taken 34,000 prisoners, while by count the number of captured guns on the Picardy front is 670. This report states that the number of prisoners is being added to almost hourly as the Germans surrender almost as soon as the British tanks get near them.

The British official communique of the fighting yesterday says that there have been no striking developments for the day. The main German force is apparently concentrated between Chaulnes and Roye.

OVER THE TOP THEY GO—One of the official reports of American activities in the Aisne-Marne offensive said: "Following two hours of artillery fire, the Americans went over the top on a mile and a half front at 6:45 o'clock. Under the protection of a rolling barrage from the light guns, backed up by the heavy artillery directed against the back areas our men went forward gallantly in two waves. The artillery fire was accurate and our men advanced with the steadiness of veterans." Note the complete marching equipment carried by the men and perfect order and the lack of haste.



GERMAN COMMANDER IS ALARMED AT LOSSES CAUSED BY AVIATORS

WASHINGTON, August 16—(Associated Press)—Intense air activity has been a feature of the past few days. Not only has this extended daily along and well over the fighting front where the aircraft engage one another and are subjected to the ground fire but the Allied planes have also made air excursions far behind the enemy lines and have inflicted such damages as to seriously alarm civilians and military officials as well.

On the fighting front yesterday the British downed twenty-two enemy fighting planes and shot others down to make descent, out of control. Fifteen British machines are reported missing.

During an indication of where the alleged losses were inflicted the German official report issued in Berlin has claimed that twenty-four Allied planes had been downed.

Prisoners taken by the British army have reported to headquarters at the British front that the German commander has become seriously alarmed by the recent "bloody losses" that have resulted from the fire of the Allied aviators. He has ordered the immediate construction of large underground shelters and the perfection of a system for the ringing of alarms.

On Monday, Allied aviators conducted a successful raid upon Frankfurt and an official report from there received at Geneva said the aviators dropped twenty-six bombs and killed twelve citizens. Unofficial reports reaching Geneva say that the unofficial report of the losses from this raid are far heavier than these figures.

On Sunday and Monday American aviators conducted bombing expeditions back of the enemy lines and bombed the railroad lines and yards at Languyon, Dommary, Harcourt and Couffaux. All of the planes returned safely.

UNION WAR FUND DRIVE TO COME IN NOVEMBER

NEW YORK, August 16—(Associated Press)—Plans have been started for a great drive to raise funds for purposes that are of the utmost value in the conduct of the war and the week beginning November 11 has been selected by the committee in charge of the arrangements of details.

Through the November drive there is to be raised a Union war fund of \$145,500,000 in using the proceeds of which the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the war camp community service and other organizations will participate.

Recognizing the tremendous value and importance of the work which the Young Men's Christian Association is doing in France and at the various concentration and training camps and its consequent greater needs for funds, its share will be one hundred million dollars.

The Y. W. C. A. and the war camp community fund will share alike, each receiving \$15,000,000. The American library association which is also doing a splendid work will receive three and a half million dollars.

REFUSE TO PAY FINES

Woman Suffragists Insist On Cells

WASHINGTON, August 16—(Associated Press)—Twenty-six woman suffragists are going to jail in their zeal for their cause. They refuse to pay the fines that have been imposed upon them and equally refuse to permit the payment of fines by husbands, relatives or friends. They will go to jail as martyrs or they will go free without punishment is the stand which they have taken.

The twenty-six advocates of equal rights for women face jail terms varying from five to ten days in different instances. They are members of the party that was broken up by the police while conducting a demonstration in the square before the White House to express their indignation at the delay of the senate in voting upon the resolution which will permit the submission of the constitutional amendment to grant the ballot to women to be submitted to the states.

The suffragists no longer have any grievance against President Wilson and the representatives of the lower house. They recognize that the chief executive has exerted his influence in their behalf as strongly as can well be asked and has expressed his own convictions and desires clearly to the country and the world.

MAY IMPORT JAPANESE FOOD FOR JAPANESE

WASHINGTON, August 15—(Official)—The war trade board has authorized the importation of 5000 tons of Japanese prepared vegetables and other specialties for consumption by Japanese residents of the United States. The foodstuffs in question are on the prohibited import list but the board has authorized an exception on the representation of the Japanese embassy that the importation of these delicacies would contribute greatly to the pleasure and comfort of the Japanese residents.

MIKADO COMES TO AID OF SUBJECTS

Gives Three Million Yen To Buy Rice and Government Appropriates Ten Million

TOKIO, August 15—(Special to Nippon Jiji)—Emperor Yoshihito came to the fore today in the rice riot situation in Japan, when a donation of 3,000,000 yen was announced by his majesty to a relief fund for the poor.

The emperor, who is now at the Tanomozawa summer villa at Nikko, was apparently grieved over the situation when a report of disturbances in most of the large cities throughout the empire was made to him by Baron K. Hatano, minister of imperial household.

In announcing a donation of three million yen the emperor asked his household minister that "everything possible be done immediately to relieve the poor people from suffering on account of prohibitive prices of rice."

The example set by the emperor greatly moved the hearts of his people and many generous donations were announced by the rich to a relief fund.

Meanwhile the government, in an extraordinary cabinet session this morning, decided that an urgent appropriation of 10,000,000 yen be made at once to meet the emergency. This great sum will be spent for compulsory purchases of all rice supplies available by the government and for importation of rice from Korea and China to increase the supplies at hand and force the prices lower. The government is now selling rice at a remarkably low price, regardless of the quotations on the markets.

Disorders Spread

The riot situation as it stands today is in no way better than yesterday and riots were reported from Osaka, Kyoto, Kobe, Fukuoka, Fukushima, Kure, Tsu, Kawanabe, Fukuoka, Maizuru, Oka, Yamato, Hiroshima, Sakai and from fully as many other small cities.

In the city of Osaka the disturbance was the largest and fiercest that has occurred since the riots became a favorite pastime of the hungry Japanese all over the empire. More than 100,000 men and women were estimated to have taken part in the demonstration and the fourth army division with headquarters in the city had to be called out to quell the mob.

In Kobe the mob repeated arson tactics. A great camphor factory owned by Suzuki, whose rice establishment was a few days ago burned down by the angry mob, was attacked and set afire.

The mob then marched to the suburb of the city where Suzuki's great country villa was located and this was also set on fire. The mob shouted "Banzaï" over and over again as the rice profiteer's camphor factory and country home were consumed by flames quickly.

In Kyoto the mob resisted the soldiery and police all through Tuesday night and until Wednesday morning when it was finally dispersed.

AMERICAN TROOPS KEPT IN VERY BEST HEALTH

WASHINGTON, August 15—(Associated Press)—American troops are setting a world's record for health and low death rate. Surgeon General Blue announced that the deaths resulting from disease among soldiers for the week ending July 26 were at the rate of 1.6 per 1000 per year. Such a record has never been surpassed by any military establishment.

VAST ARMY PLANS TOLD TO SENATORS

More Than Three Million Combat Troops Will Be In France Before Next June

WASHINGTON, August 15—(Associated Press)—Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, chairman of the military affairs committee, in the senate today, said that General March, chief of staff, has told the senate committee on military affairs that it is up to the United States to put enough men into France to win the war on the west front.

Chamberlain told the deeply interested senators that March has expressed the belief that 4,000,000 Americans under one commander could go through the German lines wherever they pleased.

He revealed that the war department's program contemplates the formation of eighty army divisions, of 40,000 men each, or a total of more than three million combat troops, in our army in France before next June. The plan then also contemplates eighteen divisions in training at home.

All men who are called into active service under the new draft will be in France by June, March told the military committee.

Baker Tells Policy

Secretary Baker told the committee that the policy of President Wilson and the war department contemplates the concentration of American forces on the west front, including Italy, and Baker said:

"The theory of the fighting for the future is that we must force the issue to win on the western front."

General March also said that if the draft ages are fixed at from eighteen to forty-five years, the volunteer system of recruiting for the army will automatically disappear.

TELEPHONE LINES TO EXTEND VERY LITTLE

WASHINGTON, August 16—(Associated Press)—Little extension of the service of the telephone lines of the country can be expected until after the end of the war. They are to look after the ordinary and essential business of the communication systems and that is about as far as they will be permitted to go.

Orders were yesterday issued to the telephone companies by Postmaster General Burleson, director of communication, to confine their extensions to meeting the war needs of the country and the most vital commercial needs only. They are also ordered to proceed expeditiously with the consolidation of their systems.

ITALIANS ACHIEVE IMPORTANT GAINS

WASHINGTON, August 16—(Associated Press)—Material improvement of positions by the Italian forces is told in the official report received from Rome last night. The engagements were largely of a local nature but through them the Italians have secured some dominating positions.

After overcoming a strong resistance the Italians have established themselves in high positions the first result of which was the capture of Val Tellina and Val Comuna.

BOLSHEVIKI FORCES SEEM NEAR ROUT AS ALLIES MAKE ADVANCE

Soviet Forces Reported As Already Evacuating Moscow And Czech-Slovaks Are Greatly Heartened; Russians Flock to Allied Standards

WASHINGTON, August 16—(Associated Press)—All of the news reflecting upon the situation in Russia and Siberia indicate that the Bolshevik forces are nearing rout, unofficial but apparently well authenticated reports indicating that the soviet troops have already begun evacuating Moscow.

In contrast with this the Czech-Slovak forces are greatly heartened and their courage and confidence has been vastly increased by the movements of the Allies south from Archangel and west from Vladivostok. Already the Allied advance from Archangel is more than a hundred miles and before these forces the Bolsheviks are indicate that the Bolshevik forces are nearing route, unofficial but retreating and it is reported they are committing atrocities and leaving devastation and sorrow in their wake. Other reports tell of Russians flocking in hundreds to the standard of the Allies.

Further heartening news was that of the arrival of British forces at Baku, crossing northwestern Persia to reach this port on the Caspian from which last reports said that the Germans were concentrating nearby preparatory to efforts to dislodge the Russians.

The positions of the British at Baku may interrupt the enemy's outlet to the sea and deprive the Central Powers of the valuable Baku oil fields.

In explanation of the Russian situation and the course that has been pursued by the United States consul general at Moscow an official statement was yesterday issued by the department of state which says:

On July 29 Premier Lenin declared repeatedly before an official gathering of the Soviets that a state of war existed between the Russian republic and the Allied powers. A diplomatic representative of Great Britain and consular representatives of France, Italy and the United States inquired of the commissariat of foreign affairs if Lenin's declaration should not be considered a declaration of war involving the de facto relations and the departure of the consuls. Minister Tchitcherine said such need not be so, that Lenin's declaration referred to a state of defense rather than a state of war, and the government desired to continue relations with the Entente powers as it did with Germany in analogous circumstances.

The consuls demanded that this explanation must be made public by the head of the government.

Publicity Refused

Three days later, August 2, Tchitcherine replied that inasmuch as Lenin's utterances were behind closed doors, at a meeting at which an agent of the Allies was present only by special courtesy on the part of the Soviet government, a public explanation could not be given about a non public utterance.

Held As Hostages

In his third report Consul Poole referred to the arrests of British and French citizens in Moscow. On August 5, at a conference between Minister Tchitcherine and the consuls general of Sweden, Japan, the United States and France, the Soviet government gave its solemn assurance that Allied persons having diplomatic or unofficial character would not be molested. Tchitcherine said these persons were civil prisoners, arrested in accordance with the practices of war for internment. He added that no responsibility could be assumed for the future safety of such persons because Great Britain and France had already attacked Archangel without a declaration of war.

Soviet Official Warned

United States Consul Poole replied that he was without knowledge of what had taken place in the north but he warned Tchitcherine that the people of the Allied nations could not be intimidated and the initiation of a system of reprisals by the Soviet government could only result in individual members of the government being held responsible personally, and in the loss by the Bolsheviks of whatever respect it might now be accorded in the minds of the civilized world.

The fourth message of Poole is dated August 6 and says that the state authorities at Moscow had forcibly entered the consulates general of France and England on August 5, arrested the consuls general and their staffs but released the untiring good offices of the Swedish consul general.

Consuls Are Departing

Guards around the consulates would not permit British and French subjects to approach them. Feeling no assurance that the American consulate would not be violated at any moment, Poole destroyed the codes and records. This made it impossible to carry on the functions of the consul and Poole asked the Swedish consul general to take over the protection of the American interests, at the same time requesting the facilities of the Soviet government for immediate departure of the American diplomatic and consular staff.

The Allied consuls are doing likewise, he reports. All steps are being taken for the security of private American citizens. They have not been molested so far. Poole said his departure would probably be by way of Petrograd and Stockholm.

The American minister, Poole reports, has cabled to the secretary of state that he has been informed by the Swedish foreign office that on August 5 the Swedish consul general at Moscow took temporary charge of the American as well as British and Japanese interests.

PLANS OF ACTIVITY FURTHER EXTENDED

Following the landing in Vladivostok of the advanced detachments of the Japanese expedition, the Japanese marines who were landed at the Siberian port early this year to protect the Japanese as well as foreigners, were withdrawn. The announcement was made this morning at the Japanese admiralty.

Order in Vladivostok is now well preserved by the Czech-Slovak. The populace is friendly to the Allies and the British, French and Japanese forces already on hand are looked upon by them as saviors. The arrival in the city of the American forces to cooperate with the Czech-Slovak and the Allied forces already in Siberia, is most eagerly awaited.

To Extend Activities

Japan has decided to extend her military activities into Siberia as far west as the Siberian-Manchurian border. A portion of the Japanese garrisons in Southern Manchuria along the Southern Manchurian Railway is now already advancing in the direction of Manju, a border town between Siberia and Northern Manchuria.

CONSUL GENERAL IS OFFICIALLY ADVISED

In addition to the above message to the Nippon Jiji from Tokio, an official cablegram was received at the local Japanese consulate from the foreign office in Tokio. The official announcement is as follows:

"German and Austrian prisoners who have been interned in Russia have united with the Bolshevik army and are now operating in Manchuria gradually going into Chinese territory."

"The forces are daily increasing in numbers and the Chinese republic is threatened with an invasion, and as a result both the Chinese and Japanese residents of Manju, the large border town between Eastern Russia and Manchuria, have been compelled to flee the place."

The situation is considered grave by the imperial Japanese government from the viewpoint of national defense of both the republic of China and the Japanese empire. It is not to be overlooked as a minor matter, for the imperial government has been negotiating with the Peking government to cooperate in defending the border and to drive back the invaders.

"The Japanese government program has met with the approval of the Chinese republic and a part of the garrison stationed at Manju, in Manchuria, will be dispatched toward the scene of the outrages near the border line of Northern Manchuria as a necessary precaution at this juncture."

SUGAR AND PLANTATION NEWS

LABOR SHORTAGE ONE OF MOST SERIOUS SITUATIONS SUGAR HAS HAD TO MEET

Plantations Recognize Fact and Will Do Best They Can While Awaiting Relief From Washington; Others Seek Oriental Labor Supply

Following its policy of keeping the government informed of the needs of the sugar industry and of leaving it to the government, largely, to devise the ways and means, the Sugar Planters' Association is not suggesting to or asking of the government amendments to or abrogation of any of the immigration laws or rules. The planters' view point is that the government is as vitally interested in seeing the sugar industry maintained in Hawaii as are the planters and will take the steps necessary to relieve the labor shortage when possible. If consulted on ways and means they may have suggestions to offer but they prefer to be called upon to offer suggestions rather than make requests.

Others Take Action

Meanwhile the Governor, the Delegate and some of the citizens are taking up the matter of labor shortage, not as affecting sugar alone but as affecting the Territory and the making of the Territory self-sustaining. These persons are considering the matter of Oriental labor and how to obtain it.

Reports on labor conditions from the plantations to the labor bureau tell of the least number they require to meet their absolute needs and the bureau has applications for more than 3500 laborers. Each plantation manager appears to think, judging from the letters which the bureau receives, that his plantation is the most seriously affected of any and all are agreed that the present situation is one of the most serious that has ever confronted the Islands. Letters received from Hawaii compare the conditions there with those of the drought there and the sense of the worst plague of leaf hopper. One plantation manager writes that he had already reported the need of 120 men and asks that the bureau please double his former request. Maui plantations are even more seriously affected.

No Steamer Rooms

When it was first reported that sugar was to be carried from the Philippines on former Hawaiian sugar carriers the planters did try to arrange to secure some Philippine labor but it was impracticable. The Lurline for instance, could take only thirteen steamer passengers without cutting down its sugar load and, as the steamers were put on that run to carry sugar and not laborers, the plan came to naught.

The transports will bring no laborers. And there the situation stands, according to the report of the labor bureau, members of the labor committee and officers of the association.

Two meetings have been held at the Governor's office, the last yesterday morning being attended by the Governor, the Delegate, Robert W. Shingle, W. H. McNamery and W. H. Hinde. This committee decided to inquire whether under the Overman Act the President might not suspend through a proclamation the Chinese exclusion act so far as it applies to Hawaii and sufficiently to admit 10,000 Chinese laborers.

Chance of Legislation

Advices from the mainland from high officials have said there was little or no chance of the passage at this time of legislation to admit Chinese or Japanese, especially the former, as the labor unions were too strongly opposed. One

of these officials personally favored the project but would not push it for fear of arousing too bitter opposition which might tend to work against war activities. At a latter date it is believed such legislation might pass. If the President could act and would act under the Overman Act, this would avoid such opposition but might raise a storm against his action from the labor element of the country and to keep labor aligned with the administration in its war policies appears to have been one of its most carefully arranged plans.

Japanese Proposals

Japanese papers are pointing out that while Hawaii needs labor for its cane fields, its rice paddies and its pine apple fields and canneries, Japanese labor which might otherwise come here is passing by, en voyage to South America.

While it is urged the Japanese could, if they could, bring Filipinos, it is apparent that the Japanese, waiting to come here and wanting to send labor here, would be working against their own interests if they should carry Filipinos instead of Japanese immigrants. The Japanese papers make out a good case for the suspension of the "gentlemen's agreement."

To Do Their Best

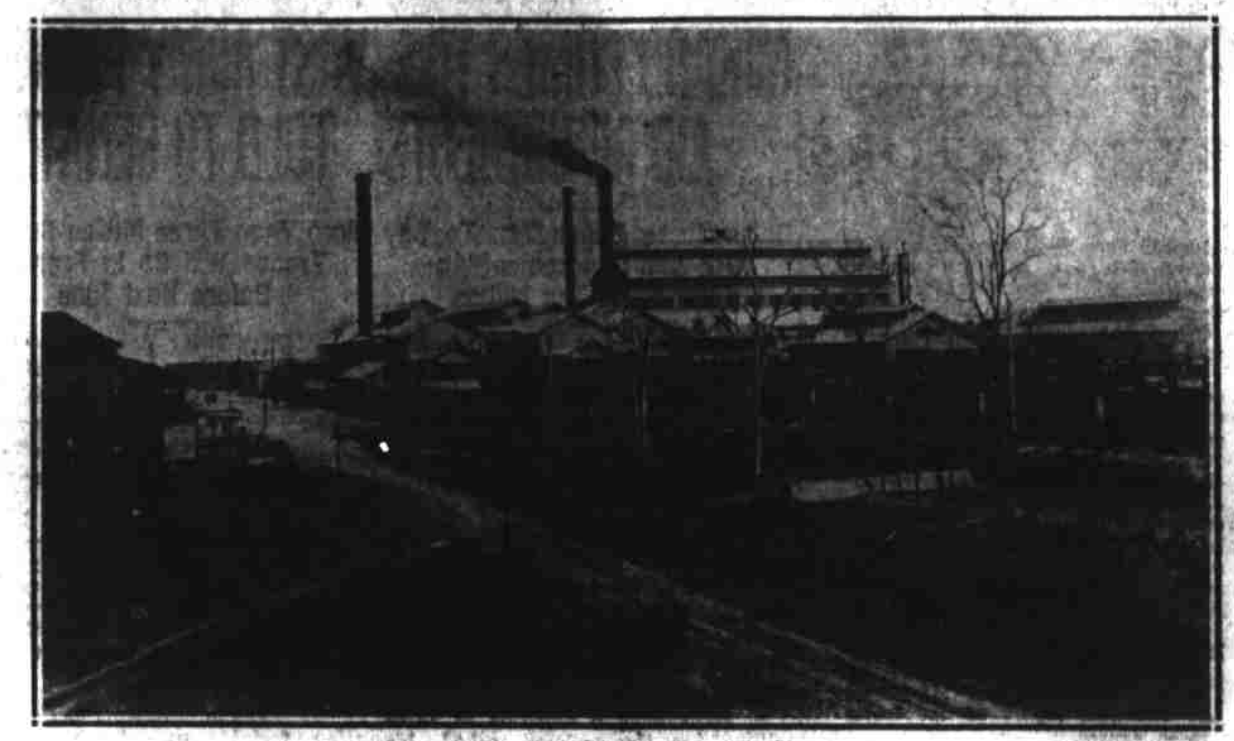
When an agreement was determined upon for the cultivation of lands formerly leased and that are to be homesteaded, the planters secured a clause that they were to continue the lands under cultivation so far as they were able, this being designed to protect them in the case of continued labor shortage. The condition was recognized by the Governor and the land commission and is recognized by them in the first of the agreement signed, that between Waiakae and the government and all that is expected in the cultivation so far as the labor supply will permit. So will it also be with the lands which they own outright and with what they have under lease they will do with those lands the best that they can with their labor supply. It may be that they will not be able to cultivate all of the lands, they certainly cannot with the present labor supply and if relief is not secured it will be necessary to let go the lands that are least productive.

Where the relief is coming from unless it be Oriental labor it is impossible to say. If it be decided to bring Chinese, the shipping problem still remains to be solved. If it be decided to bring Japanese, the problem of the "gentlemen's agreement" will be brought before the public and will be brought before the public and will be brought before the public.

Room N. Two

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CUBA OPERATES ON ENORMOUS SCALE—Upper picture shows a field loading station. Cars in background carry, each, about twenty-five tons. This plantation uses about twenty locomotives and has fifty cars to a train. The picture shows one of the many loading stations on the Manati estate. Below is the Manati mill, one of the four that produce as much as the entire production of Hawaii.



CUBA HAS ALL BEST OF PRICE FIXING

Planters Can and Do Raise Crops On Far Larger Scale and Defy Competition

Under the price fixing policy of the sugar committees of the food administration Hawaiian planters are forced to meet higher costs on practically the same basis as Cuban planters whose costs, taxes and other expenses cannot be added to those in these Islands. It is a practical elimination of the tariff, one of the complaints which has been taken to Washington by the committee of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association which is now in Washington, and this point will probably be presented by J. W. Waldrop, of Schaefer & Company, of the committee.

Four mills in Cuba produce as much sugar as do the Hawaiian Islands. They can work on a much larger scale. Irrigation is unnecessary, fertilizer costs little and they get three crops to two in Hawaii. These are some of the points that will be presented in connection with the arguments and to these will be added the fact that higher transportation rates prevail; there is a tax on bills of lading and the American planters have to bear other war costs as Cuban planters do not.

Cuba has called a halt for the time being in expansion of the sugar industry at this time it is learned from Christian J. Hedeman of the Honolulu Iron Works which is working on some twenty-eight contracts in the Island of Cuba where it has a branch office.

There were extensive plans for increases in the sugar industry in Cuba until the United States entered the war and the little island republic said "Me too." Now no sugar machinery for expansion can be brought into the Island. Still, construction work as is being done at the mills is merely to keep production up to the highest possible point under present conditions. Growth of the industry is to wait until after the war. Then there will be an influx of capital for expansion of business that will make it harder than ever for Hawaii to compete.

After the war one great scheme alone will be put forward and completed by a single company and its estate will produce more sugar than this territory did last year. It includes reclamation of a coveira or swamp of vast extent, building houses, pipe lines, a railway harbor, a steamship line and will be an operation throughout the year. A pleasant prospect for Hawaii to face in competition.

Would-Be Homesteaders Find Objections To New Contract

Contract for the cultivation of the Waiakae lands has been signed and other contracts for the cultivation of lands that were formerly leased but are now to be opened to homesteading are soon to be signed. The contracts are evidently satisfactory to the plantations though the lands will cost them far more than they did under lease formerly and the Governor has declared the plan the fairest by far that has ever been proposed to the homesteaders and that his rights will be well protected under the agreement. Still not all of the homesteaders are fully satisfied, perhaps it was not to be expected that they would be and objections on the part of the homesteaders on Kauai are expressed in the last issue of the Garden Island. Since these are the expressions of E. M. Chentem, who has often spoken in the interests of homesteading and the homesteaders they bear some weight and are reproduced here as of interest to the sugar industry.

There is a slight difference of opinion between the homesteaders, or that in some of them, and the planters, on several of the sections of the new contract that has just been drawn up by the Territorial government, for the homesteaders and the planters, says the Garden Island.

The homesteaders seem to think that the government has made an error in accepting the modified form of an old Oloa contract as the basis of this new contract, and think that several changes should be made in some of the clauses therein. Mr. E. M. Chentem, a homesteader of the Kapaia group has stated the causes of this dissension very clearly for the homesteaders and no doubt but the planters will come to some very satisfactory agreement with the homesteaders as they have shown a very decided adaptability in the matter of this new contract.

Homesteaders' View
The points that are most in the limelight, in this controversy are stated from the homesteaders point of view by Mr. Chentem as follows:

"I have spent considerable time the past few days, studying and comparing the form of contract as printed in last Tuesday's Advertiser and purporting to be the form agreed upon between the attorney general and the planters' representatives, as that which will be offered homesteaders by the plantations in the future.

"As a result, I can scarcely believe that the administration has agreed to or seriously considered such a form and hope that The Advertiser's information is incorrect.

No Improvement

"It is in its final analysis no better than the now famous eighty cent contract offered Kapaia homesteaders in 1913 by the Makae Sugar Co., which was so one-sided and inequitable that it brought indignation protests from all united Kapaia individuals from all parts of the Territory and resulted in activities that finally brought the Lihue plantation into the field as a competitor of Makae, both companies then giving fair contracts. This has resulted in a complete success and the entire Kapaia proposition and some 120 families living amid comfortable surroundings and raising up their children along liberal American standards. These contracts have made possible the homes and farmlike appearance of the country, upon which the Governor recently was pleased to comment.

"Under the proposed contract, such results will be impossible, further, even the great start at Kapaia will go by the board in a few years, for as fast as the contracts expire there, it is not reasonable to expect the plantations to offer any better form of a new contract than that which the government is asking for the new homesteaders.

Species Defects

"The great defects from the homesteaders point of view are, (1) that he has to pay the entire cost of laying portable track from the main line, or the erecting of flumes; (2) that he has deducted 5 percent for trash when actual tests at the mill show this to be less than 3 percent in unburned cane and only about 1 percent in burned cane; (3) that the provision that should market and milling expenses be materially increased, the contract price can be reduced with the Governor's consent, with any provision that these prices will be increased should the said costs be reduced, as is sure to happen when the war ends; (4) that the price of one dollar for cane in each cent of the New York sugar price is based upon by far too high sucrose contents, requiring as it does that eight tons of cane will make a ton of sugar—this price should be based upon a nine for one proportion; (5) that the grower is not to have his own juice tested for sucrose contents but must take the average juice of all cane milled during the month—the mill manager could easily shove in his poorest cane when milling prime cane from a homesteader, or a homesteader who has taken every precaution to grow normal cane might see his cane bunched in with that of his neighbor who used the poorest possible method.

SHIPPING TAKES ON NEW RAPIDITY

Departures For First Half of Month Indicate That August Will Far Exceed Average

With shipments for the first half of August aggregating 35,000 tons the marketing situation in the Islands is brighter than at any time during the year. To equal the largest month of the present sugar year only 15,000 tons would have to leave and the indications are there will be a considerable volume in excess of that month so that August will surpass the previous months of the sugar year though it is likely to be exceeded from this time forward. At the same time the apex of the grind has been passed and from now on the sugar in storage can be drawn upon and reduced by means of the bottoms furnished.

More Goes East

In the new plans which are already under way and which are expediting the departure of sugar from here to the refineries, a considerable amount will move to the Eastern refiners, far in excess of what was expected a few months ago, even a few weeks ago. The present program calls for the shipping of about 55,000 tons by way of the canal in addition to the 50,000 tons that have already left. This will give the Eastern refiners not far from their usual proportion of the Hawaiian crop.

It is now expected that these Eastern shipments will have moved away in the course of two to two and a half months. At the same time comes assurance of more bottoms to carry the crop to San Francisco and shippers now feel some confidence that the raws will have moved away by November 1, or soon thereafter, a month to six weeks sooner than had been hoped for.

Better Another Year

With the ship building program progressing so satisfactorily it is doubtful if another year will offer any such serious shipping and storage problems as had to be met this year and have been met with such small signs of discontent. The industry has been considerably upset by the delays and returns are many months behind what they would have been with a normal supply of bottoms. It has also required not a little change of methods to make the shipments in the smaller consignments made necessary by the use of boats of smaller capacity.

The shipping board has at last, apparently, met the situation and met it better than was expected. Another year methods will be more readily adapted to new conditions and it is probable that before the 1919 shipping season starts, a program that will be satisfactory to all concerned will have been arranged.

NEW ESTIMATE IS MADE FOR ACREAGE OF BEETS

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Crop Estimates reports that the total acreage planted to beets for the 1918 campaign amounts to 889,700 acres, or 117,000 acres less than were planted in 1917 and 79,000 acres less than in 1916. It points out, however, in connection with these figures, that an abnormal amount of the acreage planted was abandoned in the previous two years, amounting to 25 percent in 1917, or approximately 200,000 acres, and 13 percent in 1916 or 140,000 acres. The average abandonment for the last six years, including the two abnormal years, has been 10.5 percent.

Of growing; (6) the advances of \$15 to cover 28 working days of a man on the crop and \$8 for the same time for a woman, or 57 cents and 31 cents per day are not sufficient when labor costs homesteaders at Kapaia now \$1.50 and \$1 respectively. As any advance made by the plantation is a first lien on the crop, by what means could a homesteader raise money to pay his labor; he certainly cannot take care of more than a limited acreage himself. Result: only a man of considerable means or of an Oriental standard of living could succeed.

Lien Never Lifted
Should this form of contract be adopted and the homesteaders who take lands upon which the plantations have continued the ratoon cultivation and already acquired a lien, I am safe in saying that this lien could never be lifted from the proceeds of the crops, unless sugar goes higher than the present highwater mark and stays there for some years.

"A little figuring by anyone who is familiar with costs of milling, freights and marketing, also present war taxes, etc., will show that under this form, with sugar at 6 cents, the mill will reap a profit every second year from each acre of homestead cane, normal crops and sucrose (I refer to the Kapaia vicinity) of the modest sum of \$120. The homesteader? Oh, about \$38 will have to do him, or \$19 per year per acre, or three fourths to the mill and one fourth to the grower. Yes, there might be worse things happen, but let's don't consider them.

HOOVER MAY ACT AS FOOD DIRECTOR FOR ALL ALLIES

Suggestion Is Made From Europe That He Be At Head of Proposed System

Matter Will Undoubtedly Be Considered During His Stay in Europe

Herbert C. Hoover may be food administrator or director for the Allied Nations and relinquish the work in this country that he has done so well to take up an even larger work. This is indicated in an article which appears in Facts About Sugar under date of July 27 and which says in part:

"While no announcement of the purpose of Mr. Hoover's trip abroad or of the date of his departure was made here it is well understood that one of his main objects is to confer with the food control authorities of the allied nations in reference to the situation and to check up on the amount of foodstuffs that the United States will be called upon to supply to the Allies during the coming year. In the course of his trip he will visit Paris as well as London and will look into the progress of Belgian relief work, in which he retains a very deep interest.

"Since his arrival in London Mr. Hoover has been received by the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace and has been widely acclaimed at public gatherings and by the press. It is possible that an important announcement relating to the closer coordination of food control activities among the Allies may be made upon his return to the United States.

One Head Suggested

"It has been suggested by European members of the Entente that the supply and distribution of food to the various nations concerned be placed in the hands of a supreme director of food supplies, just as has been done in the case of the armies in the field through the appointment of General Foch. It has been intimated, moreover, that if such a plan is adopted Mr. Hoover will be called upon to fill this important post.

"This matter undoubtedly will come up for consideration during the food administrator's stay abroad. Whatever action may be taken regarding this appointment, there is little doubt that a comprehensive plan for dealing with the whole food situation will be worked out and applied."

—W. S. S.

AMERICAN FACTORS SOON IN CONTROL

Three and a half business days remain before the closing of subscriptions for American Factors, Limited. Applications are now coming in by cable from the Coast and among these are some large ones. In the Islands the applications have largely come in although there are still some belated ones that will be heard from in the closing hours.

Yesterday the list of applicants contained considerably more than 350 names, about eight times as many stockholders as there were in the Haakfeld Company showing that there will be a dissemination of the holdings on a comparatively wide scale. This shows a confidence in the company on the part of the general public and is one of the indications of over subscription, which would have been large had the financial interests of the mainland had the opportunity to participate that has been given to the people of the Territory of Hawaii.

With the personnel of the directorate and officers known and with the public advised as to dividend rates and when payment will begin, the last preliminary steps have been taken. By the first of the month it is expected the Haakfeld business will be taken over and the new corporation will be in full control.

—W. S. S.

TOBACCO GROWERS TO REAP LARGE PROFITS

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, August 1.—(Associated Press)—Tobacco planters who have held their crops to the present in all probability will get as much for it as the high prices realized last year when prices made a new high record for Porto Rico.

Tobacco buyers during the past ten days have suddenly realized that the crop which originally they expected would be the largest in the history of the island had suddenly shrunk and that instead of being 35,000,000 or 40,000,000 pounds it is not now estimated to exceed 25,000,000 pounds.

Prices have been advancing so that a good many buyers now figure that purchases made during the past week have been on basis which will make the prices as high if not higher than last year's crop, which averaged in many instances more than 40 cents a pound or more.

MINING ENGINEERS FACE WAR PROBLEMS

NEW YORK, August 1.—(Associated Press)—Some 7000 mining engineers, members of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, are shoulder to shoulder in the endeavor both to stimulate war mineral production and to convert minerals to the highest possible service in the war. In an effort to increase the scope of this war service, the American Institute of Mining Engineers will meet in Colorado during the week of September 2nd to take up vital problems of immediate importance.

Mining engineers from every section of the country will attend. During the meeting, trips are to be made from Colorado Springs to the Cripple Creek district, Pueblo, the Leadville district, and Boulder. The week's session will open in Denver on September 2nd and will that evening move to Colorado Springs, which will be the principal headquarters for the duration of the meeting.

This is the first assembly of the entire Institute in Colorado since 1896, and an appropriate entertainment program, planned by the seven hundred Colorado members, will include an automobile drive to the top of Pike's Peak.

The sections of Colorado to be visited are rich in many war minerals of importance, including ferro alloys, radium, molybdenite ores and pyrites.

HUNGARY REGRETS PAST EMIGRATION

AMSTERDAM, August 1.—(Associated Press)—The military and political interests of the Central Powers in the war have been enormously damaged by the emigration of 1,000,000 Hungarian men to the United States from 1900 to 1914, says Emerich Ferenczi, a professor of the University of Budapest in the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung. The professor demands that the emigration of Hungarian farm hands should be diverted from the United States to Germany.

If nothing is done to counteract the attraction of America, asserts the professor, Hungary, which has already lost about 2,000,000 sons in war, will be further drained of masses of capable workers, women and children will be drafted for manual work, marriages and births decline, mortality and disease increase and military strength be impaired.

Governor C. J. McCarthy has approved the liquor rules and regulations which have been adopted by the representatives of the liquor boards and Assistant Attorney General Harry Irwin. The regulations are to be printed in the English and Hawaiian newspapers as advertisements, and pamphlets may be issued also for ready reference.

THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

RODERICK O. MATHESON, EDITOR

FRIDAY MORNING,
AUGUST 16, 1918.

THE ADVERTISER'S SEMI-WEEKLY

Compulsory Service

WITH the certain passage of the amendment to the Selective Draft Act reducing the draft age to eighteen and raising it to forty-five the volunteer system upon which the United States has heretofore depended for her army and navy will automatically disappear. Such is the opinion expressed yesterday by the secretary of war. The Selective Draft Act is for the period of the war only, as yet, but it seems a practical certainty that its provisions will be made permanent, or that it will be replaced by an openly expressed compulsory service law. And nothing could be better.

The administration, with some caution and timidity, is clearly working toward this "against the purblind passion of the pacifist for incompetence, ineffectuality and danger, against the pacifist belief in weakness and puerility," as the Chicago Tribune expresses it.

An indication of the progress of this policy is found in the announcement that the three branches of the American army are to be merged into one. Regulars, national guardsmen and national army men become men of the American army. Orders have been issued to take the "N. G." and "N. A." letters off the collars of American soldiers and replace them all with the letters of the American regular soldier—"U. S."

This seeming triviality in lettering has a significance which warrants the belief that universal military service is being accepted as an administration policy by the American government.

It indicates the acceptance of an American army as a national institution put made up by assemblage of incongruous parts, one maintained normally for constabulary work and deluding people into the belief that an army exists; one maintained in a fashion by the States and that fashion a bad one, and one raised by extraordinary means in national emergency.

It indicates the creation of an American army as a national institution, raised and replaced by the operation of the just law of conscription imposing an obligation upon physically fit men to be trained for service and to give that service.

This new American national institution, the national army, raised from citizenship for the defense of the nation, will be maintained with its equipment and its organization if wisdom has the nation in hand. We hope it has.

The development and the security of the United States, the development of its citizenship, and the security of its citizens need this protective nationalizing institution, and now is the time to get it and establish it, when people's minds are open to conviction, when their eyes are open to facts, when they are receptive, and when the nation has the organization, material and equipment and to have an army as a national institution needs only to keep them from the destructive waste of the scrap pile and to induct young men from now on into the beneficial processes of the military training school.

W. S. S.

American and German Resources

PESSIMISTIC Americans who view with alarm our increasing national obligations may derive a great deal of comfort from a comparison of the financial condition of the United States contrasted with that of Germany.

The total resources of the United States are estimated at about \$250,000,000,000; our annual earnings are estimated at about \$50,000,000,000. Our national debt, including the third liberty loan, may be put around \$12,000,000,000.

Before the war our government was spending about \$1,000,000,000 a year. When the war is ended, interest charges, less the interest collected from our loans to our allies, government insurance expenses, and other necessary expenditures growing out of the war may conservatively be estimated at something like \$1,000,000,000. We are confronted, therefore, when peace comes, with raising only a couple of billions a year revenue, a slight task for a nation of such tremendous wealth, capacity and resources.

The resources of Germany before the war were

estimated to be \$80,000,000,000. The annual expenditures then of the imperial government were about \$800,000,000. Her debt now is \$30,000,000,000, and her resources and man power have been severely impaired. After the war she is confronted with additional expenditures growing out of the war totalling some \$4,000,000,000.

The interest of her war debt, even if the debt grows no larger, will be about \$1,500,000,000. Although she is niggardly in her pensions to private soldiers and their families, \$1,000,000,000 a year would hardly suffice to pay even small pensions to her injured and the families of her soldiers who have been killed. Her war debt must be paid some time and a sinking fund of five percent would add \$1,500,000,000 to her annual taxation. Here is a total increase of \$4,000,000,000 all due to the war.

Of course both the United States and Germany may greatly increase their debts, but the increases will not change the relative situations.

The German government has drained the German people of their gold, even their jewels and heirlooms, and yet the Imperial Bank of Germany now has but little over \$500,000,000 of gold in its vaults. The United States has made no special effort to obtain gold, has made no call upon the people for the precious metal, and yet today has in its treasury vaults practically \$2,500,000,000 of gold coin and bullion.

W. S. S.

A Division

GENERAL MARSH, chief of staff in the war department, announces that an American division, as organized for service in France, consists of forty thousand men. But even that figure will fail to give to the average civilian an idea of how big a thing a division really is. A better idea is conveyed by the information, officially given out, that a division on the march is, from the leader to the last tail wagon, just twenty-seven and six-tenths miles long.

A division without field or combat trains, just marching men, takes up 30,620 yards along the road, or 17.4 miles. The division field trains are 6.4 miles long and the combat trains 3.8 miles.

W. S. S.

PASSING HOUR

At least Sheriff Rose cannot be accused of any lack of honesty. Why the poor man cannot even pay his taxes.

Having secured his passports from the Bolsheviks, Consul General Poole will now disinfect his clothes and leave for home.

"Child believes mullet men are keeping faith," says a headline. In this Child has not only faith but hope and charity as well.

It has been officially decided that Captain Field of the draft board may discharge a man on imaginary and uninvestigated charges, based on wholly erroneous assumptions, and get away with it. This being settled, the draft may now proceed.

Over in our neighbor city of Kobe, rioters burned the big warehouse of Susuzi, the rice man who believed like Link McCandless that he was entitled to all he could squeeze out of a hungry people. After burning the rice warehouse the crowd completed a good job by setting fire to his camphor factory and then making a bonfire out of his country home. Susuzi is not running for public office; he is running for a good place to hide in.

Until yesterday, the latest news from Baku was that the Turks were about to occupy the city despite German protests. Yesterday a British force lobbed up there and saved the Turks the trouble of further argument with their German friends and allies. Baku, it is worth noting, is the Caspian terminus of the newest German route to Persia and Afghanistan, announced in Berlin after General Maude had plugged the Persian Gulf exit by capturing Bagdad.

BREVITIES

Lieut. Com. Joseph E. Austin, U. S. N., son-in-law of Rev. Dr. J. W. Wadsworth of Honolulu, received a handsome silk American flag on July 4, at Bridgeport, Connecticut, which will be used aboard the new submarine O 12 which Commander Austin will command as soon as completed. The flag was presented by the mechanics employed in building the American "sub."

Examinations for the position of requisition clerk at the Pearl Harbor Naval Station, which pass a per diem wage of \$5.12 will be held on September 16, 1918, at the customs house, Honolulu. An examination will also be held on September 23, at the same place, for the position of clerk carrier, for duty at the local postoffice. Information can be obtained from John W. Short, secretary of the Hawaii Civil Service District.

W. S. S.

Kilauea National Park Boosted By the Government

Circular of Railroad Administration Indicates Travel To Hawaii Is Not Frowned Upon By Washington Authorities

In answer to those who say that the government is discouraging all travel for pleasure, the Hawaii Promotion Committee points to Circular No. 2 of the United States Railroad Administration, of which W. G. McAdoe, secretary of the treasury, is director general which lists Kilauea National Park with the mainland national parks.

Circular No. 2 is issued on behalf of the Bureau of Service, National Parks and Monuments, and contains detailed descriptions of the mainland parks, including Yellowstone, Yosemite, Grand Canyon of Arizona, Mt. Rainier, Crater Lake, Rocky Mountain, Mesa Verde and Glacier, in each instance giving information as to what roads are open to each park, railroad and vehicle; the transportation systems operating within the time passengers are en route to and from them, cost of hotel service per day and other items of interest to travelers. There are four schedules listed for Yellowstone and railroad schedules for the Rocky Mountain park, and lists of publications which may be obtained from the government describing these places.

The Kilauea, or Hawaii National Park, is listed among these parks, indicating that the government is behind the travel movement to the Hawaiian Islands just as it is to any other part of the country.

Secretary of the Interior Lane, while here, said that his department would get behind the Hawaiian park and boost it. This is one of the first results.

W. S. S.

CASUALTY LIST AS ISSUED IS SHORTER

WASHINGTON, August 16.—(Associated Press)—Casualties as reported in the list issued by the war department yesterday showing army losses and not including any of the Marine Corps number 185 and were classified as killed in action, forty-three; died of wounds, seven; wounded, 110 and missing twenty-five.

Among the officers killed in action was Lieut. George Rogers.

W. S. S.

ESCAPED PRISONER IS APPREHENDED IN SPAIN

WASHINGTON, August 15.—(Associated Press)—Robert Fay, an alleged officer in the German army, who escaped from the federal prison at Atlanta, Ga., in August, 1916, has been apprehended in Spain and is being returned without extradition.

Fay was indicted and convicted for endeavoring to wreck munition plants in the United States and for plotting the destruction of vessels bearing supplies to the Allies. It was charged that he attached infernal machines to the rudders of ships. William Knobloch, another prisoner, also escaped with Fay. They were permitted to pass the prison guard on pretense that they were going to repair a broken electric wire.

W. S. S.

CZAR OF BULGARIA IS CRITICALLY ILL

GENEVA, August 16.—(Associated Press)—King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, who has been ill at Naheim in a critical condition. A sudden turn for the worse in his condition renders his recovery as at least doubtful.

W. S. S.

MORE THAN HALF BILLION OF BABY BONDS SOLD

WASHINGTON, August 15.—(Official)—The treasury department announced that the sales of war savings and thrift stamps up to August 1, had totaled \$530,000,000.

W. S. S.

CASUAL COMPANY

CAMP KEARNEY, August 16.—(Associated Press)—Lieut. James King is to command a casual company which is being organized here of men fit for foreign service. This company will not be a part of the Fortieth division.

W. S. S.

Taking a testimony in the libel suit for \$3000 filed by Catton, Neill & Company against the motor screw whaler James, Makee began yesterday afternoon in the federal court.

PERSONALS

Thomas McGrath, superintendent of the Hawaiian Electric Co., has left for the Coast on a business trip.

Herbert Bunahue, cashier of the Waterhouse Trust Co., has gone to the mainland for a two months' vacation.

Mrs. Emma K. Nawahi, who arrived recently from her home in Hilo, will spend two months in the city, visiting relatives and friends.

W. S. S.

MORE USE OF PAPER MONEY IS COMING

Government Requests Conserving Gold To True Purpose of Security For Currency

City and county employees when paid off yesterday were surprised to have their checks honored in currency instead of the usual gold and soon afterward the fact was the talk of the street. For a week or more past the banks have been tendering paper money more and more and gold less and less. Hawaii is getting in line with the mainland once more, only, as was the case with the draft, Hawaii is several months behind. The mainland got on a currency basis months ago. Recent arrivals here say that they have not seen gold in circulation as it is here for months past.

There is no cause for alarm and the government is not "hoarding gold" in the sense that those words would usually be employed. It is the purpose of the government to have the security back of the paper money. Never has the country had so much gold as now. It amounts to nearly two billion dollars, (to \$1,990,301,000), and in a year has increased by nearly fifty percent.

Others Use Paper

No Honolulu man may as well get used to paper money. In taking it they are sacrificing nothing, for the paper is just as valuable, has just as much purchasing power. On the Atlantic seaboard for many years past very little gold coin has been handled. So it has spread even to the Pacific Coast. Hawaii had quite a shipment when the first bonus payments were made by the plantations and some Philippine and Porto Rican soldiers understand the paper currency at first. Many were the amusing incidents that followed.

Secretary of Treasury McAdoe issued the following statement explaining why the government asked an increased use of paper money and a decreased use of gold:

"The use of gold coin as a circulating medium leads to rapid abrasion and consequent loss of value. There is a real economy in using currency in all ordinary domestic transactions. Letting coined gold be used as security behind gold certificates and as reserve for federal reserve notes and other forms of paper currency or for foreign exchange settlements in cases where nothing else can be used in adjusting international balances.

"There are some firms and corporations, however, in various sections of the country which have been accustomed, in making up their payrolls, to use machines for counting money. While there is no objection to the use of these machines in handling silver coins, the use of gold in them in times like the present must be discouraged. In most cases firms and corporations which have been using gold in these machines have discontinued the practice, realizing the importance of protecting the country's gold supply and of discouraging the wasteful use of gold for payrolls, especially as in most cases the recipient of the gold coin would prefer paper money.

"In some cases, however, paymasters have seen fit to consult their own convenience and continue to make demands upon the banks for gold coin for payroll purposes. The banks, realizing the waste incident to the use of gold for such purposes, have objected to meeting the demands of the paymaster but in some instances have been threatened.

W. S. S.

FIVE HONOLULU BOYS IN THICK OF FIGHT ON WESTERN FRONT

All of the five Honolulu boys who are serving as ambulance drivers on the Western Front, were working hard in the thick of the great French counter on July 28, at which time Ernest Polmore, son of J. W. Polmore, of Hates Street, sent a cablegram to his father saying briefly:

"All well; working hard." This does away with the rumors of platoon among the five young men who went forward together, including Polmore, Fred Riven, Wells, Francis Brown, and Billy Noble. Mr. Polmore says this message refers to all the boys who are keeping together as much as possible.

Diamond Kekona, a Hawaiian soldier with the British army, who is a son of Dick Diamond, of the police force, has sent a brief letter to his father, written just after he had come down from the mountain fastnesses where he had been fighting the Austrians.

He wrote that he never knew there was so much ice and snow and cold in the world, until he reached these heights. He says that the method of fighting in these mountain peaks is remarkable. He said, also, that he was glad to get down to the lower levels into the billets, for a rest and where it is warmer.

TWO LOCAL BOYS WITH TANK CORPS

"Treat 'Em Rough" Is Slogan: Alert Young Westerners Wanted For Organization

Lieut. Herman von Holt, of Honolulu, who is now with the new American Tank service, is thought to be in France, and may be up in the fighting line with the tank corps, according to letters recently received from him by his father, H. M. von Holt.

The young officer, who was a member of the Second Reserve Officers Training Camp, was sent to Camp Gordon, Georgia, and while there was appointed an officer in the army. A Colonel Wellbourne, who visited the camp, selected three of the Honolulu boys for the tank service, among them being Lieutenant von Holt and Lieutenant Thomas Boylan, formerly of Wall & Dougherty. Boylan may also be in France now. Both the officers received their tank training at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. The war department is anxious to get alert young westerners of unusual stamina and physique to join the "tanks" who will man the land battleships of the army overseas, says the Associated Press. They are now recruiting for this service in San Francisco and up and down the Pacific Coast, although no orders have yet been received here for such enlistments. Both von Holt and Boylan are enthusiastic over this newest branch of the army service.

Is Business Organization

One thousand men will have been enlisted on the Pacific Coast for the tank service by the end of this month according to estimates by Lieutenant G. G. Garland, who has been detailed for this recruiting service.

The "tanks" were organized early this year as a branch of the army engineering corps but now have a distinct organization including 15,000 men in training at Camp Colt, Gettysburg, and at camps in England and France.

"Treat 'em rough" is the slogan of the corps, and the title of its official magazine. Cheerful, wide-awake men without "nerves" are sought by the recruiters who said special knowledge of guns or motors was not essential. The rough and ready type of men who are joining the corps, Lieutenant Garland said, is shown in one of their popular songs.

"We'll give 'em all the hell that Yankee boys can give."

"And any place our tanks will go it won't be safe to live."

"We'll show them how the Yankee boys go out to face a fight."

"We'll comb their bloody German hair with Yankee dynamite."

Recruits for the "Tanker Tomcat corps," as it is known because of the custom of adopting cats as mascots, must be of the highest physical standard. Stamina and a real desire to fight are required, Lieutenant Garland asserted.

The recruiting is being assisted by the Military Training Camps Association, which also is directing the enlistment of civilians for the army officers camp now being held in various parts of the United States. No arrangements for tank corps recruiting, other than that afforded by the present tour of Lieutenant Garland and Sergeant Rodemus, have yet been made, Lieutenant Garland said.

W. S. S.

Child Isn't Going To Washington But He Intended To

J. France Child, federal food administrator for Hawaii, is not going to Washington this month as he hoped to do, and National Food Administrator Herbert C. Hoover will miss the opportunity of learning at first hand how the fish question has been "settled" in Hawaii.

Mr. Child did intend to go to the national capital for the purpose of attending a meeting of all the federal food administrators of the United States to be held September 4, at which the policy for the coming year will be formulated. He found, however, that he could not get steamer accommodations, so he will not be able to go.

Meanwhile, Mr. Child remains confident that the pond relet men are fident, true and trustworthy and scoffs at the suggestion that they would try to put something over on him. There just aren't any mullet, he says, and no evidence to the contrary is sufficient to make him change his mind.

Mr. Child took occasion yesterday to take a shot at Eben Low. Mr. Low is not a question when it comes to the fish question. He has learned by experience that the more that agitated question is settled, the less fish there are for sale, and he doesn't hesitate to say so right out in meeting, as he did Wednesday at the session of the marketing commission.

This apparently didn't make any hit with Mr. Child, who took occasion yesterday to deliver himself of the following regarding Mr. Low:

"We all have our weaknesses. Some men's weakness is women, that of others is booze. Eben Low's weakness is fish."

And Mr. Child shifted his cigar to the other side of his face and resumed his study of the works of Isaac Walton.

W. S. S.

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

OLD COUNTRY SEAT BECOMES HOSPITAL

American Wounded Near Southampton Will Enjoy Beautiful Surroundings

SOUTHAMPTON, England, July 22.—(Associated Press)—America's wounded men who are brought to England from the Western Front will soon find waiting for them near Southampton a military hospital which, built under the supervision of the Red Cross authorities of their own land, is situated on one of England's most magnificent country estates, known as Salisbury Court, comprising 180 acres.

Woodland, pasture land and ample gardens, with a half-mile frontage on Southampton waters which afford good fishing and splendid boating, comprise the site of this American institution. Southward, the convalescing soldiers will look across the water to the busy harbor of Southampton, with the shores of the Isles of Wight in the distance. Off the hospital jetty they will see anchored an ancient British frigate, now used as a training ship, her decks swarming with young midshipmen at their first lessons in seacraft.

Centered in these surroundings is an old manor house which, erected as a private residence thirty-five years ago by a wealthy British landowner, will serve as the central hospital building. From the tower of this structure one may have an unobstructed view for twenty miles. The central corridor of the hospital will be 1000 feet long, and wards on either side will accommodate from 60 to 100 patients each. Here, and in neighboring hutments which will cover nearly ten acres, will be room for 3000 wounded to be cared for comfortably. There will be separate buildings for the medical and nursing staffs and for the medical and kitchen and other employees. At some distance from the main buildings will be a large isolation hospital, with its own kitchens and equipment.

This estate, located at some distance from the main roads so that the ambulance traffic will not be interfered with by the regular business of the central highways, was purchased by the Red Cross. Capt. F. Harper Sibbey of the Red Cross, formerly president of the Chamber of Commerce of Rochester, New York, is supervising the construction work. Captain Sibbey has been in charge of the American Red Cross work at Southampton since his arrival in England last April.

Nearly Ready Now

By mid August the hospital should be opened to the extent that there will be accommodation for about 400 beds. Some of these will be located temporarily in tents of the Bosconneau type, with windows set in the walls to make them light and airy and a double roof with air chambers between to insulate them from the heat of the sun.

During the pleasant English summer, these tent wards will be very comfortable and agreeable, and long before the first chilly weather of autumn comes, the frame but wards, steam-heated, will be ready. It is possible that some of the tents will be required for the use of convalescents or for overflow purposes in the event of a big offensive on the northern part of the western front.

The hospital will have its own electric lighting plant and water supply. There probably will be a double system of water supply, water from the river being used for ordinary purposes while special distilled or spring water will be used for drinking purposes and in the kitchens and operating rooms.

Is Called Modern The manor house is a large and handsome building of what Englishmen call modern construction, inasmuch as it dates back only thirty-five years. It is in the Tudor style, standing on a level plateau on the highest point of the estate. It is built of brick with Portland stone dressings and has a slated roof with artistic red-tiled tiles, while the chimneys of brick and stone are made a prominent architectural feature. The most notable part of the exterior are the magnificent carved stone main entrance and the stone balustrade.

An American housewife would be perhaps the most impressed by the kitchen, a room large enough to be used as a ballroom, white tiled and with a ceiling thirty feet high. It is said that the builder of the house planned to use it as a home for poor boys, where they could be trained to make themselves useful in the world, and the kitchen would undoubtedly be able to provide adequately for a large number of youthful appetites, stimulated by the fresh country air and the invigorating work of an English farmstead.

The Ambulances which will bring the American wounded from the piers at Southampton will approach the hospital by a long carriage drive through picturesque woodland and well-kept lawns. At the entrance to the estate they will pass a gabled stone lodge in the finest type of English country architecture, which probably will be used as the residence of the superintendent and chief medical officer of the hospital. The wounded man, if his cot faces southward, will look out over the river towards Southampton, with an occasional view of warships and transports. If his bed faces north he will still get a river view, this time across the estate's tennis court and cricket field, to where the narrowing river disappears amid the grey shadows of the hills.

The convalescent soldier will find several miles of sunny or shaded walk without going outside the hospital grounds. Strolling southward, he will cross a broad meadow and a little patch of wood to the hospital piggery and chicken farm, and just below this he will come to the bathhouse and the jetty, where he may dangle his legs just above the water and sit, fishpole in hand, with good prospects of a profitable catch. If he chooses to stroll northward from the main hospital buildings, he will find the forest denser and wilder, and at the other side of the forest he will come upon the hospital vegetable gardens and greenhouses.

OVERFLOW OF LAVA LAKE IS EXPECTED

Is Now Within Thirty Feet of Pit's Rim and Still Rising Rapidly; Climax Probable Soon

The Hawaiian Volcano Observatory at the Volcano of Kilauea wired yesterday that the lava lake of Halemaumau had risen to within thirty feet of the rim of the pit; that it was still rising rapidly, accompanied by a similar rise of the whole of the massive crags and islands within the lake, and that an overflow of the same spectacular nature as that of February last is now practically certain.

"The rise of the Volcano lake to within thirty feet of the rim of the Halemaumau pit, and the probability of an overflow into the main crater within the next few days have produced a flood of inquiries as to just when the actual overflow is likely to commence," says L. W. de Vries Norton of the Hawaiian Volcano Research Association. "It is a most difficult question to answer," he continues, "because a volcano can hardly be expected to work

upon a fixed schedule of time. As a matter of fact, this sudden rise has come as rather a surprise, although it could have been reasonably expected to set in at the end of the month and culminate at the time of equinox about September 20.

The February overflow "The great rise of the early part of this year, however, commenced on January 4, fully a month before it was due, and culminated in a spectacular flow on February 23 and for many days thereafter. The present state of affairs appears to be of an almost exactly similar type, though it is likely to culminate more rapidly. On January 4 the lake was about eighty feet down, but rose in fourteen days to within forty feet of the rim of the pit. Thereafter the rising was more rapid, and by January 25 the lava was only fifteen feet below the overflow point. This was followed by a slight fall and comparatively stationary conditions so that, on February 14 the level of the lake was twenty-five feet down. In the next three days, however, it rose thirteen feet and by February 23 the lava was only thirty inches below the feet of the spectators. On the following morning it had begun to fall, and, as the whole appearance betokened sinking conditions, many people left the scene with a feeling of intense disappointment, convinced that the summit of the rise had been reached. The fall amounted to only three feet after all, and early on the morning of February 23 rising again set in and three hours

later the lake equaled the example of our boys in France and went over the top with a rush and a roar, destroying the automobile road and trails and burying the whole of that section of the main crater fully forty feet deep.

Gas Pressure Great

"I do not personally think that the present rise will follow the same general schedule, though it is only conjecture, but, on the other hand, the rapid rise and the tremendous gas pressure would seem to indicate that the rise must be sought in a very short time."

"It is quite possible that the speed of rising may again become greatly accelerated as on February 22 last, but on a basis of the present average daily rise, the lake should overflow about Thursday or Wednesday next. I would therefore advise those who are able to remain at the volcano for at least a few days, to go over on tomorrow's boat but would suggest that all whose trip is limited to the three-day trip should make their bookings for Wednesday of next week."

W. S. S.

The most careful reconsideration of the regulations of Local Draft Board No. 1 for reclassification with a view to bringing many up to Class I, has resulted so far in only eighteen being reclassified in this class. They were recalled from 139 draftees. The board members are considering for the present, registrants previously placed in classes 2 and 3.

RICE RIOT IN JAPAN SERIOUS

Troops Called Out in Kioto and Mob Burn Warehouses in Osaka

TOKIO, August 13.—(Special to Nippon Jiji).—The city of Kioto is today practically under martial law as an outcome of a series of rice riots which were resumed this morning with increasing fury. Similar riots have been reported from the cities of Nagoya and Kobe.

Troops were called out this morning to quell the rioters and preserve order throughout the city when the municipal police were overwhelmed by the mob, which for a while took the situation in its own hands and resisted the police and soldiers desperately. Many rioters were wounded.

The soldiers in cooperation with the police are still guarding the streets of the ancient capital of Japan.

Police Used Sabres

The situation in Nagoya was as critical as that of Kioto. When the disturbances were resumed this morning by the mob the police were given orders to use their sabres. Many of the rioters were wounded.

Newspaper Office Burned

In Kobe the disturbances were more serious. The mob which formed in one section of the city marched to the business center and before the police could check them a warehouse, belonging to Suzuki, one of the largest rice establishments in Japan, was set afire by the angered mob.

The mob then marched through the streets to the offices of the Kobe Shinbun, a newspaper which supported the rice brokers. Torches were applied to the newspaper establishment, and it burned down quickly.

Down With Profiteers

"Down with the rice profiteers" is today a common cry among the Japanese throughout the Empire.

Disturbances of a serious nature are reported, in addition to the above, at Shinjuku, Kanazawa, Kochi, Toyohashi, Hiroshima, Okayama, Takamatsu and from a dozen other large cities.

In Tokio a municipal rice market was today opened by the city aldermen to sell rice at a price which is far lower than that quoted by dealers. The Tokio rice exchange which was ordered closed for hoarding prices, is still unable to resume operation.

It is the intention of the city authorities in opening a municipal rice market to prevent the spread of riots into the capital. By supplying the populace with cheap rice disturbances which are feared may be prevented.

GERMAN U-BOATS SEND THREE SHIPS TO BOTTOM

Hundreds Die When Sea-Sneaks Resume Campaign of Frightfulness in Mediterranean—One Vessel Struck But Escapes

PARIS, August 14.—(Associated Press).—Germany has instituted another submarine campaign of frightfulness in the Mediterranean in a desperate effort to offset to some extent her crushing defeat on the western front. Reports have been received of the torpedoing of four vessels of the Allies, with heavy loss of life.

The great disaster was the sinking by a submarine of the French steamer Djennah in the Mediterranean on the night of July 14, official announcement of which was made last night. Four hundred and forty-two persons, of the passengers and crew of the Djennah, are reported missing.

The French steamer, Australian, which formed one of a fleet of vessels being conveyed in the Mediterranean, is another victim of Hun frightfulness. The vessel was torpedoed on July 19, it is officially announced, and seventeen sailors were killed. The nine hundred and forty-eight passengers on board were all saved.

Another steamer of the same company was also struck by a torpedo but did not sink and succeeded in making port safely and without loss of life.

One ship of war fell victim to the Hun in their favorite method of fighting, a British torpedo boat being sunk in the Mediterranean. Sixty-seven of the crew of the torpedo boat perished.

AMERICANS FIGHT IN SHARP BATTLE

German Onslaught Forced Them Across Vesle But Quick Counter Regained Lines

LONDON, August 14.—(Associated Press).—In heavy local fighting north of the Vesle River yesterday the Franco-Americans were driven back across the river at Fismette yesterday by a heavy German attack. The Allies immediately countered in turn and regained and held their former positions.

Reports from American Army headquarters on the Vesle state that while the Germans are digging in between Soussons and Rheims it apparently is not the idea of making a permanent stand along the line.

During the past three days there has been fighting of a local nature in Flanders without any significant changes in the situation. Yesterday the Germans attacked the British positions in the Merris section, being driven back.

HOW German propagandists try to frighten potential enemies in Spanish countries from bringing down the punishment inflicted upon Belgium by the Kaiser in 1914. As shown by the wording on the picture the reproduction is of a forty-two centimeter shell. An English inscription is given also of the list of victories, primarily intended, no doubt, for American readers before the United States entered the war.

GERMAN WAR SURPRISES 1914 SORPRESAS ALEMANAS DE LA GUERRA



PICTURE OF GREAT SHELL BEARS GERMAN PROPAGANDA

Germany's efforts to frighten other enemies from arising against her are being persistently carried on by Teuton propagandists in these countries, as is shown by a huge reproduction of a forty-two centimeter shell taken from a United States Shipping Board vessel in Honolulu.

This picture of the huge shell, which came into the possession of J. O. Peterson of the Matson Navigation Company, is on a sheet of paper about the size of an eight sheet poster. It is fully four feet long and twenty-four inches wide.

The picture is inscribed in English and Spanish with a list of the fortified posts demolished by the big German gun on the Belgian frontier, as if a direct menace to other neutral countries in case of defiance to Germany. At the top of the picture of the shell there is the boastful caption, "German War Surprises of 1914" and its Spanish equivalent. Beneath the picture is the familiar Teuton blasphemy, "With God for Kaiser and Fatherland."

Printed by Thousands

This picture, it is now known, was printed by the thousands for circulation in Spain, Italy, Portugal and the South American countries, where the least could be read in Spanish, and also for cautious circulation in countries where the English version could be understood. The copy of the picture of the huge shell reached the shipping board boat from a South American source. It is being retained by the shipping board crew merely as a souvenir of the war, says Peterson to whom it was given so his bluntness could be exposed in Honolulu.

In keeping with this same type of German propaganda, especially in Spanish speaking countries, is a circular, recently distributed in Spain, which asserts that seventy three cathedrals and churches have been destroyed or made unserviceable, to teach a severe lesson to Belgian and French Catholics. The

authenticity of the circular as being of German origin has been established by the state department, which had the following translation printed in the Official Bulletin:

Humilis Boasting

"The circular, which is in Spanish, states:

"The list of fortified posts of war material captured on the battlefield, the German have taken possession of, including:

High-point watches 417
Sappers and howitzers 5,016
Ludendorff's personal women's handkerchiefs 3,705
Ludendorff's personal women's handkerchiefs 1,876
Ludendorff's personal women's handkerchiefs 1,876
Ludendorff's personal women's handkerchiefs 1,876

The figures show a large increase over those of the campaign against France in 1914.

"In Belgium, many and many treasures they have confiscated and painted them on the walls of the cities."

"Due to the friendship of Cardinal Mercier and other priests, who did their utmost to stir the priests against the German army, the German army was forced to retreat from Belgium and French Catholics."

"The German army has been forced to retreat from Belgium and French Catholics."

"The German army has been forced to retreat from Belgium and French Catholics."

"The German army has been forced to retreat from Belgium and French Catholics."

MASS ATTACK WAS FOUND TOO COSTLY FOR HUNS TO STAND

Ludendorff Gave Orders In June To Abandon It and Warned Officers That Men Must Be Conserved As Supply Was Running Out

BRITISH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, August 14.—(Associated Press).—A captured general order signed "Ludendorff," issued in June, shows that the German man power was being so depleted that in order to sustain the German offensive the idea of further mass attacks had to be abandoned. The order says:

"It is essential that all officers be imbued with the idea that Germany cannot win without further, vigorous offensives. The situation regarding reinforcements makes it essential in future to avoid the old fault of attacking in too close formations. Officers must do their utmost to reduce the casualties."

NICARAGUA MAY SEND TROOPS TO THE FRONT

Former President Eulogizes United States

SAN FRANCISCO, August 13.—(Associated Press).—Adolfo Diaz, former president of Nicaragua, expressing the military dependence of the Central American republic on the United States and pointing to the friendly relations between the two republics, said "the United States navy is Nicaragua's navy." Nicaragua's recent declaration of war against Germany, continued the former president, had been received with enthusiasm among all classes and there is a possibility that troops will be despatched to the fighting front. Nicaragua has a standing army of 25,000.

WE ARE IN GREATEST OF ALL SERVICES, SAYS PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, August 13.—(Official Press).—President Wilson, greeting a party of Italian editors visiting the United States, said: "Gentlemen: We are not here in service for Italy. We are not here in service for America. We are here in the greatest of all services, a service which enable all who engage in it—the service of mankind."

RAILROAD STATIONS AND TRAINS ARE DRY

WASHINGTON, August 13.—(Official Press).—Director General of Railroads McAdoo has prohibited the sale of liquor at railroad stations and on trains under federal control.

Security 13,000,000
Reprints 15,750,000
Forced contribution 4,320,850

Total 33,070,850
This amount includes a fine of 15,000 pesos imposed on the Alsatian children who insist on speaking the French language and refuse to study the beautiful German language. These statistics are a most useful warning to the neutral countries.

"If there are any still thinking of siding with the allies, let them take warning from the fate of others."

Extent of Territory Occupied

In connection with claims of the extent of territory occupied by German troops, the following footnote appears:

"When it is held that the Germans have occupied no English territory and that on the contrary they have lost all their African colonies, amounting to some 3,000,000 square kilometers, it must be remembered that the English, according to the declaration of their ministers, are not intending to secure any extension of the British Empire; that they have entered the struggle with only the aim of helping the Belgians. That is to say, the English have practically pledged themselves to return the German colonies after the war to the Germans, and in doing so have demonstrated to the world that they have lost in Africa."

British Prisoners Taken
It is claimed in this document that more than 50,000 British have been made prisoners, and in this connection the following statement is made:

"Although to these figures the English oppose 124,000 German prisoners taken by them on the western front, it must be remembered the English treat these prisoners with notable kindness, liberality, and while the regime imposed on the English prisoners by the Germans is one of extreme rigor, so that the Germans, with a small number of prisoners, have secured a much superior moral effect. Besides, to the 2,264 officers and 51,225 soldiers, must be added the several thousand English prisoners who have died in consequence of disease, scanty food, and other ailments in German concentration camps."

Note: The foregoing figures regard British prisoners refer to the total prior to the recent offensive.

UNITED STATES DOES NOT NEED TO GO TO GERMANY FOR POTASH

SAN FRANCISCO, August 13.—(Official Press).—The general manager of the Borax company, which controls a vast potash at Searles Lake, California, after an inspection of the properties, said the United States can now mine enough potash to be independent of Germany.

AIRPLANE PROGRAM IS ENDORSED BY LOGGERS

SPOKANE, August 13.—(Associated Press).—Delegates of the Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen, representing Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana, on behalf of 25,000 workers endorsed the government's airplane program, with administration officers in charge of the work.

WILHELM AND CARL WILL CONFER TODAY

AMSTERDAM, August 14.—(Associated Press).—Berlin advices announce a conference at German Great Headquarters today between the Kaiser and Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary at which all pending questions will be gone into. At the conference, in addition to the two rulers will be the von Hertling, German imperial chancellor; Count von Burian, the Austro-Hungarian premier; Prince von Hohenlohe, the Austrian ambassador at Berlin, and Count von Wied, the German ambassador to Vienna.

FEDERAL RESERVE HAS IMMENSE RESOURCES

WASHINGTON, August 13.—(Associated Press).—The Federal Reserve board announced that the system now includes more than 600 state banks and trust companies with a total capital of nearly \$300,000,000, a surplus of about \$360,000,000 and total resources of \$6,225,000,000.

GIVE UNTIL IT HURTS IS RIGHT

WASHINGTON, August 13.—(Associated Press).—The house ways and means committee, which is preparing the new revenue bill, today incorporated a provision for a special tax of ten percent on the earnings of all persons of all occupations and professions except farmers, teachers and ministers.

Newspapers and newspaper associations have lodged protests against the proposal to tax newspaper telegraph wire services.

BRITISH BOMBS DO DAMAGE IN FRANKFORT

AMSTERDAM, August 14.—(Associated Press).—Advisers from Frankfurt state that several persons were killed and much property damage was done by the bombs of the British airmen, who carried out a retaliatory raid upon that city on Monday.

TWELFTH DISTRICT IS OVER THE TOP AGAIN

SAN FRANCISCO, August 14.—(Associated Press).—The Twelfth Federal Reserve district of California, which includes Hawaii, has over-subscribed its quota for treasury certificates, issued in anticipation of the Fourth Liberty Loan bond issue. The quota for the district was \$35,333,000. The amount subscribed is in excess of \$37,000,000.

Instead of going to France to do field work for the Red Cross, George K. Carter, president of the Hawaiian Vigilance Corps that he will remain in Washington and continue to work for the cause there.

Hard to Shake Off That Backache



The daily grind is made ten times worse when afflicted with lame back, sharp, darting pains, headaches, dizziness and annoying kidney difficulties. If you want to shake it off before there's danger of gravel, dropsy, or Bright's disease use Don's Backache Kidney Pills. They are praised the world over by thousands who have had relief from those exact troubles.

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

FRENCH GAIN IMPORTANT GROUND NEAR LASSIGNY IN DAY OF HARD BATTLING

British Held North of Somme To Local Gains But Allies On Southern End Advance To Positions That Threaten German Line As Far North As Chaumes—Official Toll of Prisoners Taken

LONDON, August 14.—(Associated Press).—Yesterday brought much hard fighting for the British and Americans along the northern end of the Picardy front, but few gains. The Germans, having materially strengthened their lines, are putting up a desperate resistance from the Somme north and between the south bank of the Somme and Roye.

On the southern end of the line, however, the French made very important gains, advancing to positions between the Matz and the Oise Rivers that make further gains almost a certainty and give promise that the objectives on this section of the front will be reached. These are Lassigny and Noyons, the capture of which will probably force the evacuation of the entire Noyon-Roye-Chaumes line and force a general withdrawal to the old Hindenburg line, from which the German offensive was launched last March.

The battleline in the north and the center remains practically unchanged since Monday.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF PRISONERS

An official statement of the number of prisoners and guns taken on the Montdidier-Amiens section by the British Fourth Army and the French First Army since Thursday shows the numbers to be lower than the unofficial estimates heretofore made. The official figures are: Prisoners taken, twenty-eight thousand; guns captured, six hundred.

The Echo de Paris yesterday published the claim that the prisoners taken during the past three weeks number seventy thousand, the guns one thousand and the machine guns ten thousand. These figures are for the Marne and Amien fronts combined.

MANY AIR BATTLES

Yesterday British airmen fought more than fifty air battles, downing thirty enemy machines. Extensive raids were carried out and the railroad stations at Cambrai and Peronne were heavily bombed. Twelve British machines failed to return to their bases.

ATTACKED ALONG TWENTY MILES

The Allies launched a general renewal of their attack yesterday morning along a twenty mile front, from Chaumes south to the Oise, their first assaults resulting in vital gains by the French in the key sector of the southern line, around Lassigny. At this section of the front, by the afternoon, the French had won the entire Massif-Lassigny line, the southern end of the Picardy front, their new line giving them command of the town of Lassigny and the valley of the Divette and placing them in a position to dominate the entire district north as far as Roye.

The French advance had been swung around to the south of Lassigny, and the village of Lassigny captured after a desperate fight. This village is virtually on the crest of the ridge overlooking the Oise, to retain which the Germans used every ounce of resistance possible. The French were not to be held back, however, and they swept up to and over the crest.

PREPARING TO FALL BACK

North of Lassigny the Germans were reported abandoning their trenches in the bend of the Avre at Baluy, toward which point the French were driving between Lassigny, two miles to the south, and Roye, eight miles to the northwest.

On their part of the front, the British made local gains during the early part of the day, meeting heavy resistance. Along the north bank of the Somme in the Bray section and south of the Somme in the neighborhood of Roye some substantial progress was early recorded, while German counters at Focoucourt were held and repulsed.

LAYING COUNTRYSIDE WASTE

Aviator scouts brought word to the French and British headquarters during the morning that the Germans were destroying all the villages in their rear and were evidently preparing for another wide retreat. Peronne is reported to be in smoking ruins and there are fires at various points along the front.

Thirty-three German divisions have so far been identified in the recent fighting, a total of practically half a million men. The German commander is shifting his men from place to place along the defensive front to plug the gaps being driven into his line by the Allies, this shifting of units indicating that the German reserves are being exhausted.

Allied airmen are pressing the enemy at all vulnerable points behind his front lines and keeping the air clear of enemy machines.

Man Who Saw Kamehameha Dies At Hundred Sixteen

After spending 116 summers in the Kona district Manumu, a Hawaiian who has always appeared to be old, died on August 6 at Kona, Kona, says the Kona Tribune. The old man was taken suddenly and was ill for no length of time.

That Manumu could lay claim to the ripe old age of 116 years is the belief of men and women who have known him for the past fifty years. These Hawaiians declare that when they were little children he was a very old man and their parents used to tell them that "Uncle" Manumu was at that time known to be at least seventy. At any rate, nobody in Kauai doubts that Manumu was 116 at the time of his death.

The old man could not be prevailed upon to talk much, but when he did, he spoke principally of things that happened when he was just about at tanning maturity. He remembered the reign of Kamehameha and the first missionaries who came to this island, and he used to relate how the "long

necks" attempted to tell them through interpreters of the wonders of the new religion. The interpreters must have been mixed at times, Manumu used to say, for the strangest of stories began to go the rounds regarding Christianity.

Manumu paid several pilgrimages to Madame Pele in his younger days—about a century ago. Upon his return to the Kona he would spread wonderful stories about the splendors of Kilauea. Manumu was a booster even in those days, when Hilo had no federal building.

Two years ago George Beckley paid the old gentleman a visit, but at soon as his name was announced, Manumu, out of respect for one descended from a lieutenant of Kamehameha the Great, broke into a continuous wail. In spite of anything Beckley could do or say, the keening kept up until after his departure, and not one word of the old days could be dragged out of the old man then alive who had seen Kamehameha face to face.

CITIZENSHIP IS GRANTED ALIENS TO SERVE IN ARMY

A PACIFIC COAST MILITARY CAMP, August 13.—(Official).—Four hundred forty-five aliens have been granted citizenship in order to serve in the United States army. This number included sixty-two Russians, two subjects of Germany and two subjects of Turkey.

AN IMPROVED QUININE DOES NOT AFFECT THE HEAD

Because of its tonic and laxative effect. LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE will be found better than ordinary Quinine. Does not cause nervousness, nor ringing in the head. Remember, there is only one "Bromo Quinine." The signature of E. W. Groce is on each box.

BREAK WITH BOLSHEVIKI SEEN IN ACT OF DIPLOMAT

Consul At Moscow Demands Safe
Conduct After Joining With En-
tente Representative In De-
mand For Information

RUSSIAN SAILORS ARE
BITTER AT GERMANY

Great Britain's Recognition of
Czech-Slovaks Meets With
Favor and Is Considered As
Most Opportune

WASHINGTON, August 15—(Associated Press)—Complete severance of the few vestiges of diplomatic relations which have existed between the United States and the Bolshevik government at Moscow are indicated in the reports to the state department of the course that has been pursued by United States Consul General to Moscow, DeWitt C. Poole Jr.

Consul Poole has turned over his duties at Moscow to the Swedish consulate, the message announced, has destroyed his code book and has demanded from the soviet government at Moscow safe conduct to the United States. The official despatch containing this information is dated August 2, and is the first word heard from the consul since he joined with the statement of Lenin that a state of war existed between the Russian soviet government and the co-belligerents against the Central Powers. It is assumed the reply was unsatisfactory and such as to make impossible the maintenance of the shred of diplomatic relations which had up to that time been preserved.

ULTIMATUM TO FINLAND

Other reports which have reached the state department from sources which are considered reliable say that the German government has addressed an ultimatum to the French government requiring the Finnish army to prepare to march against the forces of the co-belligerents on the Murmansk coast within two weeks.

As Finland has appealed to the United States through northern Europe neutrals for assistance in the way of food and supplies, giving the assurance that none of these would reach Germany, the position in which Finland finds itself placed is untenable. It must obey the behest of Germany and go without food supplies and the hope of securing any must expect further aggressions from the German forces in Finland and such reinforcements as may be sent.

NAVY IS BELLIGERENT

Russian officers and sailors of the navy are unwilling to serve the ends of Germany against the Entente and the United States, it is announced in Stockholm despatches. They are ready to fight Germany rather than do this and have expressed their intention not to give up their ships but to destroy them rather than that they should fall into the hands of Germany or be used for German ends.

It is said that Lenin and Trotsky were seen in Kronstadt by Russian sailors and were given this report.

Rumanians Journey Far
An official despatch from France says that several Rumanian officers have made the long journey through Russia to join the French army. One of these, Lieutenant Uralskian, a native of Transylvania made the long trip from his home to the front.

Recognition of the Czech-Slovaks as an independent Allied nation against the central powers, following the similar action of Italy, is being welcomed with undisguised approval. It is only recently that Secretary of State Lansing expressed the deep sympathy with which the United States government views the national aspirations of the Czech-Slovak and other oppressed peoples of Austria-Hungary.

Professor T. G. Masaryk, president of the Czech-Slovak forces operating in Italy, France and Russia, expressed his high appreciation of the British action and said: "It is doubly valuable since it follows the adoption of a similar course by two other great nations. The Czech-Slovak element is regarded as the most powerful of the dis-

Eastern Swimmers Easy Victims, Kahanamoku Finds

Duke Allows Nine Seconds and
Finishes Two Yards Ahead of
Next Competitor; Equally His
Own Best Record Time

NEW YORK, August 15—(Associated Press)—Duke Kahanamoku, Hawaiian short distance champion swimmer, won a hollow victory in the hundred yards swim last night, as the crowd wild and equalled his own record for the distance. It was the most marvelous exhibition for the distance the East has ever seen.

Alfred Steen of Brook-
lyn, who finished second, a hand-
ful of nine yards, the tall Ha-
waiian cut away with the crack of
the pistol and swam at a pace that
left all behind him. Well up to
and over the finish he caught Steen
and finished a clear two yards ahead.
Time, fifty-four seconds.

SALE TO FOREIGN NATIONS STOPPED

Amendments To Law Will Hold
Shipping Firmly For Coun-
try During the War

WASHINGTON, August 14—(Official)—President Wilson, it is claimed, is strongly in favor of amendments to the act creating the shipping board which are soon to be acted upon by congress. These amendments are designed to strengthen the control of shipping and to prevent the ships building and to be built from failing into foreign hands.

Specifically the purpose of the amendments are said to be to prevent foreign interests from obtaining control of American ships or shipyards. It is made a criminal offense to sell, mortgage, release or to a foreign corporation without consent of the board, for construction of ships on foreign account during the war or to transfer ownership of shipyards to foreigners.

SUGAR AND BANANAS MAY BEAR NEW TAXES

Coffee, Cocoa and Tropical
Fruits May Also Be Added

WASHINGTON, August 15—(Associated Press)—In order to raise more revenue under the new War Revenue Bill which is being framed by the house ways and means committee taxes on necessities as well as luxuries are suggested. These taxes include an added tax on sugar.

In the opinion of members of the committee on ways and means as expressed yesterday it is advisable to increase the duty on sugar and cocoa, and put a duty on coffee and bananas and on other tropical fruits, some of which are now admitted duty free and others taxed.

Opposition to this policy of taxing such necessities as sugar is expressed by other members of the committee.

MORE YOUTHS TO BE REGISTERED IN DRAFT

BERLIN IS CHEERFUL

IN NIGHT REPORTS

Attacks Are Broken Up In Whole Or Part, Public Told

BERLIN, August 15—(Associated Press)—In its communications of last night on the fighting in France and Flanders the war office said: "Forefield engagements occurred between the Yser and the Scarpe. South of the Yser the enemy thrusts were partially broken."

"On the Yser front and to the east of Rheims there were infantry engagements of minor importance."

"On the Yser front and to the east of Rheims there were infantry engagements of minor importance."

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"On the Yser front and to the east of Rheims there were infantry engagements of minor importance."

Honolulu Japanese Is Officer Fighting In France



LIEUTENANT JIRO MORITA

Jiro Morita Volunteered On Main-
land, Was Promoted To Ser-
geant and Is Now Lieutenant
Serving Under Pershing

Playing an active part in history's greatest battle now being staged on the western front between the victorious Allies and retreating Germans, is Lieutenant Jiro Morita, a young Japanese officer attached to the American forces. The officer is but twenty-four years old.

Jiro Morita is the eldest son of T. Morita of Puna Lane, Palama, this city. After being graduated from the high school, he went to the mainland to enter college, from which he was graduated last year. When the United States entered the war on the side of the Allies, the young man knew that the time had finally come for him to give his service to the country to which he owes protection of himself and his old parent, brothers and sisters. He went straight to a recruiting office of a mainland city and enlisted in Uncle Sam's military service.

As a private in an infantry regiment at a mainland camp, Jiro Morita was a hard working soldier. His training office to prepare himself for active duty on the battle front won recognition from his superior officers and he was promoted to sergeant early this year.

Sergeant Jiro was hurt in an accident at the camp and was confined in a military hospital. He was able to leave the hospital in about a week. He joined his company again and arrived at a French port last June.

He was commissioned as lieutenant soon after his landing on the French soil and entered into one of the American trenches "somewhere in France" as the only Japanese officer under the command of General Pershing.

Though he is not heard from him for sometimes, T. Morita, the young officer's aged father, is fully confident that his son is doing well.

"My son is now paying his debt, as well as his parent's and brothers' and sisters' to the country which gives us all our home and protection," said T. Morita yesterday. "As he is now called upon by the country to offer his life and his bravely responded to the call. Jiro's mother and I are fully prepared to give up our eldest son. We might have any moment finders of his death on the battlefield of France, but the news cannot grieve us except a little shock for a while. As our son is serving his country cheerfully we must be cheerful, too, to hear of his possible death which we are expecting to befall him soon or later."

T. Morita, who is sixty-four years old, is now retired in private life. He was engaged in the lumber business until a few years ago.

Lieutenant Jiro's brothers and sisters number six. Miss Tsuruyo, one of his sisters, is a teacher in one of the public schools in this city and is well liked by both Japanese and American friends.

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CONTINUED GAINS OF ALLIES CAUSE HUN EVACUATION

Germans Withdraw From Aisne River After Australian Assaults; French Press On In Advance To Noyons

NEW YORK, August 15—(Associated Press)—With the French First Army driving steadily forward along the southern end of the Picardy battle line and taking one dominant position after another, including the important city of Ribecourt on the Oise, and the British Fourth Army exerting a continual pressure against the Germans on the north, yesterday was one of heavy fighting and continuous success for the Allies.

The steady offensive of the British toward Bray and the line to the south of Albert resulted yesterday in the German evacuation of a number of villages north of Albert, along a seven-mile front the Germans being withdrawn to the protection of the Ancre from Albert to a point west of Bapaume. The villages given up by the Germans include Hamel, Beaumont, Serre and Puisieux-au-Mont.

This clears the entire west bank of the Ancre except at Albert, which town the Germans continue to occupy and defend for the sake of the bridgehead at that point.

The French are now fighting for the key positions along the Oise to Noyons and those which will give them control of the southern end of the Nesle-Noyon canal. Yesterday the fighting was strongest around Thiescourt, on the heights overlooking the Divette River, between Lassigny and Noyons, and for the St. Claud and l'Ecouvillon farms, with the French adding hourly to their gains.

North of Noyons, where the French are practically at the outskirts of Lassigny, they are making slow progress.

FLANDERS LIKELY SOON TO BLAZE WITH BATTLE FURY

General March Points To Prob-
ability of Double Drive—Amer-
ican First Field Army Numbers
Million and Quarter Men

WASHINGTON, August 15—(Associated Press)—It may be, Flanders where the fury of battle will next blaze up, General Peyton C. March, United States chief of staff, told the newspaper representatives and correspondents at the capital, in his weekly conference with them yesterday wherein he discussed the recent successes of the Allied forces and the developments which are likely to result.

Officials here, General March says, anticipate a complete change in the character of fighting in the next phase of battle on the Western Front, with the fullest sense of the world. The belief of some military observers is that the battle will see the next blaze with a double drive by the British to pinch out that salient. This drive may develop from Ypres-south along the Ghent canal north upon Arras.

Gains in Picardy
In connection with the announced formation on August 10 of the first American field army, the chief of staff disclosed the fact that this army is composed of thirty-one army divisions, approximately 1,250,000 men which could indicate a larger number of fighting men at the front than has heretofore been announced in any official communications.

Fighting Americans
General March further disclosed that the Hundred and Thirty first Infantry have been engaged in the recent fighting to the north of the Somme. It has rendered excellent service and has captured three officers and 150 men and taken seven 105 millimeter guns, six numbers of rifles and machine guns.

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SAVATION ARMY GIRLS UNDER FIRE

One In Letter Tells of Exciting
Adventures At Front When
Hun Airplanes Bombed Town

Colonel R. Dublin of The Salvation Army is in receipt of a special letter from Captain Violet McAllister, one of the women workers with the troops in France, portions of which read like a despatch from the regular war correspondent. The following are extracts from the letter:

"We have just left the town—where we were in so close to the front line, because it had become very dangerous and the authorities didn't expect that there would be on a brick left on top of another within a few hours, so we left at midnight after the place commenced dropping bombs. We walked out and hiked down the road amid the noise and rattle and banging of shells, made our way to the place where the Salvation Army Zone headquarters are located. We hiked most of the way, and then a mile team passed us and took us on and we rode to within six kilometers of this place and then hiked the rest of the way. Can you imagine two girls starting at midnight and fleeing from the City of Destruction and landing at our destination about four o'clock in the morning? It was real exciting to hear we were planes whizzing over our heads and the anti-aircraft guns piling into them."

Ready for Gas
"One town we passed through they had just stopped bombarding a few moments before our arrival and we walked through, thinking that they would start again at any moment, but not so; we landed here safe and sound. With you could have seen any, we had our English gas masks in the alert position ready to snap on at any moment, for we had been warned that gas was likely to be shot into every available spot."

When the boys knew that we were leaving the Hut that was being shelled, they poured in and told us how they would miss us. One captain, representing an officers' mess where we dined at their invitation, brought us a couple of boxes of candy as a farewell offering, and just as I was leaving he said: "Gee, we will miss you like the devil! Well, I couldn't help laughing and told him that was certainly some comparison and he blushed up as red as a penny, and said, 'Well now, you know what I mean. I don't know just how to say, just how much we shall miss you.'"

Proud of Our Boys
"The victories recently won by our boys are still holding and our boys are doing some wonderful work. After taking their objectives, they held fast and the Germans made ten counter attacks with tanks, but were repulsed and driven back each time. I am so proud of them. Nobody can possibly realize what it means until he has been right on the spot and seen with his own eyes. The one thing that impresses me most is the optimism of the boys going through such a hell."

There was a terrible barrage put over by our men last night. All around us here are great long range guns and at about three o'clock this morning they started in and kept up a constant fire or several hours. Yesterday we heard the anti-aircraft guns going and felt and heard the J.G.-Gug of an aeroplane. We tried to see what it was we were upshot out of our catnaps. The French and anti-aircraft guns boxed him in so that he couldn't get over the lines, and finally brought him down. They found that it was a British plane fixed up to look like a French plane and he aviator was a German dressed in a S. soldier's uniform. Talk about nerve, that fellow surely had it. The reason they caught him was that they signalled to him and he could not give his counter sign. Consequently they new something was wrong."

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WILSON APPROVES MEDICAL PROPOSAL

Formation of Volunteer Corps By
Ineligibles For Service
Given Endorsement

WASHINGTON, August 14—(Official)—Approval of the proposal for the establishment of a volunteer medical service corps, is voiced by President Wilson in a letter to the chairman of the general medical board of the council of defense.

The proposal is to have the volunteer corps include all physicians who, by reason of age, physical disability or dependents and essential need in communities are ineligible for the medical corps of the army of the navy.

The letter of the President said: "I am very pleased to give my approval to the plans submitted because of the usefulness of a volunteer medical service corps and because it gives me an opportunity to express to the medical profession my deep appreciation of the splendid service the whole profession has rendered to the nation with great enthusiasm from the beginning of the present emergency."

SUBMARINE LOSSES ARE CUT IN HALF

Figures For July and First Seven
Months of Year Show This

PARIS, August 15—(Associated Press)—Submarine losses of Allied and Neutral shipping, as compared with a year ago, have been cut in two. Figures compiled by the ministry of marine clearly show this for last month and for the first seven months of the year.

In July the losses occasioned to Allied and Neutral shipping by the Teuton submarines, aggregated 27,000 tons. This compares with losses of 53,839 tons during July of 1917. The tonnage sunk thus far this year has been fifty percent less than the losses occasioned by ruthless warfare for the first seven months of 1917.

CASUALTIES REPORTED UNDER THREE HUNDRED

WASHINGTON, August 15—(Associated Press)—Reports of casualties officially given by the war department and the office of the Marine Corps yesterday numbered 250 and were classified as follows:

Army: Killed in action, 161; died of wounds, twenty-six; other causes, twelve; wounded, forty-seven; missing, twenty-four.

Marines: Killed in action, four; wounded, four; missing, two.

Among the officers in the casualty lists were:

Killed in action: Lieut. William Brown and Sidney Cole. Died of wounds: Major Maynard Wells, Capt. Mortimer Jordan, Lieut. Brown Baxley.

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BRITISH CONTROL OF AIR IS CLEARLY SEEN

LONDON, August 15—(Associated Press)—Twenty-one German airplanes shot down and ten more were put out of control in the fighting on the Western Front on Tuesday. Six British planes are missing. Thus is the British control of the air shown in an official report which was issued from the war office last night.

In a raid in which British and American machines cooperated yesterday, they destroyed six enemy machines in an airbase which they bombed and fired.

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JAPAN AND CHINA OFFER SOLUTION

Laborers Pass Here On Way To
South America While Food
Production Falls Off

"It is a wise thing to overlook the Japanese" who are pouring through this port for South America, when the labor situation is so acute?" asks the Nippo Jiji, in an editorial article dealing with the general labor shortage in Hawaii.

The Hawaii Shippo also expresses the opinion that the employers of labor here, after they have tried to secure Porto Rican and Filipino labor, will be forced to turn to Japan and China to secure the necessary labor to keep Hawaii's production of food up to the requirements of the times.

"All Hawaii is worried over the present shortage of the labor supply in the islands, which shortage is badly handicapping not only the sugar industry but all other industries," says Editor Segs. "The increase in food production which is essential to make Hawaii independent and self-sustaining, can not be accomplished so long as the labor shortage exists and continues to grow more acute."

Will They Stay?

"Portuguese and Spaniards brought into Hawaii at a great cost by the Territory, are leaving here by scores for the mainland. The exodus of these laborers at this critical moment is proof that Hawaii is not giving these laborers sufficient inducement now to keep them in the islands. How can anyone expect that other Porto Rican or Mexican laborers, even if these are brought here, could be held in the islands any longer than the Portuguese and Spaniards, when the wages are insufficient to satisfy them?"

"The capitalists are hoping for relief in the importation of more Filipino laborers, while in some official quarters a movement to import Chinese immigrants is on foot."

"Meanwhile a large number of Japanese immigrants are passing through Hawaii on their way to South American countries, where the doors are open for their entry."

"The planters who are looking for the Filipinos to save the day say that if they can only get ships it is a matter of the easiest to secure all the labor needed for the local supply. But when can the ships be secured? No one knows. The planters must wait in vain while a continuous stream of Japanese are pouring into South America, right in front of our eyes."

"Is it a wise thing to overlook the Japanese?"

Smaller Or Later

The Hawaii Shippo says, along the same line:

"Success for the planters' plan to import Porto Rican or Filipino labor to relieve the shortage in the labor supplies here, all depends on ships. They must appeal to the United States government for the ships needed to carry laborers from any available outside source. But as the ships are needed for carrying troops and supplies across the Atlantic, with how many bottoms Hawaii can be provided is a matter of uncertainty. Anyone who is familiar with the shipping situation can see that the plan stands little chance of success."

"We believe firmly that the planters will turn, sooner or later, to Japan or China, or both, for their supply of laborers. The reasons for so believing are because, in the first place, the importation of Orientals requires no appeal to be made to the United States government for ships, and, in the second place, because Japanese or Chinese are best suited for labor in the fields."

"The movement just started for the importation of Chinese immigrants is proof that the planters are now fully awakened to the necessity of seeking relief in the present situation from Oriental sources."

HONOLULU MILITARY ACADEMY OPENS SOON

Maj. L. G. Blackman reports that with the appointment of W. H. Craddock, the faculty of the Honolulu Military Academy for the coming year is now complete. The Senior High School will be in the hands of W. T. Tinkling, who comes strongly recommended from similar mainland institutions. Mr. Craddock will be principal of the new Junior High School, for which work he is exceptionally well qualified.

By taking up early in the year the business of securing a new faculty, a fine corps of instructors has been brought together and the Military Academy will this year be in an enviable position as regards teachers. In all departments a strong course will be presented. This will be particularly true with regard to the high school.

For the first year in the history of the institution the full four years will be in operation, and as the academy now possesses a course accredited to mainland colleges, the year will be in important one in the development of the school. While most of the cadets will enter regular courses, others will be receiving special preparation for Annapolis and West Point.

The commercial course, which last year was not fully organized will this year be in regular operation, under a proficient instructor.

In response to a general demand, the Academy has reconsidered its decision to exclude the younger class of cadets, and has decided to admit small boys again, as in former years.

School will convene for the fall term on September 8 with an increased enrollment of cadets, sufficient to enable the organization of three military companies. A number of well known Honolulu boys have enrolled as cadets for the new term, while a generous proportion of new students are expected from the other islands.

MacCAUGHEY TELLS EASTERNERS OF BAD FEATURES IN OUR SYSTEM WHICH PREVENTS AMERICANIZATION

Will Find Few Here To Agree
With His Generalizations Pub-
lished in New York Educational
Journal

Filipino immigration into Hawaii, the existence of Buddhist schools in the islands and the fact that the bulk of the population of the islands is ineligible to citizenship come in for a roasting at the hands of Prof. Vaughan MacCaughey of the College of Hawaii, in an article written by him for "School and Society," published by the Science Press in New York. Very many in Hawaii will fail to agree with all that Professor MacCaughey says. His article in full is:

"The complex racial problems of Hawaii are little known to the people of the mainland United States. Hawaii, remote and isolated in the broad ranges of the North Pacific, has attracted the tourist and the commercial adventurer, rather than the sociologist and the schoolman. A phrase currently used in Hawaii, and sometimes repeated on the mainland, is to the effect that 'we have no race problem in Hawaii.' This phrase is fundamentally unsound, fallacious, and befogging. What is really meant is that no violent racial antagonisms have been given an economic opportunity to express themselves in Hawaii. 'Race problems' are, to a very considerable degree, economic in nature. In a country where the life of the people is dominated by a feudalistic capitalism, and where 'cheap labor' has effectively driven out the higher types of labor, racial problems are apparently submerged."

Bewildering and Complex

"On the other hand, a more correct statement would be that Hawaii—a polyglot, polychrome microcosm—contains within its tiny population of 230,000 people, a most bewildering and intricate complex of racial and inter-racial reactions. A veritable test-tube, into which numerous mobile elements have been collected. The native Hawaiians (rapidly vanishing), and a few South Sea Islanders represent the Polynesian elements. The overwhelming Asiatic population comprises Japanese, Chinese, and Korean; over half the total population is Japanese, Spanish, Portuguese, Porto Rican, and Filipino represent the Latin and Malayan types. Russians, Germans, a few Scandinavians, a few negroes—are the remaining elements in the motley horde of 'cheap' laborers that have been imported by the sugar planters from the back alleys of the world. This composite laboring mass of human material is crowned by a small group of capitalists, managers, business and professional men, who are almost wholly American and English. The Germans due to their dishonorable plottings and espionage during the present war, are now in process of eviction, although they formerly constituted a formidable colony, a solid block of 'Kaiser worshipers.'"

Chiefs and Sugar Barons

"In older times, and until comparatively recently, there was no middle class in Hawaii. The chiefs owned everything; the common people were slaves. The feudalism of primitive Hawaii was rapidly displaced by the 'sugar barons' and their gangs of coolie contract laborers. At present, under the democratizing influences of the great social and political movements of the twentieth century, a middle class is slowly making its appearance."

"Today the thoughtful people of Hawaii—schoolmen and others—realize more clearly than ever before, the necessity for really Americanizing the boys and girls who are growing up on American soil. These children, despite their alien parentage and all of the unfavorable and American influences of their homes—through the agency of the American public schools, must be converted into genuine and useful American citizens. The 'middle class' of Hawaii will be built up very largely from these native-born boys and girls."

"For many decades the public schools of Hawaii were financially starved and crippled. Public sentiment among the 'interests' was against 'too much education' for the masses. The educated boy would not work in the fields at coolie pay, and live in a shack. An educated girl would not hoe sugar cane with her baby strapped to her back, as her peasant mother had done."

"The private schools, designed as 'finishing schools' for the sons and daughters of the well-to-do white population, received hearty support, and around them have gathered some of the best traditions of the old aristocracy of wealth and learning. Indeed, when the Pacific Coast boasted of nothing but rote-memorizing schools, the sons and daughters of the Golden West were sent to Hawaii's private schools for their education."

Rapidly Improving

"The modern American democratic ideal of American education for 'all the children of all the people' is now making rapid headway in Hawaii. There has been and is a phenomenal increase in new buildings, floor space, class room equipment, and teachers. Compulsory attendance of all children has been secured."

"I think that the bill for the use of the truck of 4354 for a month, in including Sundays and holidays, when it was not used, is too much," said one member.

"I recommend that we discontinue the use of this truck," said Chairman Bigelow and all the other members agreed.

It was explained that the truck had been used for the harbor board and that the firm had been charged with the cost of the truck and the cost of the wrong parts and had to send for others.

Commissioners Told Proposed Improvement Would Cost Too Much

There is still a chance for improvement to be made at Kapaa, Kauai, harbor, but the chance is an exceedingly slim one, as indicated by the action of the board of harbor commissioners yesterday, when Chairman Lyman H. Bigelow reported upon the proposed improvements, to cost anywhere from \$200,000 to \$250,000. He stated that Captains Macaulay, Foster and Haglund, all of them familiar with the Kapaa landing, said it would be a waste of money to make any such improvements there as contemplated.

Captain Macaulay once took the boat through the narrow winding channel between the coral reefs while standing on the smoke stack. At this time, it is reported, no later inter-Island steamer is able to go through the channel in the anchorage, especially when there is any wind, while the strong currents keep filling up the channel with sand and then clearing it out again, according to their direction.

All the inter-Island captains, it was stated, are in favor of the Territory making a harbor at Hanalei, between Kapa'a and Naevehili bay. They say this is the best prospect in Kauai for a wharf at which steamers can stop.

Commissioner Metzger said that from what he could learn he was opposed to the Kapaa scheme as calling for a continued outlay of large sums, which the traffic at that port does not warrant; but he said he was willing to spend \$30,000 for \$10,000 if he could see his way clear to provide a boat landing that could be used.

Considerable opposition developed among the other members of the board to the Kapaa plan, but it was decided to give the people of that town a chance to appear before the board and present any argument for developing a harbor there, and Commissioner Watkins presented a motion to the effect that Hon. H. H. C. Merriam and other citizens of Kapaa be notified that a public hearing would be held by the board, at their convenience, to discuss this question before final action.

ALL ARMY FORCES
MERGED INTO ONE

Distinctive Designations Eliminated—All Promotions To Be By Selection

The Associated Press despatch from Washington recently published in The Advertiser which told of the merging of all army organizations into the one designation of United States army, was confirmed yesterday when a copy of the war department order was received at department headquarters. This order eliminates distinctive designations such as regular army, national guard, national guard, reserves, etc. The order, as received by Col. H. C. Merriam, chief of staff, refers also to future promotions. The order is as follows:

Text of Order

"All effective commissions purported to be, and described therein as, commissions in the Regular Army, National Guard and National Army or the Reserve Corps, shall hereafter be held to be, and regarded as, commissions in the United States army, no change provisional or temporary, as fixed by the conditions of their issue; and all such commissions are hereby amended accordingly. Hereafter during the period of the existing emergency all commissions of officers shall be in the United States army and in corps, departments and arms of the service thereof, and shall, as the law may provide be permanently, for a term, or for the emergency, and hereafter during the period of the existing emergency provisional and temporary appointments in the grades of second lieutenant and temporary promotions in the Regular Army and appointments in the Reserve Corps will be discontinued."

"While the number of commissions in each grade and each corps, departments and arm of the service shall be kept within the limits fixed by law, officers shall be assigned without reference to the terms of their commissions, solely in the interests of the service; and enlisted men can be transferred from one organization to another as interests of the service require."

"Except as provided by law," the order reads, "all promotions in the United States army shall be by selection. Permanent promotions in the army shall continue to be made as prescribed by law."

Forces Lose Identity

All forces, the order states, however raised, lose their identity when merged in the United States army, and all commissions regardless of units are now regarded as commissions in the U. S. army and all insignia of such units are to be discarded for the regular army insignia.

One of the important sections of the new order states that all officers shall be assigned without reference to the terms of their commissions, solely in the interests of the service; and enlisted men can be transferred from one organization to another as interests of the service require."

"Except as provided by law," the order reads, "all promotions in the United States army shall be by selection. Permanent promotions in the army shall continue to be made as prescribed by law."

COLD CAUSE HEADACHES

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SLIM CHANCE FOR HARBOR AT KAPAA

Commissioners Told Proposed
Improvement Would Cost
Too Much

There is still a chance for improvement to be made at Kapaa, Kauai, harbor, but the chance is an exceedingly slim one, as indicated by the action of the board of harbor commissioners yesterday, when Chairman Lyman H. Bigelow reported upon the proposed improvements, to cost anywhere from \$200,000 to \$250,000. He stated that Captains Macaulay, Foster and Haglund, all of them familiar with the Kapaa landing, said it would be a waste of money to make any such improvements there as contemplated.

Captain Macaulay once took the boat through the narrow winding channel between the coral reefs while standing on the smoke stack. At this time, it is reported, no later inter-Island steamer is able to go through the channel in the anchorage, especially when there is any wind, while the strong currents keep filling up the channel with sand and then clearing it out again, according to their direction.

All the inter-Island captains, it was stated, are in favor of the Territory making a harbor at Hanalei, between Kapa'a and Naevehili bay. They say this is the best prospect in Kauai for a wharf at which steamers can stop.

Commissioner Metzger said that from what he could learn he was opposed to the Kapaa scheme as calling for a continued outlay of large sums, which the traffic at that port does not warrant; but he said he was willing to spend \$30,000 for \$10,000 if he could see his way clear to provide a boat landing that could be used.

Considerable opposition developed among the other members of the board to the Kapaa plan, but it was decided to give the people of that town a chance to appear before the board and present any argument for developing a harbor there, and Commissioner Watkins presented a motion to the effect that Hon. H. H. C. Merriam and other citizens of Kapaa be notified that a public hearing would be held by the board, at their convenience, to discuss this question before final action.

ALL ARMY FORCES
MERGED INTO ONE

Distinctive Designations Eliminated—All Promotions To Be By Selection

The Associated Press despatch from Washington recently published in The Advertiser which told of the merging of all army organizations into the one designation of United States army, was confirmed yesterday when a copy of the war department order was received at department headquarters. This order eliminates distinctive designations such as regular army, national guard, national guard, reserves, etc. The order, as received by Col. H. C. Merriam, chief of staff, refers also to future promotions. The order is as follows:

Text of Order

"All effective commissions purported to be, and described therein as, commissions in the Regular Army, National Guard and National Army or the Reserve Corps, shall hereafter be held to be, and regarded as, commissions in the United States army, no change provisional or temporary, as fixed by the conditions of their issue; and all such commissions are hereby amended accordingly. Hereafter during the period of the existing emergency all commissions of officers shall be in the United States army and in corps, departments and arms of the service thereof, and shall, as the law may provide be permanently, for a term, or for the emergency, and hereafter during the period of the existing emergency provisional and temporary appointments in the grades of second lieutenant and temporary promotions in the Regular Army and appointments in the Reserve Corps will be discontinued."

"While the number of commissions in each grade and each corps, departments and arm of the service shall be kept within the limits fixed by law, officers shall be assigned without reference to the terms of their commissions, solely in the interests of the service; and enlisted men can be transferred from one organization to another as interests of the service require."

"Except as provided by law," the order reads, "all promotions in the United States army shall be by selection. Permanent promotions in the army shall continue to be made as prescribed by law."

Forces Lose Identity

All forces, the order states, however raised, lose their identity when merged in the United States army, and all commissions regardless of units are now regarded as commissions in the U. S. army and all insignia of such units are to be discarded for the regular army insignia.

One of the important sections of the new order states that all officers shall be assigned without reference to the terms of their commissions, solely in the interests of the service; and enlisted men can be transferred from one organization to another as interests of the service require."

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SPORTS

BRUINS OF CHICAGO ARE SLUMPING SOME

Pirates Close Series Winning
Three Out of Four Games
From National Leaders

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING			
	P.	W.	L.
Chicago	105	87	48
New York	100	83	43
Pittsburgh	104	56	48
Brooklyn	104	49	55
Philadelphia	103	48	55
St. Louis	104	47	57
Boston	105	46	59
St. Louis	109	44	65

Yesterday's Results

At Brooklyn—Brooklyn 4, Philadelphia 2.
At Chicago—Pittsburgh 2, Chicago 0.
At St. Louis—Cincinnati 5, St. Louis 1.

No other game played yesterday.
Game unreported Tuesday—At Chicago—Pittsburgh 7, Chicago 2 (second game).

How Series Ended

New York 4, Boston 0.
Brooklyn 4, Philadelphia 1.
Pittsburgh 3, Chicago 1.
Cincinnati 2, St. Louis 2 (concludes today).

Today's Games

Cincinnati at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
No other games scheduled.

It has to be admitted that the Cubs, National League leaders, are slipping and going very fast at that, while the Giants are gaining ground and not doing it slowly, either. In the series which finished yesterday New York gained considerably on Chicago, for the Giants took all the four games played with Boston, while Chicago won only one of the four games played with Pittsburgh.

As they stand now, New York is only four and a half games behind Chicago, which makes it uncomfortable for the Cubs, even if the shortened season is drawing to a close on September 1, unless Secretary of War Baker happens to change his mind, which is somewhat doubtful.

Playing in Chicago, the Pirates yesterday blanked the Cubs in a close game, 2-0, thereby closing the series with three games won out of four played with Chicago.

Dodgers Working Up

In Brooklyn the Dodgers succeeded in defeating the visiting Phillies, 4-2, which was a close affair, as games go sometimes. Brooklyn walked away with four of the five games played with Philadelphia in the series which closed yesterday.

At St. Louis the visiting Reds put it all over the Cardinals yesterday, 5-1. In the series which will close today the two clubs have broken even so far, each winning two and losing two games.

New York and Boston had no game scheduled for yesterday and none was played.

Brooklyn begins the new series today at Pittsburgh for the next two games. All the other clubs are in for a short series, games to be played tomorrow and Saturday—Boston at St. Louis, New York at Cincinnati, and Philadelphia at Chicago. Thus, while the American League is playing in the East, the National is out West.

GREAT LAKES, Illinois, July 12—Three members of the Boston Braves, Tom Hughes, Pat Ragan and Johnny Rawlings were escorted to the Station yesterday by Gunner's Mate "Rabbit" Maruval, former demon shortstop of the Boston team who is now serving in the Navy. They were accompanied by Matty Fitzpatrick and Larry Hoff, man, scout. They were very much impressed with the Station.

After Big Fellows

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 23—The Copper League of Arizona, little heard of in the East, but a wealthy circuit, would like to take over most of the Cincinnati club if the National League gives up the ghost. Word to that effect was received today.

The Copper League, with clubs in Jerome, Prescott, Bisbee, Phoenix, Oakland, and Tombstone, plays Saturday and Sunday ball. Its men work in the copper mines and are, therefore, engaged in an essential occupation.

The copper miners draw six dollars a day and eight for each ball game and they really work. They have to put in eight hours a day in the mines. On Saturday and Sunday big crowds assemble. Most trips are made by auto and it is asserted that the players have a royal time.

When the Pacific League disbanded a few days ago forty of its best players went to the Copper League.

DULUTH, Minnesota, July 25—If the Crowder "work or fight" edict clamps down organized major league baseball Babe Ruth, batting and pitching leader of 1918, may pitch for the Hubbing team of the Great Lakes.

At automobile races of "iron range" millionaires' business men, and ball promoters rolled into Duluth from the range today and produced the above information.

We have wired Ruth and have received a response," said Palmerino, the New York Giant of 1914 to 1917, this year with the Louisville team of the American association, who was in the car and has signed with Hubbing.

Another announcement has it that "Hub" Perdue, formerly pitcher with the Boston Braves and later with Cincinnati, appeared in Superior and was ready to work and play ball either there or in Duluth.

INDIANS AND RED SOX BOTH WINNERS

Tigers Defeat Senators and
Browns Take One From
Philadelphia Athletics

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING			
	P.	W.	L.
Boston	108	44	58
Cleveland	108	42	60
Washington	108	39	60
New York	105	53	52
Chicago	104	49	57
St. Louis	103	47	56
Detroit	105	46	59
Philadelphia	109	46	63

Yesterday's Results

At Boston—Boston 5, Chicago 3.
At Philadelphia—St. Louis 4, Philadelphia 1.
At Washington—Detroit 6, Washington 3.

At New York—Cleveland 2, New York 2.

How Series Stands

Boston 1, Chicago 0.
St. Louis, Philadelphia 0.
Detroit 1, Washington 0.
Cleveland 1, New York 0.

Today's Games

Chicago at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Detroit at Washington.
Cleveland at New York.

The American League opened yesterday its new series with the full complement of games, four of them, and all but one were close battles. Boston remains at the top of the league with two full games ahead of Cleveland, while Washington, by losing yesterday, dropped a game and is now three full games behind Cleveland. The three clubs have each played 108 decisive games. There was no change in the order the teams appear in the club standing as a result of yesterday's contests.

Playing at home, the Red Sox won a close game from the visiting Chicago White Sox, 5-3.

At Philadelphia the visiting St. Louis Browns, took the Athletics into camp in what was also a fairly close battle 4-1.

Washington slipped a cog yesterday, the visiting Detroit Tigers winning a close affair from the Senators, 5-3.

In New York the home Yankees fell, returning to the slump column, the visiting Indians from Cleveland walloping them by a 7-2.

CHICAGO, July 30—Pitcher, Ray Mitchell and Catcher Deverman, purchased from the Vernon club of the Pacific Coast League, joined the Chicago Americans today.

ST. LOUIS, Missouri, July 26—Walter Johnson will not desert the Senators until the league is "apropos verusent," Johnson declared today he had declined seven offers from mauling plants and ship teams. "So long as the American League gates are open I'll remain," he said.

AYER, Massachusetts, July 29—Tom Daly, formerly of the Chicago White Sox, who achieved international distinction by smashing a home run in the presence of King George of England, is among the new draft men at Camp Devens today. Daly's hit came at a critical period of the game played before the king on the world tour of the New York Giants and White Sox in 1914. Daly recently left Chicago to join the Fort River team in the shipbuilding league, but was called in the draft.

W. S. A.

WEST OUT OF RACE IN
TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

All California Net Stars Now In
Uncle Sam's Service

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31—California is not likely to be represented this year in the National championship tournaments of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, to be held at the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, Long Island, New York, beginning Monday, August 26.

Two reasons are given for the failure of the Golden State to send its representatives.

All receipts, after the payment of expenses, have been turned over to the Training Camp Activities fund. High-class players are not available, as the Coast stars, including William McLaughlin, Johnny Strachan, William Johnston and Roland Roberts, are all in the service.

Dr. Sumner Hardy made the announcement rather reluctantly yesterday. "We have no funds with which to finance the trip of any of our California boys," he said, "and even if the exchequer were full to overflowing we would have no talent, as our top-notch players are in the service."

Roberts recently signed with the aviation service at Sacramento.

Johnny Strachan, first at Mare Island and then in Boston, has been transferred to North Island, San Diego, with the Navy aviators.

Maurice McLaughlin, ensign, is somewhere on the Pacific Coast, Johnston is on the Atlantic, but too far south to be available for the New York competition.

Report comes that Ed Simmons, a seventeen-year-old boy of Los Angeles and representative of the Southern Tennis Club, will enter the Junior singles, and that John Stott, also of Los Angeles, who is touring the East on an automobile trip, may possibly find time for competition.

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