

CIVIC IDEALS MOULDING BUSINESS CENTER

Artistry and Commerce Joined in Project; Sketch Shows Proposed Bishop Street Toward Harbor



M. McInerney, Ltd.

First National Bank

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

Bishop & Company

Castle & Cooke

Hawaiian Electric Co.

PROGRESSIVE HAWAII

"Believe in Hawaii" is Slogan of Head of Honolulu's Representative Commercial Body, the Chamber of Commerce

By J. F. C. Hagens
President of the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce.

The impression visitors to our shores invariably gain is that Hawaii is keeping pace with the rest of the civilized world, and it is a source of much gratification to our people to know that we have kept abreast of the times, more particularly during the last decade.

We are as progressive as the rest of our country; our sugar plantations, pineapple estates, business concerns, etc., are known for their highly developed state and are managed by progressive men. America can well be proud of her territory in the Pacific.

In the number of registered automobiles per capita Honolulu probably ranks among the highest in the world; the same can be said as regards telephones. The per capita wealth of the community has increased immensely, due not only to favorable conditions of the sugar market, but also largely to the industry, ability and progressiveness of our people.

This is demonstrated by the following figures:
The Honolulu postoffice did a money order business of \$700,000 in 1908 as compared with \$3,353,900 in 1916.

The sugar crops increased from 521,123 tons in 1908 to 593,483 tons in 1916; and the pineapple pack from 410,000 cases to 2,591,261 cases.

Bank deposits from \$7,663,559 to \$26,379,249.
Real and personal property was assessed at \$132,290,182 in 1908 and at \$206,970,229 in 1916.

Building permits issued in 1908 amounted to \$299,715; in 1916 to \$2,353,095.

In fact all statistics of this nature show a healthy and steady growth.

In summing up Hawaii's progress for the last decade we find that the greatest impetus to development was given our islands through annexation, and while America greatly benefited by the acquisition of Hawaii, our beautiful islands were well repaid for the loss of

PRESIDENT HAGENS OF COMMERCE CHAMBER IS BUSINESS OPTIMIST



J. F. C. Hagens.

their independence. Annexation has proved to be a step forward; it has meant progress, continued and unbounded progress to Hawaii.

To believe in Hawaii, its progress and its future is the slogan of its people next to their faith in the progress and future of our country at large.

Honolulu Firms Planning Handsome Business Homes

Honolulu's civic progress has been marked within the past two weeks by the most important building project of the past five years—the proposal of a downtown business center founded on ideals of beauty as well as of practical utility.

Epoch-making in its suggestion of linking together a number of the territory's greatest firms, the project gains new luster from the ideals of civic beauty and original architecture that prompted its development.

The sale of a central site no longer needed for the million-dollar federal building opened the avenue to this noteworthy private building project. The seven large business houses whose future home-building was given definite course by this sale are Castle & Cooke, purchasers of the original federal site; C. Brewer Estate, Bishop & Company, Hawaiian Electric Company, First National Bank, T. H. Davies & Company and M. McInerney, Ltd.

Under the sketch above are given the names of the companies for whom the buildings shown just above are tentatively designed by the architect. The C. Brewer Estate building does not show in this sketch.

The sketch—Louis C. Mullgardt's conception of a new commercial center for Honolulu on Bishop street between King and Queen streets—embraces a new style—Honolulu style.

When asked after what country or era his plans were moulded, the famous California architect promptly answered "None." Then he explained: "If I were to say Italian or French or Spanish and so forth people versed in the arts would know better and dispute my word. But I could not say any definite style. They are my own conception of a style particularly appropriate to Honolulu that have resulted from my knowledge of my own profession and an understanding of this city and what would fit in from a close observation of it."

Architect Mullgardt knows and loves his work and Honolulu, too. He has drawn as he has pictured in his mind something for Honolulu and Honolulu alone. While the plans are fairly definite and give a working

idea of what the whole scheme looks like, no details have been drawn and there is plenty of leeway to make any changes which might come up.

The whole scheme is now in the tentative stage. The architect looked over his ground, interviewed the businessmen interested and then gave them an idea of what he thought they wanted. It is up to them now to accept or reject, plan or replan. What he thought they wanted or something near it is presented in the accompanying sketches.

In describing the plans, Mr. Mullgardt made a brief statement in which he said:

"Foundations, columns, floors and roofs are to be of re-enforced concrete. Exterior walls between concrete columns to be of hollow tile faced with enameled terra cotta in soft tones."

HONOLULU IN NEW BUILDING ERA SPENDS \$10,000,000 IN 5 YEARS

HONOLULU is becoming a big city of homes—homes housing thousands of well-to-do families.

Even the pressure of war and the tremendous demand for funds for patriotic purposes is not stopping, scarcely even checking, the era of home-building that is going on in every section of the city.

With the war period has come also a period of extraordinarily high prices for building material and labor of all kinds has increased in expense. Yet the home-building goes steadily on. Unless one studies the figures of the past five years it is impossible to realize what a home-building and home-owning people Honolulu is establishing.

The war's uncertainty and the high prices of material have operated to delay several great building projects. In two or three instances, contemplated four, five and six-story structures have not been started on this account.

If the United States had not entered the war, Honolulu's first six months of 1917 would have been a splendid record breaker in building of all kinds. However, even this period of national and local stress has not stopped the making of plans for early construction.

In this era of home building which is going on there is the clearest possible proof that the home market is developing at a tremendous rate. The home-building family is the productive family, the purchasing family.

Year	Permits	Value
1912	839	\$2,418,868
1913	1,175	1,713,139
1914	920	1,317,580
1915	1,261	1,468,307
1916	1,491	2,353,095
1917	552	854,042
Total value		\$10,125,061

*Five months.

The next two years show a decrease in the valuation of buildings erected but a marked increase in the number of permits, although 1914 was less than 1913. In 1915 there was an increase both in permits and valuation over the previous year, and 1916 nearly equaled the 1912 record for valuation and the number of permits was almost double. So far this year, taking the average of the first five months, the total for the entire year will probably be slightly less than last. The reason for this is the war crisis.

Previous to 1912 building was not extensive, but that year, the largest in point of valuation which Honolulu has ever seen, ushered in a new building era. An unusually large number of public buildings were put up, including the Blaisdell hotel and several school buildings, and in the residential section many new homes were started. The estimated cost of build-

The year 1912 was the banner one in point of valuation, but lowest as to the number of permits taken up.

Cleanliness
and
Goodness



Service
and
Satisfaction

8 good reasons Why 3000 Honoluluans get their meats and vegetables

regularly from the

Metropolitan Meat Market

---the most progressive market
in the Mid-Pacific



Delicatessen Department: Smoked and Salt Fish; Lima Butter; Cheeses of all kinds, etc.



Meat Department: Note the roomy aisle and long counter with displays all under glass, free from flies and dust.

1. QUALITY

In buying our meats, we take the greatest pains to have only the best qualities. Then our modern system of packing and refrigeration keeps the quality at the highest right up to the time of delivery to your home.

2. CLEANLINESS

The sanitary condition of the entire market and the extra precaution taken in keeping all displays absolutely free from dust and other contamination gives the man or woman buying here an absolute assurance of cleanliness in meats and foods he buys.

3. UNLIMITED SERVICE

In every department, enough butchers, salespeople, wrappers, deliverymen, etc., are provided so that there is practically no waiting for service, and deliveries are prompt.

4. ROOMY STORE

In the facts that the aisles are wide, and the counters long our customers find the selection of meats, vegetables and delicatessen incomparably more pleasant than where it is necessary to be jostled about by others, and to rub up against various displays of foods.

5. PLEASANT SURROUNDINGS

The entire store is cooled by the system of refrigeration, and the air is kept in constant motion by large ceiling fans. Snow white tiled walls and floors increase the pleasant sense of goodness that characterizes everything about the market.

6. CAREFUL DELIVERY

All parcels are wrapped immediately at a central wrapping station by boys in snow white coats and aprons. If we are to deliver the package, it is at once marked and made ready for the earliest delivery.

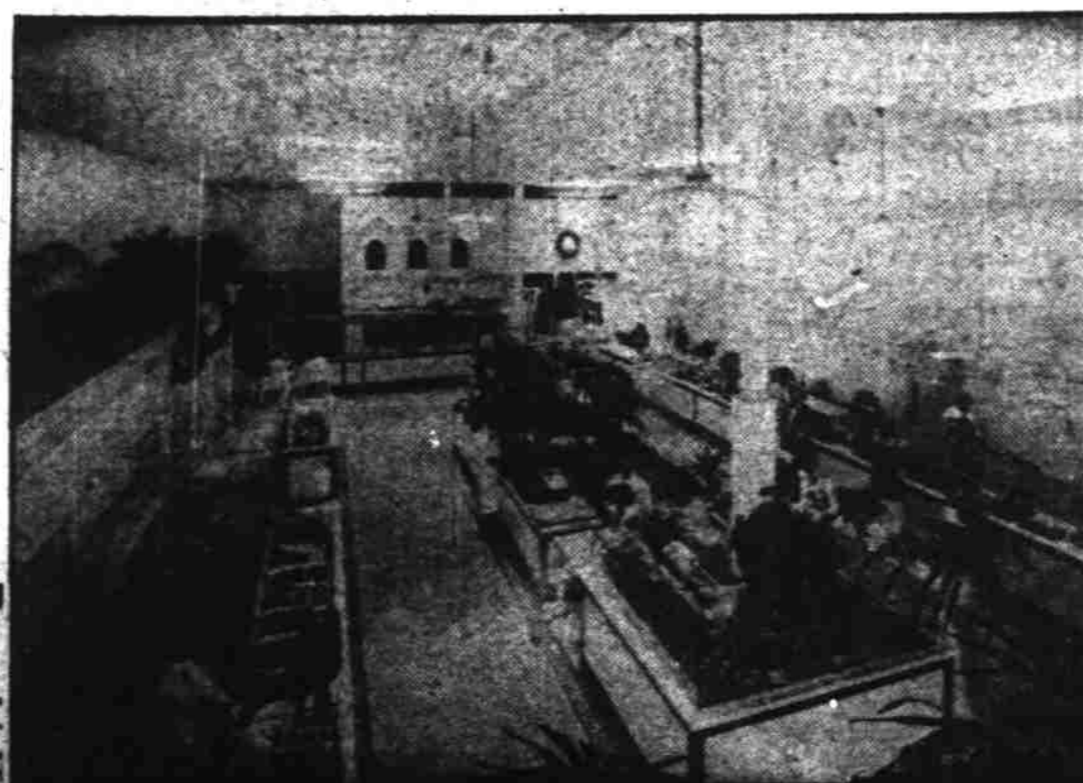
7. PLEASANT DEALINGS

Courteous treatment by salespeople, accounts kept with most rigid care, and fair adjustments make relations of customers and store of the pleasantest sort.

8. SATISFACTION

Permanent satisfaction naturally follows upon the phases of our service to customers enumerated above, as is witnessed by the 3000 odd charge accounts and almost numberless cash sales that are marked up in our books.

Fruits and Vegetables: Perishable produce kept under refrigeration under glass, free from any contamination.



Phone
3445

King Street
near Bethel

REALTY BUSINESS KEEPS PACE WITH POPULATION GAIN

Suburban Sections, Once Isolated, Now Bear Testimony to Expansion of Home Districts

A city cannot grow as Honolulu has during the past five years without reflecting some effect on the real estate business and that it has grown is attested by facts and figures. The growth, however, has not been through an increase in area, for it had reached its present limits previous to 1912, but by the acquisition of land within the limits and the building of homes upon this land by the great influx of new comers of the last five years. According to unofficial figures the population of Honolulu today is nearly twice that of 1910 and naturally a large percentage of these persons purchased land.

There are two principal features which stand out strongly in the growth of the real estate business in Honolulu since 1912, according to real estate men, and which indicate clearly that Honolulu is fast changing from a town to a full fledged modern city.

One, and probably the most important, is that practically every vacant lot in the city proper, or that part inside of the sub-divisions, has been taken up, and in the case of large lots many have been cut up into small building lots. The other is that the business section of the city itself is constantly creeping out in all directions and usurping the sections which formerly were considered entirely residential.

Honolulu is spread out over a large area but the limits were fixed before 1912 and the growth has been entirely urban except in a few isolated cases. At the beginning of 1912 Kaimuki, College park in Manoa valley, Kapiolani tract in Kalihi, Alewa heights, Beach Walk district, Royal Grove and Pacific Heights and many smaller sections nearer to the business center had already been sub-divided by real estate men and on the map.

New Sections Built Up
These sections, however, were sparsely populated and it remained for the past five years to see a large proportion of all of them built up which is another important feature in the growth of the city. Particularly in this time of Kaimuki and the Beach Walk district.

Before 1912 the business section of the city was practically confined in the district bounded by Alakea, Berea, Liliha and the waterfront. Since then the business houses have crept walkiki to Alapai and on King street even further and awa to the Palama fire station.

The only two new residential sections which have been opened up since 1912 and have increased the populated area of the city are the Downsett tract and the McInerney tract, the lots of which are also finding ready buyers.

In the last two years there have been a number of valuable pieces of property in the business district which have changed hands, but during the three years previous the demand was slight.

The most important of the recent purchases of business property was the Mahuku site, which was sold by the federal government at public auction to Castle & Cooke for \$475,000, the largest amount ever paid for a similar area. Other recent sales are the Lewers & Cooke building and property to the Wilcox interests, the purchase by the Theo. H. Davies & Company of the land makai of Merchant street between Bishop and Alakea, the Irwin site at the corner of King and Richards to the federal government, the Mott-Smith property at the corner of Fort and Hotel, to A. W. James; another site to a Denver cattleman, and several places in the Oriental section of the city.

In the residential section some of the more recent sales of land for large figures are the old Spreckels home property on Punahou street, the Jones estate on Nuuanu street, the McCully tract on South King street and the Hustace property on Kalakaua avenue.

That real estate has increased in price in Honolulu is evident from the prices which most of the property named above brought and the one thing which has probably done more to bring it about than any other direct cause, except the natural increase due to the growth of the city, is the fronting tax law. Real estate men agree on this.

Many sections of the city which had remained practically inactive suddenly came to life when a paved street was put through even though the property was not directly on the improved thoroughfare. Walkiki is an example of this and the Punchbowl district is another.

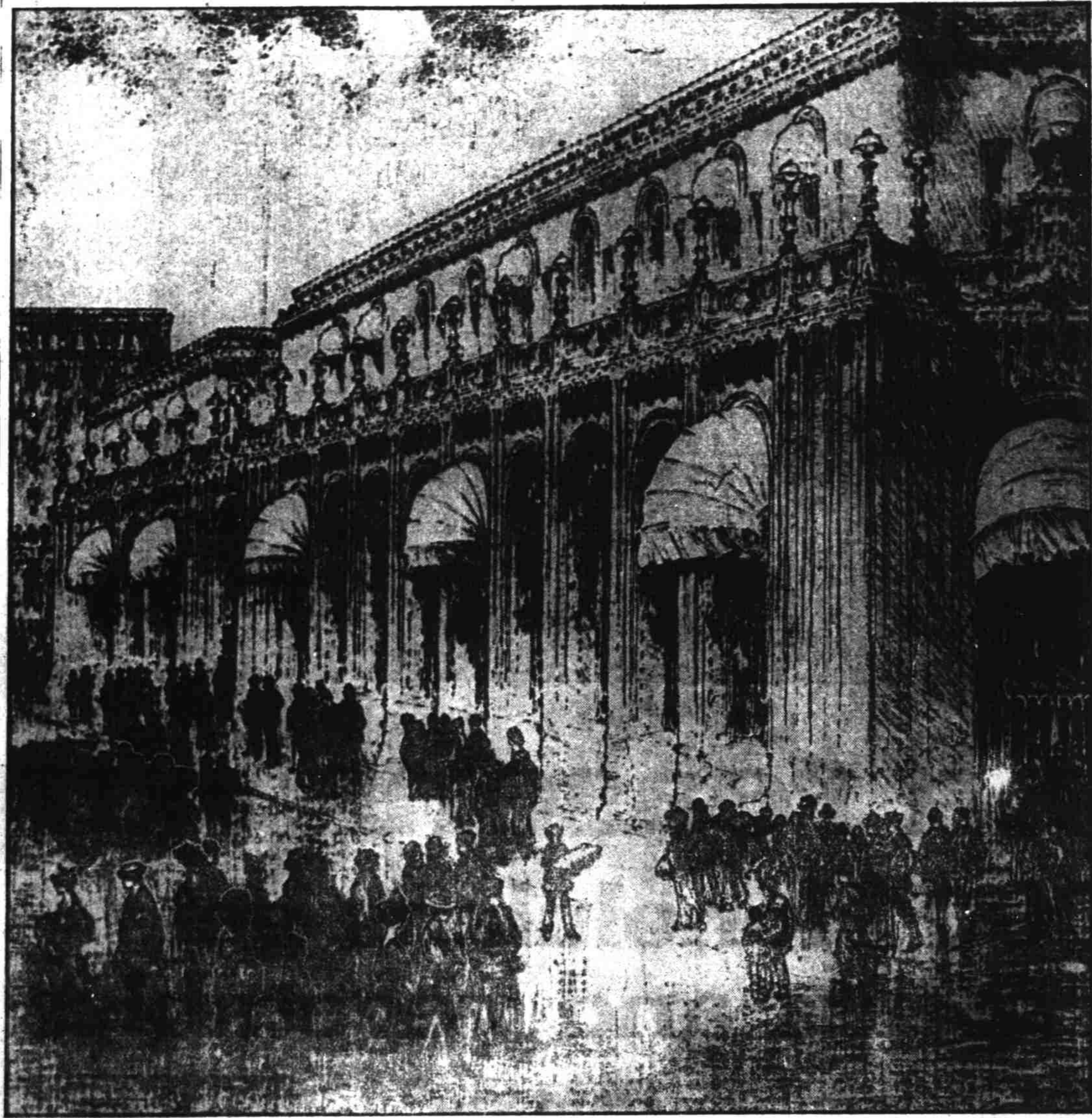
Another interesting feature of the growth of the city, especially in recent years, is the steady flow of people from the other islands who have come here to buy and settle in order to take advantage of city life.

Advances Along Artistic Lines
Illustrating the advance along artistic as well as practical lines in the real estate business, the development and beautification of residence tracts deserves special mention. It is no longer possible merely to put a tract on the market, with no facilities such as streets, sidewalks and preparations for the installation of utilities.

When the Downsett tract in Nuuanu valley was opened a few months ago, \$40,000 was spent in laying 500 concrete yards of concrete. The concrete roads were among the first of the fine high grade material laid in Honolulu. In grading the tract it is the kind of kind. It is laid out with an eye to splendid views and sweeping lawns and development has a conspicuous effect on real estate markets in Honolulu.

The Downsett tract of note recently developed in Alahou, which has attracted local interest inasmuch as it is one of the favorite spots of the Honolulu golfers. In the development of this tract, the architect, Louis Stevenson, in his plans, has taken advantage of the

Sketch By L. C. Mullgardt Shows Handsome Building Proposed For Bishop & Co. In Ideal Business Center



The sketch above by Louis Christian Mullgardt shows the style of architecture proposed by the San Francisco artist and architect, for the buildings around the business center. The architectural features in some respects blend the Occident and the Orient, as befits "The Melting Pot of Nations."

MUTUAL TELEPHONE SERVICE HAS NOTABLE INCREASE IN FIVE YEARS

The honor of introducing the telephone in the Hawaiian Islands belongs to Senator Charles H. Dickey, who imported a set of instruments from the United States and placed the same into use on the island of Maui, Kingdom of Hawaii, during the early part of the year 1878; this being barely two years after the original patent had been granted to Alexander Graham Bell.

In the year 1878, the first telephone company was organized in Honolulu, Kingdom of Hawaii, and incorporated under the name of the Hawaiian Bell Telephone Company, and on December 30, 1880, started service with 20 instruments in operation.

On August 16, 1883, the Mutual Telephone Company was organized, a new telephone plant built and equipped, and in March, 1885, began operation in competition with the Hawaiian Bell Telephone Company. This competition in the telephone business was probably the first in the United States, the fight lasting until August 2, 1894, when a consolidation of the two companies was effected by the Mutual acquiring the control of the Hawaiian Bell. At this time the Bell Company was capitalized at \$50,000 and had 565 telephones in operation, while the Mutual was capitalized at \$75,000 and was giving service to 701 subscribers.

On the amalgamation of the Bell with the Mutual Company, the latter company increased its service to 900 subscribers. The switchboards used by these pioneer telephone companies were numerous and various. The Law system was first installed by both of these companies and was changed several times on account of fires and changes in apparatus due to the rapid development and improvement in methods of operation.

The Law system was continued until the year 1899, when a change was made to the Sabin Express system, which remained in service until August, 1907, this giving way to the latest Western Electric common battery lamp signal, full multiple switchboard. This board was in operation for three years, when, owing to the increasing difficulties of supplying telephone service to the cosmopolitan population of Honolulu, it was decided by the directors of the company after a careful investigation that the automatic telephone gave promise of overcoming the difficulties that were then being experienced in providing a system of telephony that would meet with the approval of a variety of races of which on Oahu perhaps 15,000 are of English, American and German extraction; 35,000 Japanese, and the remainder divided amongst the native, Oriental and European races, such as the native Hawaiians, Chinese, Filipinos, Koreans, Porto Ricans, Spanish and Portuguese; of the white population 6000 being soldiers in the United States army barracks.

The company began operations under the automatic equipment in August, 1910, and during the past five years has added an average of over and remarkably beautiful tropic foliage.

A militiaman shot and killed an identified man who was stealing a rifle through the railroad tunnel near Midleton, N. Y.

President Braz, of Brazil, signed a decree providing for the utilization of the German ships in that country.

ARMY'S NEW BUILDING PROGRAM ON OAHU CALLS FOR \$3,000,000,000

By far the biggest construction jobs that the Hawaiian department has yet seen are those now in the hands of the constructing division of the local quartermaster's office, Lieut.-Col. R. McA. Schofield being in charge. A portion of this work is now being done in Honolulu and a portion at Schofield Barracks, with odd jobs scattered here and there at other army posts.

In Honolulu the construction work on the group of big army buildings that are to stand on the old naval site at the waterfront is prime in importance. These buildings when completed will be among the largest in the city.

As an indication of the size of the work, it may be stated that a total of 180 tons of galvanized metal are to be used on the sides and roofs of the buildings. The biggest of these structures is to be 550 feet in length and 50 feet wide. It will stand 17 feet high along the walls.

Concrete will be used on the floors of these buildings and for the foundation, while galvanized iron will form the roofs and walls.

The land for these structures has been cleared off and most of the foundation work for the first building laid. At Schofield five large concrete structures to be used as barracks for a portion of the regiments there are in course of construction. One of these now has the first story erected and work is well started on the others.

They will each be three stories in height when completed. Provision is made in each building for four battalions, each battalion being in a separate unit. Corridors will be built entirely around each of these structures.

Of wooden buildings there are approximately 175 now under way, most of them dwellings of the cottage bus galow type which has been demonstrated practicable for this climate.

At the present time Uncle Sam is spending in round figures \$3,000,000 in buildings alone on Oahu, but it is said the present work is only a beginning. Eventually many more structures are to be erected here. At Schofield alone plans now drawn contemplate the placing of 10 war strength regiments in permanent quarters.

UNCLE SAM IS INTERESTED IN HARBOR PROJECTS

Important Work Planned and Appropriations Called for at This Session

Two important harbor projects contemplated by the federal government for Hawaii are the improvement of Honolulu harbor by the extension of the harbor to Kapalama basin, and the construction of a breakwater at Nawiliwili, Kauai.

On April 4, Delegate Kuhio at Washington introduced the following bill, now pending:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the sum of \$300,000 is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be immediately available, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War and the supervision of the chief of engineers, for the improvement of the harbor at Honolulu, island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, for enlarging and extending the present harbor toward the Kapalama basin, in accordance with report submitted in House document No. 392, Sixty-fourth Congress, first session; and that the Secretary of War may enter into a contract or contracts for such material and work as may be necessary:

to complete the said enlargement and extension, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be made by law, not to exceed in the aggregate \$439,000, exclusive of the amount here in appropriated."

On April 3 he introduced the following bill:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the sum of \$300,000 is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be immediately available, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War and the supervision of the chief of engineers, for the improvement of the harbor at Honolulu, island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, for the construction of a breakwater in accordance with report submitted in Senate document No. 609, Sixty-second Congress, second session: Provided, That the Secretary of War may enter into a contract or contracts for such material and work as may be necessary to complete the said breakwater, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be made by law, not to exceed in the aggregate \$320,000, exclusive of the amount herein appropriated.

The other big harbor projects in which the federal government is interested are those at Kahului, Maui and at Hilo, Hawaii.

That religious activities on this island are progressing is seen from the fact that a handsome Mormon temple has been erected at Lala, a new Christian church on Kowalo street, a new Catholic church in Kalihi and another on Wilder avenue, during the last three years, and The First Church of Christ, Scientist, is erecting a permanent church building on Kawaia street and Wilder avenue.

Hustace-Peck Co., Ltd.

63 Queen St. P. O. Box 212 Phone 2295
A. F. CLARK Manager

General Draying and Teaming

Our Specialty:

Moving Machinery, Smoke-stacks and Safes

All work done with Modern Equipment, and Experienced Men

Give us a Call

POLICE SCOPE BROADENS WITH CITY'S GROWTH

Some idea of the scope of the Honolulu police department in the last five years can be gained from an inspection of the annual reports for that period, which are kept on file in the sheriff's office by Chief Clerk J. K. Kanepuu.

A little addition will show that in that time there have been 28,000 arrests, 20,334 convictions and \$152,633.90 has accrued from fines, bail-forfeitures and costs of procedure.

The figures indicate a general increase in the number of all offenses with some exceptions, but not necessarily an increase in crime above the proportionate rise according to the population.

Arrests in 1912 were 4791; in 1916, 6437. Convictions in 1912 were 3709; in 1916, 4085. Again, murders have run from 1912 thus: Six—11—blank (not noted)—six—eight. Gamblers in 1912 numbered 1804; in 1916, 1968. Total fines and so forth in 1912 were \$29,343.25; in 1916, \$37,106.20.

The table of the arrests of various nationalities follows:
1912 1913 1914 1915 1916
Hawaiian 742 750 862 583 652
Chinese 746 744 978 907 889
Japanese 1021 911 1094 892 867
Portuguese 259 227 377 143 174
All other nationalities are grouped so no comparisons can be made. The police department embraces about 150 employees with a payroll of about \$12,000 a month.

1907



1917

--SERVING·PROTECTING·ENDURING--

Ten Years of Financial Service

10 years ago yesterday, the Trent Trust company, Ltd. took its initial step in giving the all round financial services of a modern and progressive trust company.

While the high ideal with which the company began its usefulness to this community may not yet be fully attained, the steady month by month and year by year GROWTH shows the organization to have been unswervingly guided toward that ideal expressed in a perfected financial service to all who may apply for the benefits of the Trent Trust company's specialized, but broad, knowledge of Hawaiian business affairs.

Some mile posts of progress

Starting with 239 clients, we now have in the neighborhood of ten times that number.

In the first year we did \$605,170 worth of business; in the 10th year, \$8,108,512 worth.

The first financial report showed resources of \$66,575 and capitalization of \$50,500.

The financial report of 1916 shows an increase of assets of nearly 900 per cent over those of the first year and double the capitalization.

The conclusion we point to is simple and definite: **The trust company idea has been progressively applied in Hawaii by this organization, a fact which makes us pardonably proud at this time.**

Trent Trust Company, Ltd.

HONOLULU

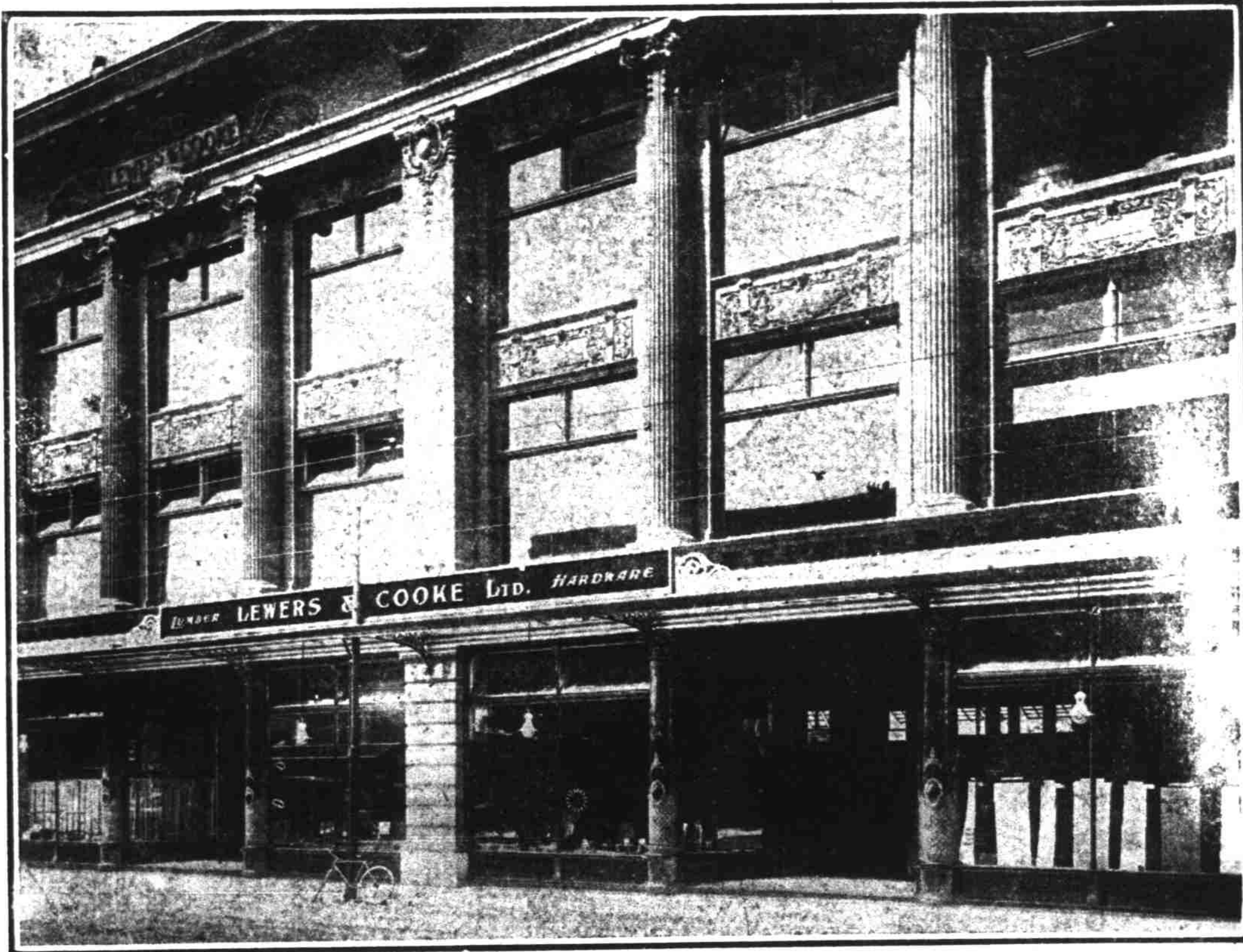
OFFICERS:

RICHARD H. TRENT, President.
RICHARD A. COOKE, Vice-President.
CHAS. G. HEISER, Jr., Treasurer.

ELMER R. DAVIS, Assistant Treasurer.
IRWIN H. BEADLE, Secretary.
HENRY DAVIS, Auditor.

DIRECTORS:

Richard H. Trent
Chas. G. Heiser, Jr.
Richard A. Cooke
Irwin H. Beadle
Gilbert J. Waller



LEWERS & COOKE, LIMITED

Lumber and Building Materials

TOOLS

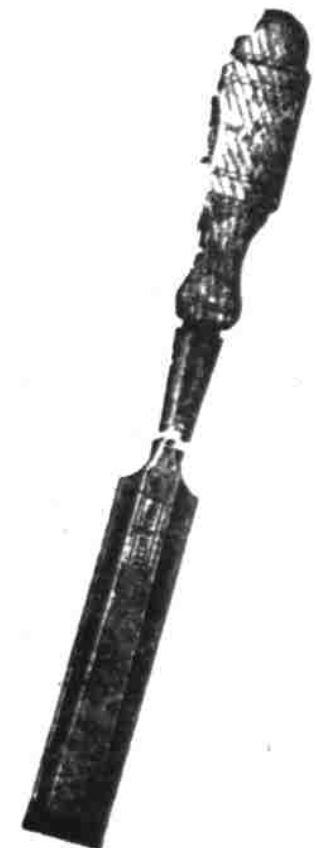
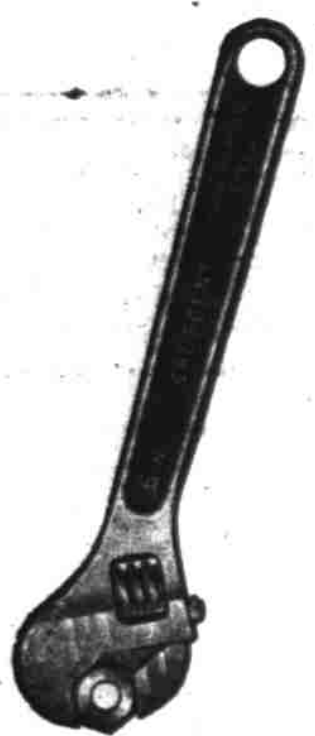
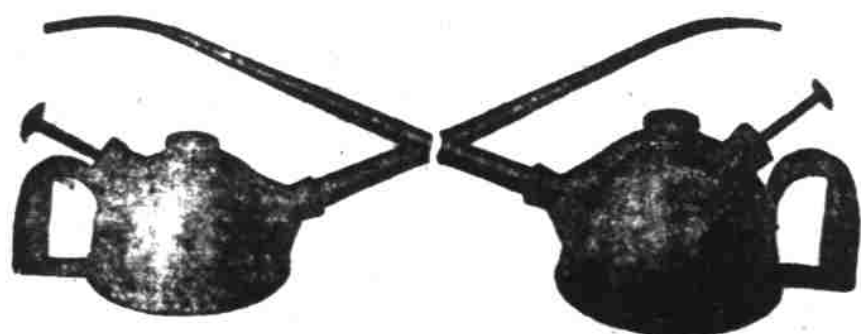
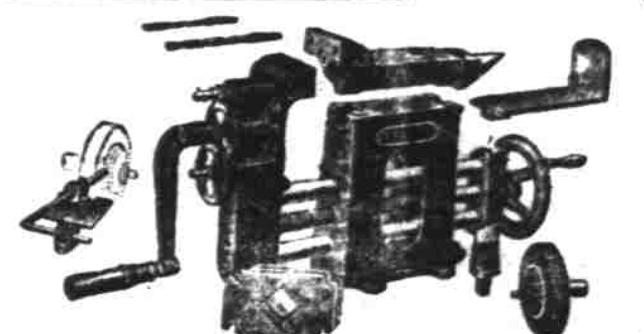
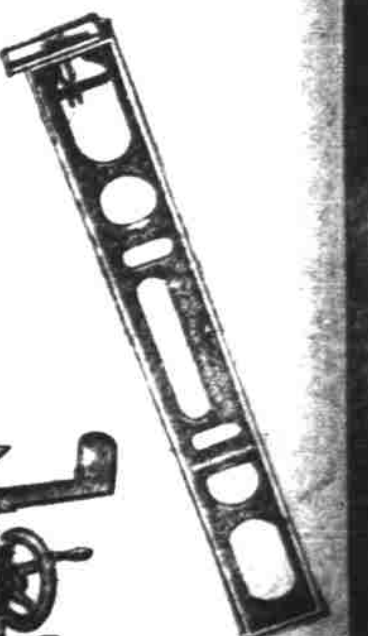
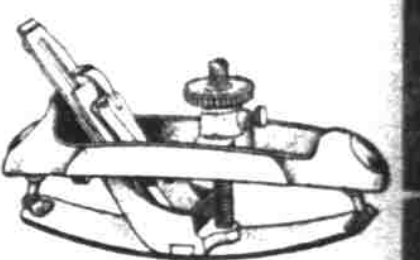
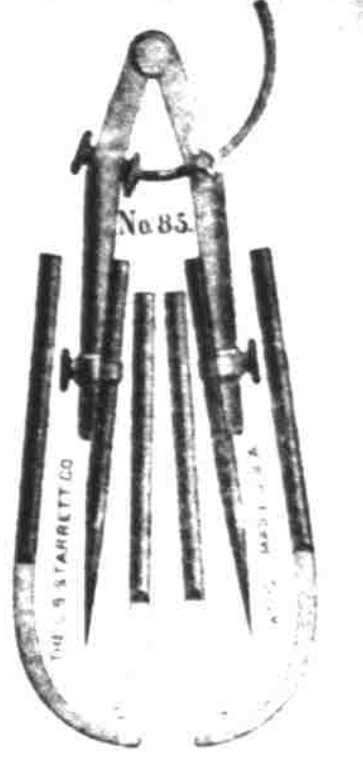
for carpenters and mechanics of all kinds

Contractors' Equipment

Builders' Hardware

Wall Paper

169 to 177 South King Street



A Journal of Progress and Service to People of Hawaii

BULLETIN CIRCULATION PROVES DOMINANT FACTOR IN ISLAND FIELD

Figures and circulation Honolulu Star-Bulletin are proof of the development of a business center of Hawaii in five years.

Statistics show that the paper has kept up with the growth of the territory and the business man has kept pace with the town.

The medium the Star-Bulletin distributes business figures are different from what they used to be.

The paper is different from what they used to be in that it presents to the postoffice each year your net circulation. This has been the balloon inflation which the circulation of the paper was limited only by the amount of a solicitor.

Absolute frankness the Bulletin goes further than that and gives you a complete statement of the town's complete circulation.

The management of the paper the average net paid for the Star-Bulletin for the year ending March 31, 1917, the government statement.

To bear in mind that this net paid daily average net advertising medium in the islands—the highest net paid in the islands—the highest net paid in the islands—the highest net paid in the islands.

Net paid in the islands—the highest net paid in the islands—the highest net paid in the islands.

Net paid in the islands—the highest net paid in the islands—the highest net paid in the islands.

School Barracks, Fort Kamehameha, Pearl Harbor, the plantation towns of Aloa, Waipahu, Ewa, Waiānae, Wahiākea, Kahuku, Haleiwa Hotel and Haleiwa Hotel. The subscribers in this section receive the 2 30 edition delivered on the 2 40 and 2 15 trains.

Setfield Barracks and Pearl Harbor and Fort Kamehameha papers are delivered by special carriers. The papers are delivered to other out-town sections as delivered through the mails or West Fargo service. Except at the most distant points on the line, the Star-Bulletin goes into the homes well before dinner, enabling the family circle to have all the news as soon as they are ready to sit down for a rest at the end of the day.

Pearl Harbor naval station population at the present time is largely a Honolulu population. Great numbers of the workmen return to Honolulu at the end of the day. Their Star-Bulletin are supplied by the newsboys.

A special boy goes to Pearl Harbor with the early edition, and the newsboys of the town are on hand at the arrival of the home-coming Pearl Harbor trains to supply the very latest news, which the majority of these men buy.

Service to Islands

Island service is another instance where the Star-Bulletin gives the people the very latest news. With two exceptions, the sailings of the mail steamers to the other islands are in the afternoon. The Saturday afternoon sailing of the Mauna Kea for Hilo, taking mail for Lahaina, puts the Saturday Star-Bulletin into Lahaina and Waialua, Maui, as a Sunday morning paper and live Maui newsboys are on hand to give service. It also makes the Star-Bulletin the Sunday paper of Hilo, where E. H. Moses has a large staff of newsboys to handle the paper as it comes off the steamer early Sunday morning. The daily newspaper enterprises of Hilo that have been a notable feature of recent months do not reduce the sales of the Star-Bulletin as the Honolulu news is always five news in the outside districts.

Kaui's regular steamers leave Honolulu at 5 o'clock, and special boats usually not earlier than 4 o'clock.

Maul during the week days has almost a daily service, all steamers except one leaving Honolulu at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Latest News First

The Semi-Weekly Star-Bulletin has a larger circulation in the outside islands than the daily, but it should be remembered that the Star-Bulletin daily goes into every plantation town and business center of the territory with the latest news and naturally is the first sought among the news mediums by those who want the latest news first.

Does the Star-Bulletin solicit business, or does it wait for business to come its way?

The Star-Bulletin has solicitors on the job all the time. Not a crowd of them, but enough men to seek the new prospects and make it easy for the old ones to keep their accounts straight. The management is always active in keeping people informed of the value of this news medium. That is a part of the service to the public. No subscription campaigns in the nature of contests are used.

This is how it has come to be true that "the Star-Bulletin covers Hawaii like the sunshine," and is indeed the greatest newspaper of Hawaii.

For the man or the firm interested in developing business by reaching the buying public, the Honolulu Star-Bulletin has an intensive value in a prosperous field that might be equalled but it can hardly be excelled. The Star-Bulletin is a dominant publicity factor of Hawaii of first importance to the man who really means business.

Returns from War Draft Registration

State	Returns	War Dept. Estimate
Alabama	208,000	214,795
Arkansas	185,000	188,414
California	366,000	363,590
Colorado	112,000	112,677
Connecticut	160,000	157,267
Delaware	21,864	29,825
D. of Columbia	32,247	36,930
Florida	105,000	108,676
Georgia	245,000	274,893
Idaho	31,000	52,030
Illinois	625,000	642,653
Indiana	259,900	260,011
Iowa	205,000	212,882
Kansas	187,000	188,188
Kentucky	204,000	204,998
Louisiana	150,000	171,883
Maine	65,000	63,597
Maryland	122,000	126,200
Massachusetts	350,000	377,285
Michigan	325,000	328,184
Minnesota	240,000	245,651
Mississippi	125,000	177,606
Missouri	325,000	326,001
Montana	75,000	73,430
Nebraska	106,000	129,953
Nevada	12,500	16,660
New Hampshire	35,000	36,578
New Jersey	302,806	309,562
New Mexico	34,000	34,382
New York	1,040,000	1,100,206
North Carolina	209,000	194,066
North Dakota	65,000	77,040
Ohio	550,000	498,986
Oklahoma	200,000	215,312
Pennsylvania	950,300	878,273
Rhode Island	58,802	60,779
South Carolina	140,000	137,861
South Dakota	50,000	67,790
Tennessee	200,000	196,497
Texas	410,000	425,329
Utah	54,000	54,488
Vermont	27,863	26,826
Virginia	218,000	211,333
Washington	135,000	212,624
West Virginia	140,000	142,853
Wisconsin	218,700	229,297
Wyoming	13,000	27,320

*Official.

Joseph J. Lourens, former French Minister of Finance and of War and member of the Chamber of Deputies from Gers, was appointed Ambassador at Petrograd.

Dorothy Dix, Briggs, Bud Fisher Trio in Star-Bulletin Features

Thousands Watch Every Night for "Mutt and Jeff," Dix Talks and Briggs' Cartoons

Three of the business features of the present newspaper are the greatest of any in the island field. They are the cartoons of Bud Fisher, the talks of Dorothy Dix and the cartoons of Clarence W. Briggs.

"Bud" Fisher, creator of the immortal Mutt and Jeff, was the first of the trio secured for Star-Bulletin readers. This ever young cartoonist, who began in San Francisco and the magazine end was secured at he went on "his time to New York" has been represented in the bulletin of the Star-Bulletin every night for the past year.

Look for Mutt and Jeff every night.



A sketch of Briggs by Briggs himself.

on the classified ad case and there they are, up to some of the infinitesimal "stunts" that are the life of the paper.

The latest addition to the list of Star-Bulletin daily features are Dorothy Dix and Briggs.

Dorothy Dix, the wise, graceful, widely-traveled and widely-read, helpful woman; a keen, forceful and shrewd writer, with special powers of observation, feminine thought and through this, the highest field of all woman writers, contributes the Dorothy Dix talk to the Star-Bulletin three times a week—Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Already the Dorothy Dix articles are followed nightly by thousands of readers—men as well as women. They are immensely popular.

Clare W. Briggs is latest of all and Briggs has made a smashing hit with the Star-Bulletin readers. Just as he has made a smashing hit in the last two years of the mainland.

Briggs and his Kelly Pool and Golf cartoons, his "When a Feller Needs a Friend," his "Days of Real Sport," "It Happens in the Past-Regulated Families," "Auntie and Grand and Grand Folks"—Briggs is great.

Hawaii thinks so, judging by the friends he has made here.

And here is something about Briggs himself, by a friend, Donald Wilhelm:

A man named Briggs—he hasn't a first name—drew a cartoon for the New York Tribune. It was one of a series called "When a Feller Needs a Friend." It showed a man snoring. A woman wrote from Philadelphia to thank the cartoonist for a "family portrait of her husband." She said she had framed it. A girl wrote from Nevada to thank the editors of the Tribune for a fine pen-and-ink study of the man she had left behind her. And when Briggs went home to New Rochelle—"Forty-five minutes from Broadway"—his little son looked at the cartoon and said, "That's daddy."

It was a good cartoon for one very simple reason—it entertained people, all kinds of people, all nationalities of people, a few millions or so—for a syndicate scatters Briggs far and wide, all over America, even Europe. But why did this cartoon entertain people? If any young cartoonist knew just why, he could settle to the increasing profession of drawing pictures more sure of success. And the "why" is good for any other art under the sun.

Mark Twain could have explained why. Henri Bergson, the eminent French author of the finest study of laughter that there is, could explain. And Briggs can explain. One asks him, "Why did the cartoon entertain people?"

"Because it made them laugh," he said seriously.

"Why did it make them laugh?"

The ruddy, much-loved little man looked up from his easel where he was drawing one of his celebrated series that had been running for five years—"Days of Real Sport"—which some twenty billions of readers have laughed over. He looked up and smiled. His smile is half the answer. Nearly all the other half comes in a quick diagnosis of his personal make-up. He is human—much more human than the critic who complained of his funny, frolicsome cartoons and addressed a complaint to Horace Greeley, editor of the Tribune. "If one man can be more human than another," Briggs is that man. In fact he is the most human individual in New York City, where a year ago he was induced to pursue his work, after establishing his reputation in Chicago. He wants to be human. "Let me be like other men," is his prayer. "Let me be typical so I can be human." His generous mouth is quick to smile and to show typical teeth—they're the kind "F. P. A."—his famous running-mate on the New York Tribune—might immortalize some weekend when off duty from



Dorothy Dix, who in private life is Mrs. George Gilmer, and who visited in Honolulu several weeks recently.



Clare W. Briggs—He makes you laugh

the "Conning Tower" but they're not the kind any lady poet would go into ecstasies over. And he has other marks of being very human—his blue eyes twinkle, his hair has an expression "I don't care whether I ever get combed as long as I am human," Briggs, in short, is a specialist in being human. All humanity—and especially that in America—loves him because he loves humanity. This diagnosis is absolutely correct. But if any one doesn't believe it, let him listen to Briggs.

Say Briggs: "Whenever you make people laugh you've got something human—there is something human in anything that makes people laugh. I'm listening in a theater."

He goes on in very short space he tells young cartoonists—and all other creators—a message that for some reason the schools never teach. "I wish I could tell every young cartoonist," he says, "not to go all over the landscape looking for new material. You have to begin at home with yourself and the man next to you. Kipling was right when he said that the best story ever written is that of your next-door neighbor, if you know it. It's the homely, typical human things that people want to read, and especially in America, don't like your wagon to a star—'it's to the human being.'

Briggs does not say so—he is very modest—but it is no paradox at a time when there are guys still on earth to say that Americans as a nation love humanity perhaps a little more than the people of many other nations do. We like to think of the words "humanity" and "America" standing for very much the same thing. And there are other characteristics common to the great mass of Americans that indicate that America cheers for anything that touches the big universal chord that Briggs touches so skillfully.

This is a characteristic of us that we are lovers of sport and play. In fact if the U. S. A. ever took out a trade mark it would probably show Uncle Sam at bat on a crowded baseball diamond on a vacant lot in a side street of a small town. And that would be a very good sign. For play stands for equality. No nation that loves play as America loves it is a nation to be feared. Clean play stands for clean, healthful sports every time. And Briggs stands peculiarly for play. He is, in fact, the man that led women to the sporting places of American newspaper. His "Days of Real Sport" are read by women almost as much as his "Kelly Pool" pictures are read by men.

And Briggs knows why: he wants younger cartoonists to understand why. The reason is that he is human—he works as every great creator works, in literature and in almost any art, from character. What the individuals in his funny pictures say isn't half so interesting as what they are. He explains:

"I always try to draw at least one really good cartoon a week," he says, "I had a pretty human cartoon under the name of my series. When a Feller needs a Friend, a few weeks ago I thought to reach any man. You've settled in your big chair after supper for a good evening's peace—every man has—and then the telephone has rung and you've heard your wife say, 'O come right over, John will love to have you to talk to.'

"You don't really have to think

JULY 1 MARKS TWO ANNIVERSARIES FOR THE HONOLULU STAR-BULLETIN

By DANIEL LOGAN

As typical as anything else that can be cited of the great progress of Honolulu, it stands little more than a generation is the standing in modern journalism attained by the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, which on July 1 will have two anniversaries—the fifth of its existence and the first of its occupancy of an up-to-date printing and publishing home erected for its "a tried specific" purposes.

It is a less bridge that has been traversed in local news-dispensing and the printing and publishing business here since "J. W. Robertson & Co.'s Daily Bulletin," occupied chiefly with shipping news of the port and printed on one side of a small sheet, was posted outside the store of its owners whose firm name it bore in its title, under date of February 1, 1882. Even during the span of that bridge, reaching from the Daily Bulletin of January, 1882, and the Hawaii Star that shone for the first time in that same historic month, reaching to the Star-Bulletin of today, many milestones of development, both in the individual and united lives of the papers mentioned, as well as in the city and the islands, have been passed.

Two Papers Join in 1912

Annals of both the Bulletin and the Star were published in this product of their union at its start on July 1, 1912, and again upon its entry into its own specially designed three-story home on July 1, 1916, and need not be repeated now. Under the

kind of understanding that is so deeply part of experience that it amounts to universal understanding. And he ought to have this.

He ought to have it because he learned life in a small town, having been reared in Reedsburg, Wisconsin where he "knew" every twenty-seven hundred when they're all there. His father extended his territory, selling farm machinery to Lincoln, Nebraska. Briggs tried university life; like most successful journalists, quit. He tried life in the drawing department of a normal school, got his first job drawing tall-pieces for the Western Penman, then, after a bigger job, struck managing editor "Joe" McCulloch of the Globe-Democrat. "Ever work?" demanded McCulloch. "Yes." "How much did you make?" "Twelve dollars." "Give you ten." "All right." The St. Louis cyclone came, he drew cyclone pictures, then the half-tone process came and with it photographs, and he turned to cartoons. And then the Spanish War came and he was made war cartoonist, and then the end of the war and he was made jobless. He went back to Lincoln and got married; he went to New York, got a job sign-painting, asked for a ruler and the boss said: "You never painted a sign in your life—skit!" He got a plain drawing patterns in a sweatshop, at ten dollars; another man offered to work for seven—resigned at last he covered a trial for the Journal. The editor said: "You're no sketch artist, you're a cartoonist." He got a half-page and a reputation. Mr. Hearst sent him to the Chicago American. At last he went to the Chicago Tribune, where he won his fame as cartoonist, "running mate of John T. McCutcheon."

He knows his field. His field is the human heart. He knows his profession; his profession is to reach the human heart. He insists that the human heart is everywhere the same. His success shows that he is right.

title of Honolulu Star-Bulletin, the papers were amalgamated five years ago under the editorship of Riley H. Allen, who still holds the position. He succeeded the late Victor G. Smith as editor of the Star and Wallace R. Farrington as editor of the Bulletin—the former going to the mainland and the latter becoming general manager of the Star-Bulletin business.

In its four years of existence prior to occupancy of its permanent home, the paper was issued from the Kerr Building, Alakoa street, the commercial printing and binding departments being divided between that structure and the former Star building on Merchant street. The latter edifice with an elevation of two stories on Merchant street contains on the ground floor the business department of the new establishment and the office of the general manager. Behind it and extending back to Merchant street—the rear being almost upon the exact site of the office of the Daily Bulletin when it had become a newspaper in earnest early in the eighties—stands the three-story structure of concrete and glass, housing all the other departments of the institution. Publicly opened on July 1 of last year, the building being invited to attend on June 13 previous the plant having been announced as being "fully installed"—the establishment has proved eminently well adapted to all its activities—commercial, mechanical and literary.

New Press Marks New Era

One of the greatest advances in the history of the paper, in fact a marked event in Hawaiian journalism, has taken place in the first year's occupancy of the Star-Bulletin's home. This was the installation in April last of a rotary press, with a capacity of 35,000 papers an hour, printed and folded, and carrying a maximum of 16 pages in one impression. It is the first press in Hawaii printing from stereotype cylinders, and supercedes a double-bed perfecting machine printing from flat forms of type, which, at the time of its installation in the old Bulletin office on King street in the nineteen hundreds, was the first local departure from the old cylinder type of press which printed but one side of a sheet at a time. The new press is of the kind used for many years by the great metropolitan newspapers. Its installation became necessary with the growth of circulation to a figure between 6000 and 7000 copies, joined to the requirement of quick despatch by mail and courier in a short limit of time between receipt of the day's telegraphic news and the hours of refreshment and repose, when everybody must have an evening paper.

Promotion Work For Hawaii

Not the least of the functions that have been made to feature the Star-Bulletin in the stage of its supreme facilities for usefulness to the public has been that of promotion work. This has been carried on both regularly in special departments of the paper and by means of special editions, such as those exploiting great community events like the annual civic convention and county fairs. One instance of noteworthy publicity of events to Hawaii's benefit, within the past year, was the publication of a page advertisement in this paper announcing the convention of the A. A. C. W. in Philadelphia, the copy of which was written in Honolulu by Cyrus H. K. Curtis, published of the Saturday Evening Post and the Ladies' Home Journal, which in turn was reprinted in miniature by Printer's Ink.

Perhaps in the light of world events the greatest achievement of the Star-Bulletin, for the first year in its new home, was the conducting of a territory-wide school garden contest. This anticipated the national food preparedness campaign, continuing its impetus even to becoming a part of that great movement, and won encomiums from the authorities both of Honolulu and Washington.

Prize contests for its carriers and newsboys, to enlist their friendship as well as stimulate their efficiency, and for the children of the local schools and colleges in essay writing, have made the Star-Bulletin a household word in hundreds of homes, besides no doubt starting an influence for good in the minds and lives of a multitude of the coming men and women of the territory.

Star-Bulletin Gathers Books For Library at Schofield

Here is part of the hundreds of volumes of books collected by the Star-Bulletin for the Schofield Barracks Library, Chaplain H. L. Winter, 1st Infantry, told the Star-Bulletin that the library needed books and this paper gladly volunteered to place the need before the people of Honolulu, knowing their generosity would do the rest. Within a few days after the suggestion was published, the great pile of books here shown was gathered and has been sent to Schofield on its army truck. An idea of the collection may be gained by comparing its size with the chair at the side. Chaplain Winter expresses the thanks for Schofield for the gift. The Star-Bulletin is still receiving books and will have about a thousand volumes altogether, it is now estimated.

CONCRETE ADOPTED AS STANDARD STREET MATERIAL

With the adoption of concrete as the general standard material for Honolulu streets where heavy traffic is expected, the city administration has begun a new era in highway improvement. Previous to that time there was much delay over the choosing of a material.

FRONTAGE TAX LAW AIDS IN CITY IMPROVEMENTS

The frontage tax law, passed some years ago by the legislature, has resulted in large improvements to the streets that could not have been made had it been necessary to take the money from the general fund. The property owners now pay the major portion of the cost, in some cases all of it. However, if a sufficient majority of them are opposed to the improvement they can block the operation of the tax.

STAR-BULLETIN FURNISHES REFERENCE FACILITIES

Under the supervision of Daniel Logan, one of the best informed men in the islands on the matters of contemporary local history, the Star-Bulletin reference library performs many useful services for those wishing to look up data. The files of the Star-Bulletin are carefully clipped each day and the clippings sorted, so that only a brief time is required to get the clippings on any subject desired. In addition, a large number of volumes of reference matter have been collected. More than 5000 "cuts" are filed for possible future use.

RAPID GROWTH OF NORMAL SCHOOL IN FIVE YEARS SHOWN IN FIGURES

Work Credit to Edgar Wood,
Who is Completing 22nd
Term as Principal

Few people in Honolulu realize the steady growth that has been made by the Territorial Normal school during the last five years, and probably still fewer people understand the immense amount of work that goes on in the institution that was established as a Normal in 1896 and which each year sends young men and women into the world fitted and qualified to teach others.

Principal Edgar Wood, who this year rounds out his 22nd consecutive year as head of the big institution and who is one of the best known educators in Hawaii, has prepared some interesting figures which outline very clearly the material advance made by the Normal along practically all lines since 1896.

Last week the Normal graduated 56 students, the largest class in its history. Of this number 37 received diplomas and 19 certificates. Since 1896 the Normal has sent 571 young men and women into the world equipped as teachers.

Five Years' Graduates

From 1913 to and including 1917, five years, the Normal has graduated 195 students as follows: 1913, 28; 1914, 33; 1915, 30; 1916, 38; 1917, 56. The next largest year in point of graduation was in 1909, when the senior class numbered 40 persons.

During the last five years 50 high school graduates have fitted themselves for the teaching profession at the Normal, 14 of these being included in the class of 1917. In 1913 there were 11; 1914, seven; 1915, six; 1916, 12; and 1917, 14. Since 1896 129 such students have attended the Normal.

As regards Normal students taking advanced study; that is, leaving the local school for further education in large mainland universities and colleges, the number has been comparatively small, only one having left the islands for this purpose during the last five years. Mr. Wood's figures show. Since 1896, however, 44 such students have gone away.

Since the establishment of vocational work in 1915, 38 Normal students have availed themselves of this work as follows: 1915, 11; 1916, 15; 1917, 12.

Since the establishment of the Normal part-Hawaiians have dominated in the student body. Mr. Wood's figures, which are complete up to and including the end of 1916, are as follows as regards the nationality of graduates:

Many Nationalities

Hawaiian, 54; part-Hawaiian, 146; American, 137; British, 2; German, 5; Portuguese, 76; Japanese, 19; Chinese, 63; Spanish, 1; other nationalities, 12. Total, 515.

During the last four years graduates have received diplomas as follows: 1913, 27; 1914, 20; 1915, 16; 1916, 30, a total of 93.

Certificates have been received by



Principal Edgar Wood of the Territorial Normal School.

graduates during the last four years as follows: 1913, 11; 1914, 11; 1915, 14; 1916, 8, a total of 44.

Principal Wood is a firm believer in publicity, either paid or the kind extended by the newspapers through their news columns. He takes an exceptionally keen interest not only in the work of the school but in the work of each individual student. He believes in getting to the very bottom of the needs and desires of a new student and then proceeds to educate the pupil along the lines to which he is best adapted. He is a firm believer in modern methods, and one has but to visit the Normal to realize that it ranks well up with like educational institutions on the mainland.

Supreme Court Justice Connelly of New York granted Mme. Margaret Matzenauer Fontana a decree of divorce from Edoardo Ferrari Fontana. She is well known as an opera contralto and he as a tenor.

Russian scouts broke through four lines of wire entanglements in front of the German positions near Kovel and dispersed the Teuton barrier guard.

Robert Hutchinson of Company K, First Regiment National Guard of Philadelphia, shot accidentally by a comrade, is dead.

Y. W. C. A. KEEPS PACE WITH CITY IN ITS PROGRESS

Past Five Years Have Been
Best in Association's Active History

The first reference to the Young Women's Christian Association in the Star-Bulletin, according to the official book of newspaper clippings kept by that organization, appeared in the issue of July 9, 1912, and bore the following headlines:—"Y. W. C. A. Doing Fine Work for Young Womanhood of City. Need for New Building Presses as Present Scope Develops." The most important accomplishment, barring one—the Young Women's Christian Association during the past five years has been the purchase and equipment of that building.

Five years ago the association occupied four rooms on the fourth floor of the Boston building—a place almost inaccessible after the elevator stopped at five o'clock—and the Homestead on King street. When swimming was added to the curriculum Mr. George Castle offered the use of the tank at his Waikiki residence, when basketball became popular the use of the grounds adjoining the Homestead was secured; for gymnasium classes the Castle kindergarten was used; the reading room of the Homestead or the lecture hall of the Library of Hawaii or the domestic science laboratory of the College of Hawaii served as class rooms for educational work.

New Building Purchased

Then in the summer of 1915 the large two-story building on Hotel and Alakea streets owned by the Elks and formerly occupied by the Young Men's Christian Association, was purchased and extensively remodelled. This building seemed large beyond the association's wildest dreams, containing a large cafeteria, a reading room, a club room, and two class rooms, besides an office, a kitchen, and shower and dressing rooms. The building was opened January 1, 1916, and then began the greatest achievement of the five years—namely the outgrowing of the new building until it in turn seems almost as cramped as did the miniature quarters of that time to the work then being done. Five weeks ago the association's facilities for recreation and physical education were enlarged by the opening of the beach house of the swimming club.

Growth of Association

The growth of the association work is shown most easily in the statistics of membership. On June 1, 1912 the association had 242 members. During the year following an active membership committee assisted by increased activities especially in the physical department and by a reduction in membership fee from two dollars to one dollar increased the membership to 549. During the three and a half years following the association grew slowly and quietly until January 1, 1916, when it entered its own building

with a membership of 807. Then began another period of rapid growth, bringing the membership on June 1, 1917 up to 1319, an increase of 547% in five years.

Five years ago the most important service rendered the community by the association probably was the noon lunch and restroom provided for business women and shoppers. In June, 1912 an average of sixty-one meals per day were served in the cafeteria, during the present month the average has been 138. Last February during the tourist season the number rose to 166 daily.

Physical Education Emphasized

In the fall of 1912 almost five years ago the Young Women's Christian Association for the first time employed a woman to devote her entire time to physical education. Mrs. A. F. Jackson, then Miss Margaret Tupper, popularized swimming for women in Honolulu, as her successor, Miss Leonora Andersen, popularized esthetic dancing. The number of women and girls who have found health and joy through these classes are now numbered by the thousand. For a year past the association has employed not only a physical director on full time, but also a swimming teacher; and for the physical work of the extension clubs including several hundred girls yet another woman has been employed.

Five years ago the educational department of the Young Women's Christian Association consisted of just one class, a class in Spanish. During the next year classes in domestic science, millinery, stenography, French, and Shakespeare were added. Two years ago a secretary was employed whose duty it should be to promote work through classes and clubs. During the past term 159 women and girls have been registered in educational classes, and considerable additional educational work has been done through clubs and lectures.

Paid Secretaries Added

The development of the association work during these five years may be measured in yet another way—by the number of paid secretaries employed and the kind of work done by them. Five years ago the staff consisted of a general secretary and a homestead matron. The next fall a physical director was added and in the spring of 1913 an economic secretary to direct the work of the lunch room, to teach the domestic science classes, and to assist at the homestead.

In the fall of 1916 an educational and extension secretary was added. When the new building was opened a membership secretary was found necessary, and soon after a bookkeeper who also directs the employment department.

The growth of the work of the physical department a few months later made necessary the employment of a swimming teacher. During the summer a travelers' aid secretary was engaged. Last fall there was added an assistant to the educational and extension secretary, and in January of the present year a stenographer, bringing the total number of employed officers up to eleven. And still the plans for enlarging the work are being made, plans according to which three more workers will be employed next fall—an immigration secretary, a religious work director and a club secretary.

W. B. Dillon, a candidate at the last election in Las Vegas, N. M., was arrested on a charge of conspiracy to defeat the conscription bill.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL NOW EQUIPPED TO ACCOMPLISH BOYS' REFORMATION

By FREDERICK ANDERSON,
Superintendent Boys' Industrial School

It is very interesting to be carried back a few years and read of the life of the Boys' Industrial School and compare it with the up-to-date institution of today.

During the old regime the school was under the jurisdiction of the department of education, and needless to say suffered very much financially, which is very essential in permitting the school to progress, and with the result that the development of the institution was greatly retarded until the legislature came to the rescue and placed the school under its own board in 1916. Since then there has been a wonderful change in every way. Five years ago the school possessed only one building, which at the present time accommodates 60 boys, but was used in those days as dormitory, school room, dining room, kitchen—in fact it was the only building and had to be used for every purpose for 150 boys.

One of the instructors who has been in the employ of the school for the past 12 years can tell some very interesting stories. For instance, sufficient money could not be obtained to properly care for its inmates, with the result that only necessities of life could be purchased and many hard times were experienced. The cooking was done in large lard pails, not having the adequate utensils. On one occasion this particular instructor went into the kitchen and saw the cook, who was one of the boys, stirring the stew with the handle of a broom, and when asked the whereabouts of such action he stated that the school had only one basting spoon and some of the boys had carried it off and the stew was burning, so something had to be done. (Of course this was not the regular mode of procedure.)

Dark Days of Past

A boy who was an inmate of any penal institution in the days gone by was unfortunate. Having committed an offense he was expelled from society. Little attention was given them and they were considered fortunate if they had a bed to lie on and a square meal occasionally, and as the square meal was the method used to reach the moral nature of the boy nothing was allowed to go unpunished. The ball and chain was a common method of punishment. No consideration was given the juvenile offenders to fit themselves for some useful occupation in after life. The greater part of the time was devoted to the growing of sugar cane to help support the school. Lacking the necessary number of teachers owing to lack of finances the boys could not be given the academic education due him and this is an important factor in the uplift of delinquent boys.

When the institution was first started at Waialae no provision was made for any instructor. The superintendent was Mr. Gibson, who had to live with his family over the cow barn. The other instructors, of whom there



Frederick A. Anderson.

were four, slept in any convenient place and it was necessary to take their baths in the old pond.

Modern Methods Rule

The days of the old idea for caring for delinquents have gone, never to return. The more modern method of teaching its inmates and giving them every consideration due them has proved very efficient in producing results, with the result that the legislature has awakened to the fact that the present method is by far the best. We are now getting much better support and in a few years our institution will be very up to date.

During the past few years rapid strides in advancement have taken place. Instead of one building we now have three large dormitories, caring for the same number of boys; an excellent school room, spacious dining rooms and kitchen with oil burning stoves and steam cookers, modern dish boilers, better accommodations for instructors with home comforts; a modern hospital; a splendid trades building. Adequate and capable instructors. Every educational advantage and all kinds of athletics and amusements, including moving pictures, etc., are provided.

We have advanced to a military basis complete and well trained for boys. A boy may now fit himself for some useful trade and become a valuable citizen. The following trades are taught in the school and a boy has a choice according to his tastes

HAWAII IMPORTS REACH \$4,356,000 IN SINGLE MONTH

Showing how the value of merchandise shipped to Hawaii from the mainland has kept pace with the general growth of Honolulu in the last few years, a statement issued by Collector of Customs J. O. Davis of San Francisco is of interest.

It reveals that last month the total value of goods shipped through San Francisco to the Hawaiian islands was \$4,356,000. For May, 1916, the total was only \$2,793,987, and for May, 1915, \$1,334,375.

In other words, the gain in May of this year above May of last year was \$1,562,121. The gain over two years ago is \$3,021,733.

What the territory buys is illustrated by the various items making up last month's total—a third million dollar total. A few of them are as follows:

- Autos, 131; value, \$147,335.
- Wheat flour, \$158,460.
- Boots and shoes, \$103,438.
- Canned beef, \$40,406.
- Ham and bacon, \$35,775.
- Lard compounds, \$33,899.

of the following: Mechanical, electrical, plumbing, painting, steam and gasoline engineering, steam laundry tailoring, woodworking, cooks and bakers and blacksmithing.

Practical Work Done

A very important factor is that all the work carried on at the B. I. S. is done by the boys and instructors. This is deserving of much credit, as the work that is now completed is sufficient evidence that all these boys possess some mechanical ability.

Nowadays boys are more contented in industrial schools on account their educational advantages and the progressive method in which they are taught to become real men and useful citizens.

Another important factor in advancement in our school and the cause of our success to a great extent is the self form of government by the boys themselves. Too much regarding this cannot be said. In addition to this the honor cottage plan, which has been adopted throughout the mainland, will be put in use in our school just as soon as finance permit, as the last legislature made provision for the same.

Comparing our present condition with that of a very few years ago it must be admitted that we have developed and progressed with the modern ideas of institutional management.

Descendants of French officers who fought in the Revolutionary War will present to Major-General Pershing and his command brigade banners embroidered by French women.

Col. John Biddle, superintendent of the West Point Military Academy, has been assigned to command the new regiment of engineers being organized for service in France.

In line with the city's PROGRESS

The progressive policy of this firm has been and always will be to keep ahead of the growth of the city.

In line with the present and coming increased demands upon our stock of furniture of every kind, we are adding hundreds of feet of display floor space in the form of a mezzanine floor which will presently be finished.

*Our showing of fine furniture
for every room in the home was
never better than at
present*



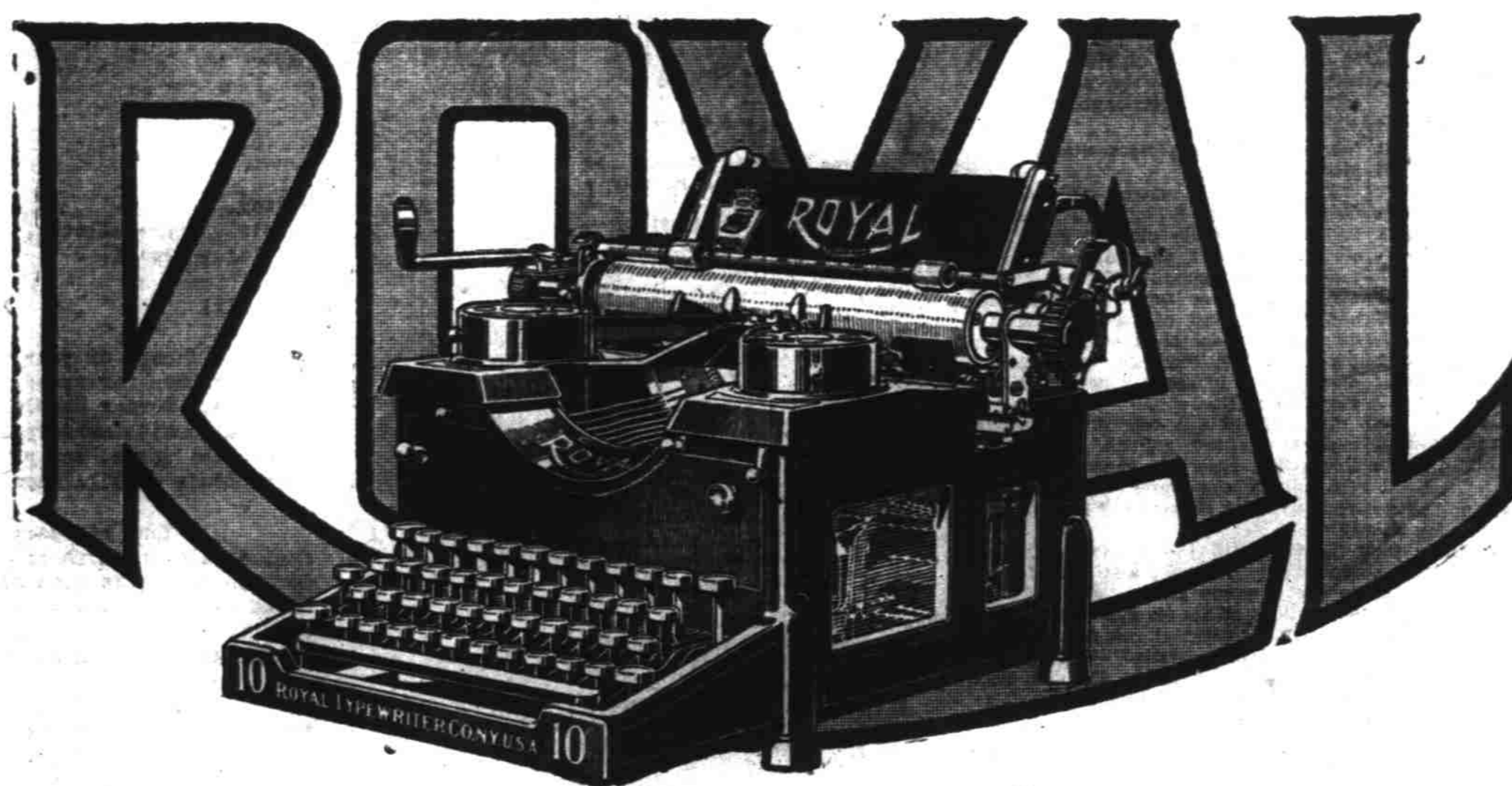
This is the time for living out of doors as much as possible. Our assortment of outdoor furniture includes chairs, swings, stands, divans, etc., of rattan, willow, bamboo and grass, in a nice variety of handsome and suitable designs.

Outfits for Bride and Groom

We furnish the house throughout with beautiful pieces and suites of appropriate furniture, at prices that are really the most reasonable quoted in this city. Our deferred payment plan makes it especially easy for the young groom to buy.

J. Hobb & Co
LIMITED

King Street, near Alakea



The Typewriter that blazes the trail for PROGRESS

--an accomplished fact--not an eventuality.

The Machine with the Rapid Fire Action

By subtracting the "lost motion" of many unnecessary working parts found in the average typewriter, a marvelous lightness of touch is achieved. This new Royal touch, with the No. 10's rapid-fire action and fast roller escapement, speeds up the fingers and gets the day's work done without conscious effort.

The typist glides over the keys almost without effort—so smooth, so light, so responsive is the new touch of this master machine of them all! Until you try the new Royal way of sending direct power from the fingers on the keys straight to the final impact of the type—until you feel at your finger-tips the elastic response of the Royal, like something alive, compelling you to rite with a swift, unerring evenness of touch—you've missed all it means to you to know the absolute absence of typewriter fatigue!

The Machine of Triple Service

This new Royal Master-Model 10 fills the new field for the Typewriter of Triple Service—letter-making, card-typing and billing—all inbuilt in one master machine at one first cost—without a dollar of extra cost to the purchaser!

The new Royal Model 10 is like the "master-key" that unlocks all the doors of a giant office building—for it opens swiftly and surely each of the three main doors of typewriter service—it writes, types cards and bills!

Think of the tremendous advantage of one standard model of a typewriter for all of these various uses—one typewriter with the combined advantages of many.

The Machine With a Personality

Every keen-witted stenographer, every office manager, every expert stenographer on the firing-line of "BIG BUSINESS" will grasp at once the enormous work-saving value of the New Royal Model 10.

No matter what your touch—this new Royal Master-Model 10 will fit it.

Just turn the set-screw and regulate the touch of this new Royal to fit YOURSELF.

Because it is "the machine with a personality"—your personality! Think of a master machine with an adjustable touch—a typewriter you can "tune up" to fit your own personal touch, simply by turning a set-screw until it strikes the keynote of YOURSELF.

The Machine of Perfect Presswork

Your typewritten letters are your everyday "messengers of business." You would not sign your name to a letter which did not say exactly what you meant to say. Then why should YOU, or any business man, continue to put your signature on letters which do not look exactly as you know they should look?

Pick up the letters you have signed today. Examine them—then see a sample of the faultless presswork of the Royal!

With which kind of typing will you send your signature to represent YOURSELF?

Which one will you trust to convey unmistakably to the world the character of your house?

*The Allied Governments have put into
service more than 10,000 Royal
Typewriters since the war began*

Also adopted by such progressive organizations as the American Tobacco Co., American Smelting & Refining Co., the Lackawanna Railroad, White Automobile Co., Chicago & Alton Railroad, Interborough Rapid Transit Co., Commonwealth of Massachusetts, New York Life Ins. Co. etc.

Equip your offices with the ROYAL Standard typewriter—the master machine that need not be traded out.

Hawaiian News Co., Ltd.

Agents for the Territory

BISHOP STREET

HONOLULU

CITY'S GROWTH IN RECENT YEARS SHOWN BY WATER SYSTEM INCREASE

Superintendent Murray in Striking Article Points to Milestones of Progress in Service to Public—Requirements for Future Show Expected Development

By HARRY E. MURRAY
Superintendent of Waterworks and Sewer System

The city of Honolulu 24 years ago (or prior to 1852) secured its water supply of 3,000,000 gallons normal daily delivery, by gravity from reservoirs in Nuuanu valley and from Artesian wells in various sections of the city.

During 1893 the first pumping plant used in the service was installed in Makiki. This was a steam plant which on test delivered 1,500,000 gallons in 24 hours.

During the drought of 1894 the Makiki pump was put into steady service and so well did it tide the city over the dry season that it was accepted that proof enough had been given that pumping was the best way of meeting the discomforts of a possible water famine in the future.

Pumping Plant Started
Steps were at once taken to arrange for the installation of a pumping plant that would deliver at least 3,000,000 gallons daily.

The site finally chosen was on the corner of Beretania and Alapai streets. The contract for sinking two, 10 inch artesian wells at this place was awarded to McCandless Bros. The Honolulu Iron Works Company was awarded the contract for erecting the pump and plant.

A reservoir connected with the pumping plant was also erected on the slope of Punchbowl hill near the line of Alapai street.

All the above improvements were completed during the year 1895. The Beretania station pump rated at 2,400,000 gallons delivered over 3,000,000 gallons daily against a head of 160 feet.

In 1898, 19 years ago, the water system in Honolulu covered only the area known as Nuuanu valley, Punchbowl district, the Central part of Honolulu between Liliha and Punahou streets and School street and the waterfront, a single line also extending out Waikiki around Kapiolani park and another line extending along King street towards Kalia.

The Hawaiian Islands were annexed to the United States in 1898, but the Territorial Laws did not go into effect until 1900. The office of Public Works at this time became a department of government, and an assistant superintendent was appointed. The Bureau of Water Works had grown to such an extent that it required a full staff of assistants to carry out its various lines of work.

In 1900 the Kalia Pumping Plant was installed. This pump delivered 3,000,000 gallons in 24 hours against a head of 300 feet.

During the same year the department completed the Diamond Head reservoir, elevation 150 feet, capacity 875,000 gallons.

Value shown in 1903 Fire in the early part of 1900 a disastrous

fire occurred in the Chinese section and had it not been for the good water system at that time the entire city would have been in danger.

From the year 1900 the expansion of the City of Honolulu was brought prominently to notice. The Kaimuki tract was opened up, and for its water supply two artesian wells were sunk, and a pumping plant with a capacity of 3,000,000 gallons daily was installed, on Kapahulu road near Waialae road. The water was pumped to a reservoir built on an elevation near Telegraph hill.

The Palolo Land Company, whose lands were adjacent to the Kaimuki tract, arranged to get water from this pumping unit.

College hills, in Manoa valley, was divided into building lots, and obtained its water supply from the Oahu College artesian well. An electric road was built up Pacific Heights and property opened for the home seeker. The water supply for these residents was taken from Panoa valley and piped to a reservoir on the Heights. All of these enterprises, with their provision for water supply, were at first carried on by private capital, but later the government took over the Kaimuki Pumping Plant, and arranged to supply College Hills with water from Makiki valley.

In 1904 a contract was let for the Kalia reservoir and the Diamond Head reservoir was connected to the Kaimuki Pump, increasing the efficiency of the water supply at Waikiki.

Nuuanu Valley Reservoir Begun
Among the recommendations made during this period were the construction of Reservoir No. 4, in upper Nuuanu, and a sanitary control of the water supply, which necessitated a periodical analysis and examination of drinking waters.

In 1905 work was started on the Nuuanu No 4 reservoir and the Kalia reservoir was completed. This reservoir not only greatly increased the Palama and Kalia supply, but afforded better service to the high buildings in the business section.

The Makiki dam was begun in September, 1906. This dam forms a reservoir of about 800,000 gallons capacity.

In 1906 the Water Works office recommended the installation of the high lift pump belonging to the government then lying in storage at the Honolulu Iron Works Company. The plan was to place it in the vacant lot adjoining the Beretania street station. This recommendation, however, was not carried out until the year 1910. During this year, two 12 inch wells were successfully drilled, and the high lift pump of 3,000,000 gallons daily was put in operation.

This gave the city an additional supply which could be distributed to the high, as well as the low level service. **New Reservoir Developments**

During 1911 the old reservoir at Kaimuki was abandoned and a new concrete reservoir constructed in its place. This reservoir, capacity 750,000 gallons, was built at a cost of \$22,000.

The College Hills district has frequently been troubled by turbid surface water, which mixed with the clear Makiki spring water. To obviate this, an electric pump was installed at the Makiki Pumping station, by which arrangement the artesian water pumped into Makiki reservoir by the Beretania Pump and from the Makiki well by the old pump, was distributed to the College Hills district, so augmenting the spring water supply, and eliminating the objectionable surface water.

Increased Building Necessitates More Water

The increased amount of building during 1912 and 1913 in the Punahou and College Hills district and the Kaimuki district necessitated an increased water supply. To supply the additional water for these districts one electric unit of 1,500,000 gallons delivery was installed near the Marques property, Punahou, and another electric unit of equal capacity at the Kaimuki station.

The Palolo hill concrete reservoir capacity 425,000 gallons and the Rocky hill reservoir capacity 725,000 (to supply the lower College Hills section) were constructed in 1913 and 1914.

During 1915 the electric unit installed at Kaimuki was transferred to the Punahou station, and a 3,000,000 gallons steam plant, a duplicate of the original plant at this station, was purchased and installed. The original pump now supplies the Kaimuki section and the new installation supplies the Waikiki section.

Some Present Requirements

The department requires a new steam pump for Makiki station, an electric unit for Makiki station, a reservoir in Makiki Heights and on the slope of Punchbowl for the high lift pump. This additional equipment with the ordinary repairs to our present plant will take care of considerable increase in the population of Honolulu.

The delivery of water is our biggest obstacle many of the present mains being too small to supply the demand. These mains must be replaced with the larger trunk lines to improve the service, or to allow for further extension of the water system of Honolulu.

Some Facts of Progress

To show the rapid increase in the business of the water department a comparison is made of the following facts.

The number of service privileges in operation in 1910 was 4,644; in 1915 these increased to 7,301 privileges, or an increase in the number of places taking water in six years of 2,657.

The collections made for one year (1910) were \$141,973.48; the collections made in 1915 were \$207,038.97. An increase in business in 6 years time of practically \$65,000.00 a year.

The water pipe in service, including all sizes, in 1910 was 75 miles and in 1915 the pipe in service was 126 miles, an increase of 51 miles.

The consumption of water daily in 1893 was 3,000,000 gallons, in 1910 it was 12,000,000 gallons and in 1915 the

EXPORTS FROM HAWAII VALUED AT \$64,614,331

Despite World War Customs Receipts Will Reach the \$1,100,000 Figure

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS, 1915-17	
July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916	\$1,175,000 (estimated)
Exports to U. S. (1915)	
Sugar (raw)	\$52,507,295
Sugar (refined)	1,902,290
Coffee	418,000
Fruits	6,889,705
Rice	143,120
Total exports	\$64,614,331
Total imports	34,098,210

Even in the face of the world war customs receipts for the district of Hawaii probably will be as much if not slightly ahead of those for the preceding fiscal year.

On June 1, for the first eleven months of the fiscal year from July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917, total receipts were ahead of the total for the first 11 months of the preceding year. The first of this month the total was \$1,089,471. On June 1, 1916, it was \$1,041,418.72. Thus the present year, with only 29 days to go, on that day, was \$48,052.28 ahead of the fiscal 11 months of 1915-16.

Total customs receipts for the period from July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916, were \$1,161,051.12. From this the local customs officials believe that when all the figures are in, about the first or second week in July, the present fiscal year will be found to have exceeded that of the preceding 12-month period by some thousands, in view of the fact that on the first of this month it was \$43,000 ahead of the total at that time last year.

For the last five years, receipts of the customs district of Hawaii have been as follows: 1916 (fiscal year), \$1,161,051.12; 1915, \$1,019,534.63; 1914, \$1,184,418.72; 1913, \$1,869,513.89; 1912, \$1,643,197.37.

Although the detailed figures for this year are not yet available, it is believed they will compare favorably with last year's, in the amount and value of domestic exports by articles.

Last year the total exports, to the United States and foreign ports, were as follows: Sugar (raw), 1,110,134,528 pounds; value, \$52,507,295. For 1915, the total sugar export was 1,253,668,612 pounds, valued at \$51,368,995. Of refined sugar there were shipped last year 27,033,700 pounds, valued at \$1,902,290, against 27,248,823 pounds, worth \$1,584,104, for 1915.

Raw coffee, grown in the Kona section of Hawaii, the Big Island, was exported last year to the amount of 2,000,000 gallons with a maximum delivery during the dry season of 19,000,000 gallons daily.

How Star-Bulletin Publicity Hit the Mark

SAN FRANCISCO BUREAU OF GOVERNMENTAL RESEARCH

803 FLATIRON BUILDING, TELEPHONE SUTTER 2023

TRUSTEES
RUCK JOHN HALL
F. S. MOODY
AS. J. FACAL
DUDLEY CATES
SAMUEL G. BUCKBEE
COLBERT COLWELL
W. H. CROCKER
JOHN B. DRUM
ROBERT FLEISHACKER
GEO. WHITTELL
GEO. H. LENT

CHAIRMAN
VICE CHAIRMAN
TREASURER
SECRETARY
J. H. LYNCH
W. H. A. MAGEE
G. A. ROSE
JAMES E. WALSH
A. SCHALLING

DIRECTOR
WINFRED B. HOLCOMB, JR.
AN INCORPORATED NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION
CITIZENS AGENCY TO STUDY PUBLIC BUSINESS COOPERATE WITH OFFICIALS AND PRESIDENTIALLY WORK FOR PROMPT AND EFFICIENT IN MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

Editor,
Honolulu Star-Bulletin,
Honolulu, Hawaii.

Dear Sir:

A copy of your "Good Roads" edition of March 31st has been forwarded to me and read with deep interest. As a former Honolulu man and one at present closely associated with municipal affairs, I wish to compliment you on the issue, and particularly on your editorial - "Good Roads - build them on facts."

Your advocacy of the policy of compiling fact data upon which to predicate a road program will do much to secure good roads for Hawaii. The statement "what is needed . . . is more general knowledge of actual conditions, financial and physical" may be considered to be the keynote of a sound program.

Realizing the causes which prompted your editorial, I am forwarding you under separate cover a copy of a report which I feel sure will interest you. It is the result of a desire on the part of citizens of San Francisco to procure the same type of facts regarding city administration as you request in your paper.

Please do not hesitate to call upon me for any information in this matter which you may desire.

Yours very truly,

John H. Richards

717,023 pounds, worth \$418,607. In 1915 the total amount exported was 4,358,878 pounds, worth \$650,488.

Hawaii exported fruits, mostly canned pineapples, last year, to the value of \$6,889,705. Exports of "pines" in 1915 reached a total value of \$6,319,129.

Rice exports last year were 3,671,943 pounds, valued at \$143,120. In 1915 exports of this valuable foodstuff were 3,045,120 pounds, worth \$132,296.

The grand total of exports from the Territory of Hawaii last year was more than a billion pounds, the exact amount being 1,144,969,067 pounds, valued at \$64,614,331, against 1,289,655,181 pounds for 1915, worth \$62,195,588.

Every church in Honolulu reports material gains in membership during the last several years. Sunday schools and Christian Endeavor Societies also report healthy increases in enrollments.

One of the handsomest buildings to be erected in Honolulu in the last five years is the new home of the Hawaiian Board of Missions on King street, opposite the first frame house constructed in these islands. The Memorial building cost approximately \$90,000.

More than 17,000 Japanese have been added to the population of the Hawaiian Islands since 1910, the census reports show. During that period the population of native Hawaiians has decreased by several thousand.

Approximately 80 new teachers will go to work when the public schools of the territory open in September for the fall term. Of this number 55 were graduated from the Normal school this month.

During the last five years there has been a notable decrease in the number of criminal cases brought to the attention of the Honolulu courts. The end of June sees practically every local circuit court calendar cleared of work.

One of the most important actions of the 1917 legislature was to appropriate sufficient extra funds to provide an increase in the salaries of public school teachers on the percentage basis. This will affect more than 1300 men and women in Hawaii.

SPALDING CONSTRUCTION CO.

The Spalding Construction Company designs and builds engineering works, including steel, concrete, timber, bridges, docks, seawalls, reservoirs, and irrigation systems.

We construct all types of buildings—steel, masonry, concrete and wooden, and have made the engineering designs of the structural framework of the larger buildings erected by us.

HONOLULU OFFICE
406 KAUIKEOLANI BLDG. TEL. 5213
SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE
914 RIALTO BLDG. -- TEL. 2681 SUTTER

In line with progress

Wherever cement can be used,---in
buildings, roads, flumes, pavements,
bridges, machinery foundations,
reservoirs. etc---

Mount Diablo Portland Cement

has proven itself in every test to be in line with
progress as indicated by its *efficiency*.

Q *Kalakaua Avenue is paved with concrete
made with Mount Diablo Cement.*

Write or call for prices on
any quantities.

Fred. L. Waldron, Ltd.

Agent, Honolulu

Schools Are On Firm Basis

7555 Pupils Recorded Gain

930 Teachers Employed

By HENRY W. KINNEY, Superintendent of Public Instruction. During the past five years, a large increase has taken place in the number of pupils attending the public schools and, consequently, also in the number of teachers. The most important changes have, however, been in matters of administration in connection with the system.

In 1912 there were 24,993 pupils in the public schools, whereas today there are 32,548, an increase of 7,555.

In this connection, it is curious to note that while the number of private schools in the Territory is today exactly the same as five years ago, namely 51, the number of pupils attending these institutions has dwindled from 7,307 in 1912 to 6,746 in 1917, a decrease of 661 children.

It seems satisfactory to note that the parents of children of school age are thus showing an increased confidence in the ability of the public school system to administer to the educational needs of their boys and girls.

The number of teachers has also increased considerably. In 1912, it was 662, whereas when the schools open next September, there will be over 930 teachers in the service. This increase is due, to a great extent, to the action of the recent legislature, increasing the appropriation allowed for the pay of teachers in order that an additional number of teachers might be employed, as well as to enable the department to increase the salaries of the teachers already in the service.

ON THE OTHER ISLANDS

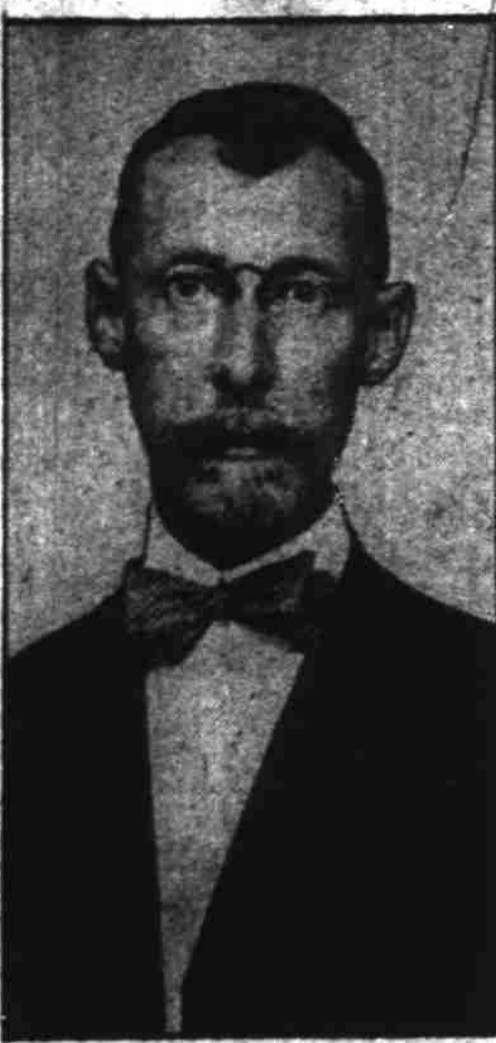
The past five years has seen the establishment of the Maui High school, which was started in 1912, and which has become an efficient school plant. This institution sends young men and women every year to the prominent colleges and similar institutions on the mainland.

The Kaula High school, established in 1914, will, in September, reach its full growth and the coming school year will see it graduate its first class.

The number of high school pupils has increased very considerably; there being 597 in 1917 as against 305 in 1912, an increase of 292.

A school for defectives was established in April, 1914. This institution has been working in a modest way, one teacher looking after a class including deaf, deaf and dumb, blind and mentally defective pupils. The point has, however, been reached when this work must be extended and special teachers be provided for each class of defectives. Fortunately, the Legislature has provided \$35,000 with which to carry on this work. Three teachers will take it up this fall and, in the meantime, the department will make arrangements for the securing of land and the construction of special buildings to meet the needs for more adequate instruction for the defective children. In this connection, it should be mentioned that the department has

HEAD OF TERRITORY'S SCHOOL TELLS GROWTH



Henry W. Kinney.

SOME SCHOOL FACTS

- + More than \$900,000 will be available for school purposes during the next two years, as against \$642,230 available the last two years.
- + Since 1912 the enrollment in the public schools has increased from 24,593 to 32,548, a gain of 7,555.
- + Five years ago there were 662 public school teachers. At present 930 are employed.
- + An appropriation of \$35,000 is now available for the establishment of a school for defectives.
- + Beginning this year all public school teachers will receive a substantial increase of salary on a percentage basis.
- + A uniform course of study has been adopted by the department of public instruction, similar to the one in the larger schools on the mainland.
- + Eighteen new one-room school buildings will be built on the island of Oahu alone this summer.

during the past few years, had in some of its biggest schools in Honolulu special ungraded rooms for retarded children and it plans to extend this work this fall.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS

The Pa Oia school, a special school for children who, on account of tubercular infection, are not allowed to mingle with the children in the ordinary schools, was established in September, 1915. It has performed a function which has been very useful in providing these unfortunate little sufferers with an education which they would otherwise have lost.

The salary increase provided by the legislature, at the request of the department of Public Instruction, has already been mentioned. It has made it possible for the department to increase all salaries below \$50 at the rate of 15 per cent, those between \$50 and \$100 at the rate of 10 per cent, and those above \$100 at the rate of 5 per cent. This increase will take effect in September.

The pension system was instituted about a year ago under the provisions of a bill passed by the legislature of 1915. About half a dozen teachers have already been allowed to retire

with pension benefits, and a number of teachers are prepared to take advantage of its benefits by subscribing to the fund, such subscriptions being entirely voluntary.

The tenure of the teacher in office has been made definite by the institution of a system of contracts whereby the department undertakes to employ a teacher for a year, or such part of the year as remains, whereas the teacher contracts to give thirty days' notice in case she wishes to leave the service. The contract system has shown itself to be very useful, as it has done away with much occasion for misunderstanding and trouble.

UNIFORM STUDY COURSE

The step forward has been taken in the placing into effect of a uniform course of study for all the high schools in the territory, which provides the same requirement for these various institutions. The department has also made an innovation by issuing diplomas to those who pass its regular eighth grade examination, and the possession of such a diploma is a sign of sine qua non for entrance into the high schools and the normal school.

While the entrance conditions into the Normal school were thus raised, this has not prevented the efforts of the Department to increase the number of locally trained teachers from being successful and, whereas a few years ago, the average class in the Normal school ranged from 30 to 40 pupils, the present freshman class numbers 135 members. It is particularly gratifying to note that the number of young men and women who attend the Normal school, after having graduated from high school, is steadily increasing.

VOCATIONAL WORK

The vocational work in the schools

has made great strides forward during the past few years and, while there were only two school kitchens in existence about three years ago, now practically every large school in the territory conducts a school kitchen where the older girls are being taught useful household arts and where, at the same time, lunches are being served at very small prices to the school children. Carpenter shops have also been established in practically all the large schools and both these and the kitchens are in charge of specially trained young men and women, who not only have to provide useful instruction but who are charged with the responsibility of seeing to it that the kitchens and shops under their control are self-supporting, as the department, after having established one of these, will pay for only equipment and tools, but will not provide a cent towards the material used. In connection with this work, an innovation has been made by granting special vocational diplomas to the young people who are trained for work in these branches in the Normal school.

The agricultural work in the schools has taken a tremendous step forward. The department's intention to emphasize this branch was aided materially by the generous offer of prizes and other very valuable assistance by the Star-Bulletin and Mr. Frank C. Atherton.

The agricultural work has now been established on a firm basis and its improvement, under the direction of the special trained officers of the department, is certain.

The first issue of the Educational Review, published monthly during the ten months of the school year, appeared in January, 1913. This publication is the official organ of the Department. It disseminates news of interest and importance to teachers and is also given a wide circulation to readers not in the department, through the medium of the Star-Bulletin which prints the edition.

The most important change in the matter of buildings has been effected by the adoption, during the last couple of years, of standard plans. Through this means, the so-called "Kaneohe" or "Papaikou" type—so called because the first buildings of this kind were erected at these places, the pioneer being that at Papaikou—has been adopted on all the islands except Kaula. It is a most perfect type of inexpensive school building procurable for places where the climate is not too hot; the so-called "bungalow," which was first designed by the Kaula county authorities, being the most suitable edifice where the heat is great.

The two story twelve-room concrete structure erected on the Central Grammar school grounds, about a year ago, has been adopted by the Department as its standard for permanent structures. The high degree of efficiency attained at a comparatively low cost—12 rooms for well under \$30,000—has caused the decision to erect a similar building on the Kaahumanu school grounds; construction of two buildings of a similar type will be begun during the first month of next year at the Normal school and on the Kaula school grounds.

The result of the adoption of these standard plans has been that the large waste of money for constantly changing new plans and specifications has been eliminated, the cost of construction

Honolulu's Fire Losses In 5 Years Total But \$282,824

Department Has Grown Until It Has 55 Men With Monthly Payroll of \$5275

Fire Chief Thurston and his assistant, W. W. Blaisdell, have recently compiled an interesting comparison of Honolulu's fire department equipment of 1913 and 1917. The table shows the department taking on more of a metropolitan aspect from year to year.

For instance in 1913 there were four horse-drawn steam engines with a pumping capacity of 3100 gallons a minute and now there are three motor-pump engines and a hose wagon with only one steam-drawn fire engine, with a total pumping capacity of 4000 gallons.

Four years ago there was one chemical engine with an 80-gallon tank; now there is the same engine but motor-propelled.

Four motor-drawn combination hose and chemical wagons and one horse-drawn apparatus are the same now as four years ago, but the horses are expected to go soon. In 1913 there were 10 horses in service and two in reserve; now the order is reversed.

In 1918 there were 46 men in the service and 430, three-way, standing fire hydrants; now there are 55 on the payroll and 550 hydrants. Fire alarm boxes then numbered 84 non-interfering Gamewell's; now there are 126 of these, besides 122 patent Denis fire and police boxes.

Five years ago the department payroll was \$3906 a month; in 1917 and prior to the recent raise of salaries in all departments it was \$4605 a month. Now it is \$4175. The fund for material and repairs used to be \$790 a month but is now only \$600, due to the decrease in expense by use of motor-driven vehicles.

The chief points out that operating expenses of the department have risen gradually in the last five years according to the following table, excepting 1916:

1916	\$55,263.73
1917	57,218.08
1918	59,370.79
1915	63,036.11
1916	63,007.75

Adding to the total \$297,896.46, and expense of \$74,012.50 for cost of additional equipment during the last five years, it will be seen that the fire department has cost the city a grand total of \$371,908.96, but against this is the fact that total fire losses have only been \$282,824.38 in all that time.

That the pineapple industry on Oahu is on the increase is illustrated by the fact that the Oahu Railway & Land Co. freighted several hundred more tons to Honolulu from the country than it did in 1912.

The result of the adoption of these standard plans has been that the large waste of money for constantly changing new plans and specifications has been eliminated, the cost of construction

CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION REPORT OF Y. M. C. A. FOR YEAR PUBLISHED

After two years of progressive work, the citizenship education committee of the Y. M. C. A. has handed in a report showing its accomplishments. In part, the report follows:

"Origin.—On March 9, 1915, when Drs. Sidney L. Gulick and Shailer Mathews passed through Honolulu, a meeting was held at the University Club in their honor and to discuss the advisability of starting some educational work among the prospective citizens of the territory." Dr. Gulick urged the importance of some organization doing work to train the thousands of young men who will soon become voters. After discussing the question of forming a new organization to carry on the work, a resolution was adopted requesting the Young Men's Christian Association to inaugurate the work and to appoint a special committee to direct it. The following were appointed as the committee: W. F. Frear, John Waterhouse, Judge C. F. Clemons, J. P. Cooke, W. R. Farrington, Lloyd R. Kilham, A. F. Judd and F. C. Atherton. Due to the resignations of Mr. Cooke and Mr. Atherton, President A. L. Dean and A. L. Castle have been added to the original committee.

"Purpose.—A three-fold purpose has guided the work of the committee: First, to give the young men of these islands those ideals of American government and life which will make them good citizens; second, to stimulate other organizations to carry on work of Americanization; third, to assist in bringing about a better understanding among the peoples of Hawaii.

"Groups.—The work of the education secretaries employed by the committee has been planned to reach three distinct groups: (1) The Hawaiian-born young men of all races; (2) the parents of the Oriental young people; (3) men desiring to qualify for naturalization.

"Celebration of Holidays.—Special meetings have been arranged for the principal American holidays. Enough of a beginning has been made to show the importance of these celebrations. The committee believes that the government should set aside the Fourth of July as a day when all new citizens should be publicly recognized. This is as important for native born as for naturalized citizens.

"Essay Contest.—Cooperating with the Sons and Daughters of American Revolution an essay contest for the high schools of the territory was held. Great interest was displayed by the participants. There is need for a special fund to provide prizes in order that this may be made an annual affair.

"Naturalization.—This work has been of three kinds: (1) Clubs and classes for Filipinos; (2) personal instruction to European applicants; (3) pamphlets and letters of instruction issued.

"Work for Parents.—After one year's work among the young people it was found that there was great need for an educational campaign among the parents of our future voters, especially the Japanese laborers on the plantations. A secretary was employed to this work. The following methods have been used effectively: (1) Public addresses in plantation camps; (2) personal conferences with Japanese leaders; (3) articles for newspapers and magazines on the importance of making real American citizens of Japanese children.

"Inter-Racial Gatherings.—To promote friendship between the races, gatherings have been held in honor of a number of distinguished visitors, among them being Baron R. Sillbomura of Japan and Hon. Lindsay Russell, the president of the Japan Society of New York.

"Results.—While in work of this kind it is not possible to tabulate results, it is interesting to note that since the formation of this committee the following organizations have given new emphasis to this work: Oahu—Japanese-American Citizens' Association formed, Kaula—Y. M. C. A. employed a special secretary for citizenship work. Maui—Maui A.M. Association formed a special committee. Hawaii—Japanese-American Citizens' Association formed. It is the desire of this committee to act as a territorial clearing house for all other organizations and to assist them in every way possible."

J. William Johnson, a member of the original Red Stocking Baseball team of Cincinnati, is dead.

When in Hilo Phone 476

—If you want an Auto Quick. Nine cars at your service night and day—

- Cicero Bento, Chandler, 7-passenger.
- Ben de Silva, Hudson Super-Str., 7-passenger.
- N. Yanagihara, Hudson Super-Str., 7-passenger.
- A. K. Nawahl, Chandler, 7-passenger.
- Henry Kai, Oldsmobile, 5-passenger.
- Jacob Victor, Oldsmobile, 5-passenger.
- John Brown, Chandler, 7-passenger.
- James Low, Hudson, 7-passenger.
- Raymond Lucas, Hudson Super-Str., 7-passenger.

PEOPLE'S GARAGE

Hilo, Hawaii P. O. Box 434



"SERVICE FIRST"

Honolulu has always recognized this emblem as

THE SIGN OF PROGRESS

Our progress has been sure, steady and rapid. We have built on sure foundations. Orders entrusted to us are sure of fulfillment. That is why we are known as

"THE FIRM THAT DOES THINGS"

We aim to keep ahead of the requirements of our patrons, and, as

we believe firmly in the future progress of Honolulu, we are now making extensive improvements in our Quarrying and Hauling Departments. Our policy is to care for our customers' interests first.

Our satisfied customers are our best asset.

Honolulu Construction & Draying Co., Ltd.

J. J. BELSER Manager

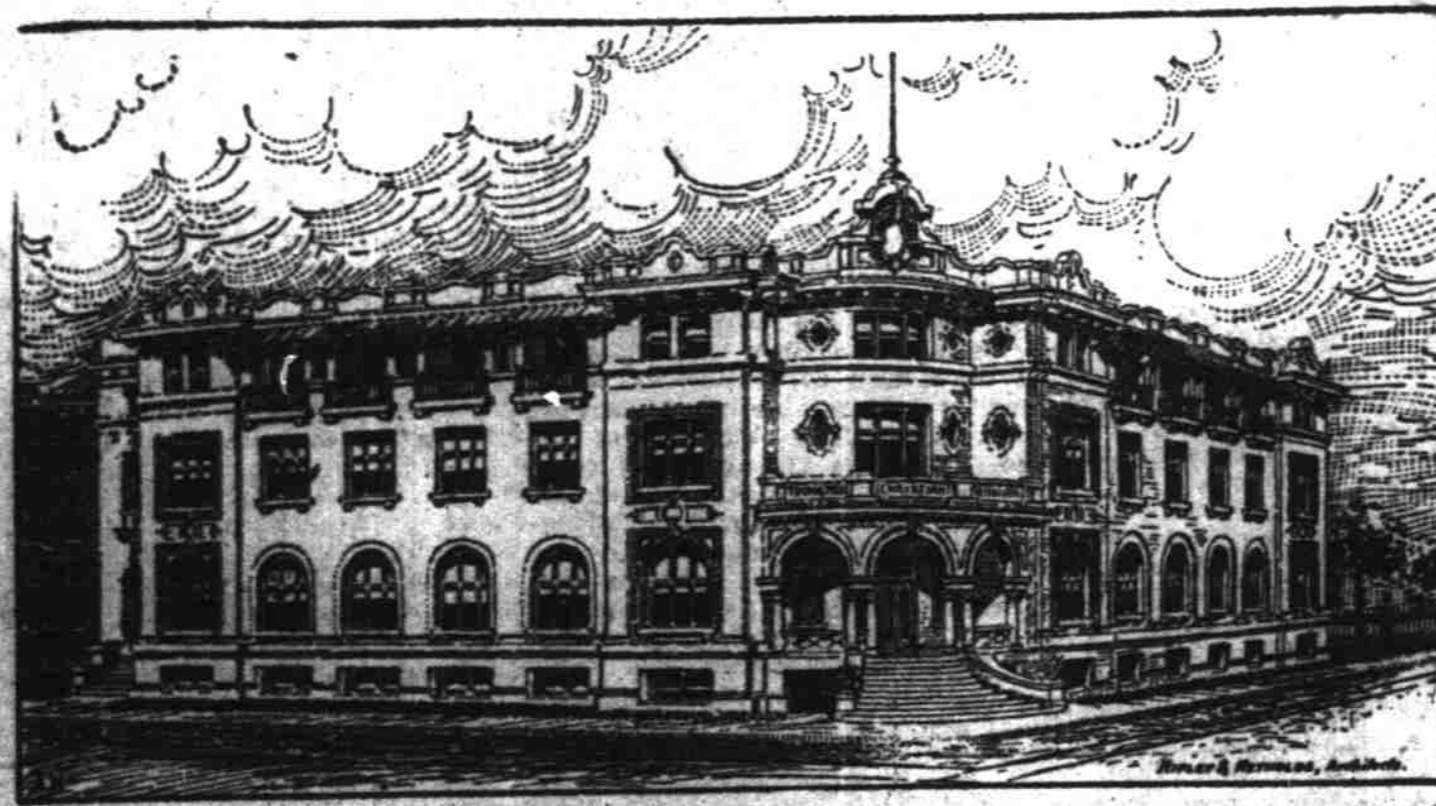
DRA YING—EXPRESSING—STORAGE—CRUSHED ROCK—SAND

Phone 4981

Office 65-71 Queen St.

PACIFIC Engineering Company Limited

Construction Engineers and General Contracting



Honolulu Y. M. C. A. Building. Elected 1911.
Pacific Engineering Company, Builders
Ripley & Davis, Architects

Some Substantial Structures We Have Built

In addition to the Y. M. C. A. building shown above, this company has erected many other buildings and structures in Honolulu, some of which are:

Castle Hall, Punahou, reinforced concrete.
Pohukaina School, reinforced concrete.
Central Grammar School, reinforced concrete.
Residence, Bishop Restarick, frame.
Residence, Mr. C. Hedemann, frame.
Residence, Mr. James Steiner, frame.
Residence, Mr. Walter Macfarlane, frame.
M. McInerny, Ltd., alterations.

Blaisdell Hotel, reinforced concrete.
Advertiser Building, reinforced concrete.
Nurses' Dormitory, Children's Hospital, R. C.
Oahu Ice and Electric Co.'s plant, R. C.
Libby, McNeill & Libby Cannery, frame.
Bank of Hawaii, Ltd., alterations, brick.
Inter-Island S. N. Co., alterations, stone.
Kamehameha Schools, Bishop Hall,
alterations, stone.

Other buildings under construction are:

Alexander Young Hotel Annex, concrete and steel.
First Church of Christ, Scientist, brick and concrete.

We are splendidly equipped to handle all types of building construction and execute contracts in minimum time and to the utmost satisfaction of the owner.
Consult us before doing any building—we can save you money.

OFFICES: Yokohama Specie Bank Building
P. O. Box 638, Honolulu **Telephone 1045**
Mill and Factory, South Street, Telephone 3511

Masonic Temple

(Visitors who have not been examined must be in the Temple by seven-fifteen.)

Weekly Calendar

MONDAY—Lodge Le Progres No. 371, stated, 7:30 p. m.

TUESDAY—Honolulu Lodge No. 409, special, third degree, 7:30 p. m.

WEDNESDAY—Hawaiian Lodge No. 21, special, second degree, 7:30 p. m.

THURSDAY—Scottish Rite Bodies, regular, 7:30 p. m.

FRIDAY—Lodge Le Progres No. 371, special, first degree, 7:30 p. m.

SATURDAY—SCHOFIELD LODGE

SATURDAY—Schofield Lodge No. 443, P. & A. M., special meeting, June 30, at 7:30 p. m. Work in third degree.

Odd Fellows Hall



WEEKLY CALENDAR

MONDAY—Harmony Lodge No. 3, 7:30 p. m. Regular meeting.

TUESDAY—Excelsior Lodge No. 1, 7:30 p. m. Regular meeting.

WEDNESDAY—Pacific Rebekah Lodge No. 1, 7:45 p. m. Special initiation drill.

THURSDAY—Pacific Rebekah Lodge No. 1, 7:30 p. m. Election of officers. Initiation of candidates. Refreshments on the roof garden.

FRIDAY—MONDAY—

HONOLULU LODGE NO. 1, MODERN ORDER OF PHOENIX

Will meet at their home, corner of Bernania and Fort streets, every Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock. J. W. ABCH, Leader. FRANK MURRAY, Secretary.

HONOLULU LODGE 518, E. P. O. E.

Meets in their hall on King st., near Fort, every Friday evening. Visiting brothers are cordially invited to attend.

JAS. H. FIDDER, E. R. H. DUNNBER, Sec.

Honolulu branch of the GERMAN AMERICAN ALLIANCE of the U. S. A.

Meetings in K. of P. Hall last Saturday of every month, May 20, June 5.

PAUL R. IREBERG, Pres. C. BOLTE, Secy.

HERMANN SOEHNE

Honolulu Lodge, No. 1

Versammlungen in K. of P. Hall

Wednesday and Friday evening, May 21, June 15.

KMIL KLEMM, Pres. C. BOLTE, Secy.

MYSTIC LODGE No. 2, K. of P.

Meets in Pythian Hall, corner Fort and Bernania streets, every Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Visiting brothers cordially invited.

E. W. BULL, C. C. A. B. ANGUS, P. C. K. R. and S.

ERNEST K. KAAI

"Hawaii's Music Man"

UKULELES

Instruction Hawaiian Music, Etc. Studio—51-52 Young Bldg. Store—Walters Bldg., Union St.

SEE COYNE FOR FURNITURE

Young Building

MESSINGER AND LAUNDRY

PHONE 3461

MINERNY PARK

Elegant Lots

OHAS. DESKY, Agent

Merchant, near Fort

DEVELOPING PRINTING ENLARGING

Best in the City

Honolulu Picture Framing & Supply Co.

DELICATESSEN COUNTER

Open by every steamer.

RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES ARE INCREASING GREAT CHURCH GROWTH IN FIVE YEARS

Thousands of persons have been added to the congregations of, and thousands of dollars have been spent for new equipment and in the extension of work by the churches of Honolulu during the last five years. In its religious activities Honolulu is not to be outdone by progressive cities of similar size on the mainland, and during the period between 1912 and 1917 interest in church work and church life has increased by leaps and bounds until there has been built up as fine and as complete an organization as will be found anywhere.

So great has been this growth and so keen the interest in religious work that the Star-Bulletin, since a few months after its inception, has devoted each Saturday an entire page to religious news, including items on both local and mainland activities. Honolulu's leading churches contribute weekly to this page.

Central Union Gains

During the past five years the membership of Central Union church has increased from 1055 to 1206 individuals and, in the number of families represented, from 755 to 970. Its expenses have mounted from \$17,369 to \$21,156 and its benevolences have risen proportionately. The revenue of the church has been simplified and broadened the requirements for membership.

The Bible school has grown more in efficiency throughout all departments than in numbers, though they have increased slightly. It has added greatly to its own equipment and increased its benevolences from \$864.50 to \$932.70.

The Woman's Board of Missions has revised its constitution, reorganized its committee work and come into a closer touch with the problems of the community without losing its wide outlook upon the foreign field.

The most spectacular gain in membership has been made by the Women's Society, which now enrolls 317 as over against 145. To this enterprising organization are due many improvements in the social life of the church.

The most outstanding innovation in these years is the creation of a religious education committee, which is now a recognized and important factor in the work of the church and Bible school.

Methodist Aloha

Five years ago the First Methodist church had just moved to its new property at Bernania and Victoria streets. The church building was completed, but the organ was not installed. The property changes, they have been addition of the organ, minor improvements and the parsonage now in course of construction.

The new location has proved a decided advantage, and the work has grown steadily. Membership has gained 52 per cent; Sunday school enrollment 65 per cent. The amount contributed for the support of the church has nearly doubled, while the amount returned by the church for missions and other benevolent causes is three times greater than five years ago.

But while statistics should tell the truth, they never tell the whole truth. To this figure skeleton must be added flesh and clothes. The things a church has most satisfaction in do not appear in compilations. The boys and girls trained in "the nurture and admonition of the Lord," the men and women

COURTS OF HONOLULU HAVE CLEARED AWAY MUCH WORK LAST FIVE YEARS

Reports Show Criminal Cases Have Been on Decline Last Twenty-four Months

During the last five years thousands of cases, civil and criminal, have found their way into and been disposed of by the supreme, circuit and district courts of the territory. Records in the supreme court show that from the period of 1911-12 to 1915-16, both inclusive, 91,989 cases have been entered of record in all courts. During the 1915-16 period the number of cases decreased 753 as against the number entered during the 1914-15 period.

Reports in the supreme court give the following figures to illustrate the number of cases entered during the last five years:

	1911-12	1913-14	1915-16
Civil	6,474	6,434	6,514
Criminal	32,714	35,252	24,601
Total	39,188	41,686	31,115

These cases were distributed as follows:

	1911-12	1913-14	1915-16
Supreme	149	134	170
Circuit	2,999	3,555	2,543
District	26,040	37,997	27,402
Total	29,188	41,686	31,115

The work of the land court during the last five years is summed up as follows:

	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
Petitions	41	36	31	12	39
Decrees	39	28	27	16	16

The following table shows the work of the juvenile court from 1912 to and including 1916, the 1917 report having not yet been made.

	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
Boys	454	420	306	651	400

OPEN A CHARGE ACCOUNT AT

The Model

Collars

SEWER SYSTEM GROWTH IS MARK OF CITY'S ADVANCE IN POPULATION

Superintendent Murray Gives Facts and Figures on Past, Present and Future

By HARRY E. MURRAY, Superintendent of Waterworks and Sewers

The first real effort by the government for a sanitary sewer system for Honolulu was in the year 1881. The consensus of opinion at that time however, was against the establishment of a sewer system so that little was done.

In 1883 the question of sewerage was again discussed.

In 1888 Major Bender made a report on a sewer system which was filed. This report called for an intercepting sewer along Queen street into which the laterals would deliver.

A reservoir and pumping plant was to be erected in such a location that the sewage could be collected and pumped far enough to sea so that it would not return. Major Bender had not decided on the exact location of the pumping plant, but experiments had shown that from a point off the slaughter house refuse thrown into the sea was carried outward.

The Mering Report

In 1898 a very thorough report on a sewer system, which was adopted, was made by Mr. Rudolph Mering. In this report two locations for an outfall sewer were considered. One was west and one east of the harbor. Both projects were worked out in detail. The best discharge that could be obtained for the western outfall, allowed the sewage to be discharged under only 13 feet of water. The eastern outfall allowed sewage to be discharged in 100 feet of water.

In 1899 contracts were let for the first sanitary sewer system for the city of Honolulu. These contracts called for a sewer system, practically 33 miles of sewer lines, the construction of the eastern outfall; the building of a pumping station and the furnishing of pumps and machinery. Improvements Decided On

The eastern outfall was decided upon because it discharged sewage from 100 feet of water; provided a better location for a pumping station; took care of a larger area of territory and was less costly from a pumping standpoint.

In 1899-1900 the business section of the sewer system was finished, but the outfall sewer line was only extended 3,600 feet, or into 27 feet of water. Through the difficulty of extending the line through heavy seas and for other reasons the contractor failed to finish the outfall, laying only 1,592 feet of sewer. The department continued to complete the job laying practically 2,000 feet more, when insufficient funds compelled the work to be discontinued.

(Note: The outfall sewer line at the present time extends only into 23 feet of water instead of 100 feet as originally planned. Its condition after seventeen years of service is such that it would be a waste of money to extend it to the original depth planned. The only practical way to carry out the original plan, that is, discharge the sewage in 100 feet of water, is to construct an entirely new outfall sewer.)

Record of Progress

In 1901 the Māhiki and Punahou sewer lines were installed.

In 1902 and 1903. Part of the Kakaako system was completed.

In 1904 a Nuuanu line was laid, which in 1906 was extended to Judd street.

In 1908 part of the Kalihi system was laid.

In 1911 a line was laid on Metcalf street.

In 1912 Palama was sewered.

In 1913 Auwalohimu, or Punchbowl, received its sewer system.

In 1916. The entire Punaui district was sewered making the total length of the sewer lines in the city of Honolulu in 1916 practically 80 miles.

The sewer system as originally planned estimated 60 gallons per capita daily for 50,000 people, or a total discharge per day of practically 3,000,000 gallons.

At the present time the amount per capita is nearer 200 gallons, or a discharge of 10,000,000 gallons daily.

Mr. Hring in his report stated that the "volume of sewage depended upon the consumption of water" and warned us that it was essential to have our system built water-tight which, it is thought, was done.

It appears, however, with only about two-thirds of our people served, the system is over-taxed.

Suggestions

To reduce the per capita discharge to a reasonable amount we should meter the water privileges adopting this suggestion. The sewer system in the area in which it is constructed is adequate for all present or probable demands for the next 25 years, except the Kalihi outfall, which is undoubtedly a greater danger than the pump outfall as the accumulation has no waves to break it up and no current to carry it away. The Kalihi outfall should be extended across Kalihi bay into deep water and a pumping station unit installed.

A test was made of the amount of water unnecessarily handled by the sewer station, by reducing the pressure carried in our city mains. Just before the pressure was reduced, the gauge at the sewer station showed a level of 40 inches. In ten minutes after the water pressure was reduced the gauge started to drop and continued to do so until it registered 34 inches.

This demonstrated the great number of leaky fixtures in the city water system.

The per capita of Honolulu is three to four times the amount estimated for a city of our size. We are indulging in one of the most extravagant bits of municipal folly possible, paying for pumping water, and allowing it to waste, then paying for pumping it away through the sewer system.

The original equipment at the pumping station was two twenty-horsepower engines and two four million gallons centrifugal pumps.

Island Headquarters in San Francisco

HOTEL STEWART

Rates from \$1.50 a day

4th Steel and Concrete Structure—250 Rooms—250 Connecting Bathrooms

Most Famous Meals (BREAKFAST 50c, LUNCH 50c, DINNER \$1.50)

In the United States (CABLE ADDRESS "STEWART" A. S. G. CODE.)

On Geary St., a few steps from Union St. Take Municipal Car line direct to the door. Motor bus meets all the principal steamers. J. M. STEWART, General Representative

Individual Summer Styles in

HATS

at Miss Power's Millinery Pa.iors. Boston Bldg.

POULTRY PRODUCE MEATS

Territorial Marketing Div'n. Maunaloa near Union Phone 1840

YEE CHAN & CO.

King and Bethel Sts.

ORIENTAL SILKS

Fresh Pasturized

MILK, CREAM

and Ice Cream

Honolulu Dairymen's Assn. Phone 1542-4676

BANISTER

Shoes for business men

Manufacturers' Shoe Store 1061 Fort St.

Quality Clothes at

WAR SAVING

Prices.

THE HUB—Hotel, Ewa of Fort

VICTROLAS

and Records

Bergstrom Music Co., Ltd. 1020 Fort. Phone 2321

Reduce Ultimate Costs by Using

ALLI-CHALMERS MACHINERY

Honolulu Iron Works Company

STEINWAY HALL

Thayer Piano Co., Ltd.

Navel Oranges

CHUN HOON

Kakauike, nr. Queen Phone 3992

Thor Electric

VACUUM

Cleaners.

The Hawaiian Electric Co., Ltd.

ADLER COLLEGIAN

Clothes finish first in any event.

THE CLARION—Hotel and Fort.

Get War Time Photos with

AUTOGRAPHIC

Kodak

HONOLULU PHOTO SUPPLY CO. 1059 Fort St.

HANAN'S BEST SHOES

M'INERNY SHOE STORE Fort, above King St.

ROYAL Standard Typewriters

the machine with the

RAPID FIRE

action. Lost motions are eliminated.

HAWAIIAN NEWS CO., LIMITED.

Agents for Territory Bishop St. Honolulu

Neolin Full Soles

and rubber heels—\$2.25 for black or tan, \$2.50 for white.

Regal Shoe Store

MAUI

"THE VALLEY ISLAND"

Don't fail to visit "The Valley Island" and see magnificent HALEKALAPA, the largest extinct volcano in the world and the IAO VALLEY and its famous "Needles."

UNEXCELLED TUNA FISHING GOOD AUTO ROADS Write or wire for reservations.

The New Grand Hotel

WAILUKU, MAUI

The only first class hotel in Wailuku. Private bath with every room.

PLEASANTON HOTEL

LUXURIOUS AND COMFORTABLE

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS

Summer Rates on Application

LADIES

See our latest SUMMER HATS just arrived.

WONDER MILLINERY CO., LTD. 1017 Nuuanu, near King

Hard and Soft Wears—English Blue Serge, best for

WE'AR

W. W. AHANA Co. King nr. Bethel

Phone 3445

For quality meats and delicatessen

METROPOLITAN MEAT MARKET

Get all the light you are paying for by using Edison Mazda Lamps.

ELECTRIC SHOP

Sport Coats Mandarin Coats Stockings, Etc.

SILK

S. OZAKI 109-115 No. King St.

Published Monthly

Leading English-Japanese Magazine

Subscription Rate—\$100 per year P. O. Box 474 30 Campbell Block Merchant Street, Honolulu

The Independent Review

MADEIRA EMBROIDERY INITIALS A SPECIALTY

MRS. J. P. MELIN

With Johnson & Olson Walters Bldg.

IF YOU WISH TO ADVERTISE IN NEWSPAPERS

Anywhere at Any Time, Call on or Write

THE DAKE ADVERTISING AGENCY 24 Sansome Street San Francisco

ISLAND CURIO COMPANY

Hawaiian Curios, Stamps, Coins, and Post Cards. The most complete and attractive Curio Store.

170 Hotel Street Honolulu

For Year-Time Gardening

TOOLS

of all kinds

LEWERS & COOKE, LTD. 169-177 So. King St.

The CONKLIN Fountain Pen is prince of them all. Self-filling; non-leaking. All adjustments free.

PATTEN'S

LORD-YOUNG

Engineering Co., Ltd.

Engineers and Contractors

Pantheon Block, Honolulu, T. H. Telephone 2610 and 4667

Neolin Full Soles

and rubber heels—\$2.25 for black or tan, \$2.50 for white.

Regal Shoe Store

ALEXANDER YOUNG

CALHOUN

Hawaii's Premier Industry, Sugar, Makes Steady Advance Territory Maintains World Reputation as Leader in Mill and Field

SUGAR MAKERS SET PACE FOR ALL TERRITORY

"Progress of Hawaii's Main Industry" Theme of Valuable Article by President of Sugar Planters' Association

By GEO. RODIEK
President Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association.

THE true reflector of Hawaii's progress must show the productive development of the soil. Our energy having succeeded in making Hawaii's areas yield a productivity in keeping with the strides of progress in normal times, we may well say that we have reached the ambitious goal contemplated by the pioneers of our industries. But we are no longer living the dreams of the pioneer, neither here nor on the mainland; our established industries today are called upon to strain to the utmost their facilities to render a still greater productivity in order to aid in supplying the wants of our country and the world.

The sugar industry in Hawaii has steadily grown larger during the past quarter century, each year showing a decided increase in the crops harvested, an improvement in the methods employed in the fields and mills and a betterment of labor conditions. Today Hawaii's sugar production is five times greater than twenty-five years ago, and a like ratio of increase applies to the advancement of field and mill methods as well as labor betterment.

The increase in the sugar crops and their respective market value, in intervals of five years, is relatively shown by the following production on record:

Year	Tons	Value
1892	122,279	\$ 7,281,610
1897	261,126	15,393,314
1902	355,611	23,922,306
1907	440,017	27,693,352
1912	695,258	50,038,750

The crop of 1917 is estimated at 640,000 tons and all indications point to a market value of over \$64,000,000 for this year's crop.

In connection with the growth of our sugar industry, the increase in population and public debt, during the same period, affords an interesting comparison, to-wit:

Year	Population	Public Debt
1892	102,792	\$3,217,161
1897	134,797	4,390,146
1902	161,581	1,093,970
1907	180,536	3,718,000
1912	204,971	5,454,000

Hawaii's population at present is estimated at about 235,000 souls, and the public debt at approximately eight million dollars.

The development of the sugar industry has not been at the expense or by curtailment of other industries; as a matter of fact, the pineapple industry was started and developed to its present successful state within the above period. In this connection statistics support the contention by the following showing of the value of Hawaiian products exported in 1892 and in 1916:

Year	Value
1892	\$ 2,338
1916	\$ 419,566

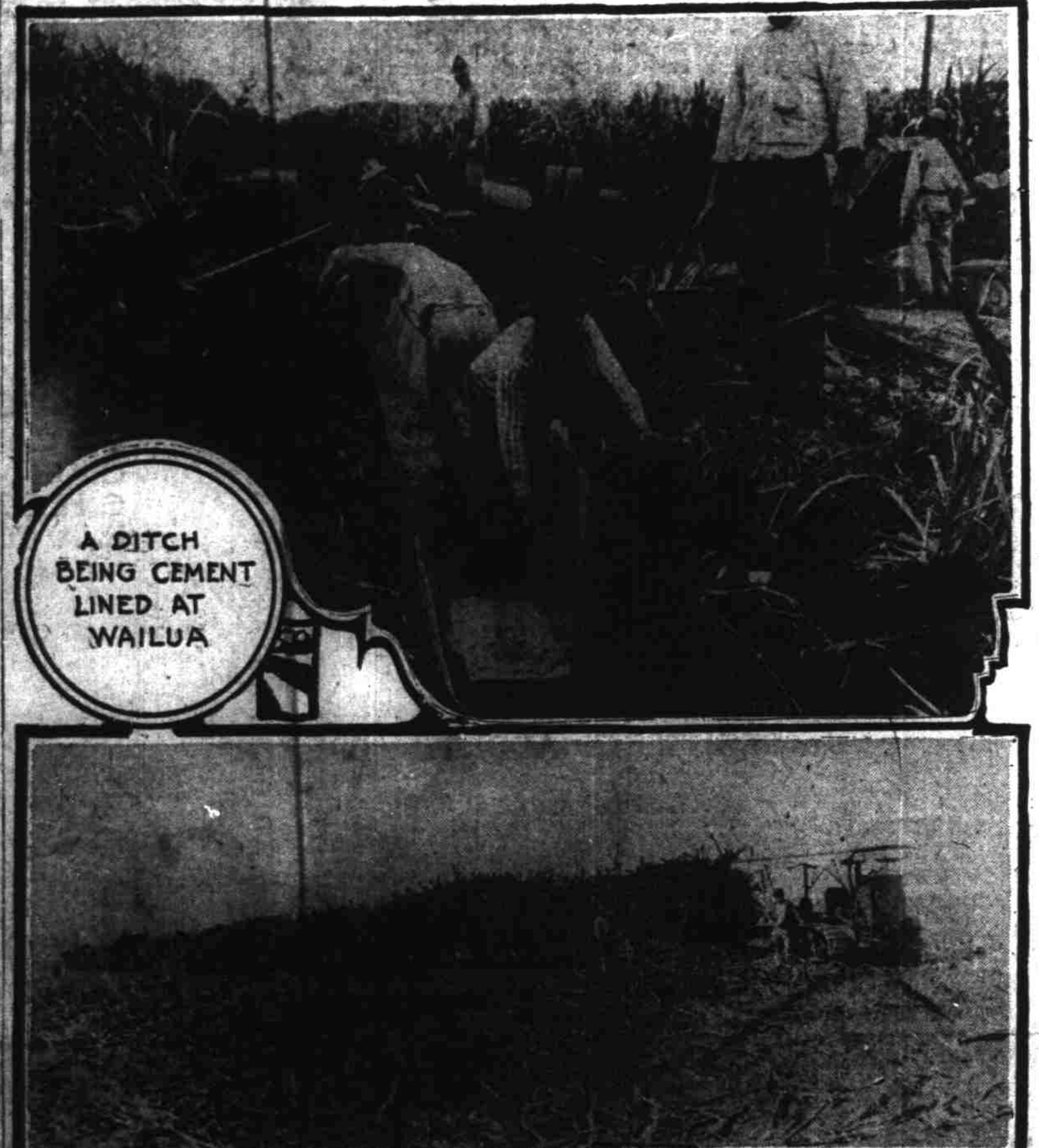
An idea of the number of different establishments in Honolulu which will be required to take out licenses in July is shown by the licenses which D. L. Conklin, city and county treasurer, is preparing to issue, beginning July 2.

The largest number is the straight merchandise stores which total 1800, while drivers are second with 500 and passenger vehicles third with 400. Others required to take out licenses are: Barber shops (one for each chair) 225, lodging and tenement 150, manufacturers of food products 125, drays and wagons 100, auction dealers 2, banking houses 10, billiard parlors (one for each table) 60, brokers, merchandise 11, stock brokers 10, butchers for the sale of beef 50 and the sale of pork 40, dyeing and cleaning works 75, horse-drawing 40, hotels and boarding houses 40, hand-laundries 30, livery stables 15, milk 30, master plumbers 30, tobacco stores 20 and second-hand dealers 35.

GEO. RODIEK.

All the business it can handle is now being turned out by the Honolulu Sugar Works Company, whose payroll now stands at \$26,000 a month. In the last five years, according to official statistics, wages paid me-

Two Views Which Give Characteristic Glimpses of Up-to-Date Sugar Methods



A DITCH BEING CEMENT LINED AT WAILUA
CATERPILLAR HAULING CANE CARS OVER PORTABLE TRACK AT WAILUKU SUGAR CO.

These pictures could be followed by hundreds of others to show the magnitude and efficiency of Hawaii's sugar industry. The old open, unlined ditch, which often wasted from a half to two-thirds of the water received at the intake, before the cane was reached, is fast going. The ditches are now lined, at a big saving in water. Cane comes in from the field in long cars, drawn by caterpillar engines—the peaceful "tanks" in the Hawaiian sugar campaign.

1917 EXPECTED TO BE HAWAII'S BANNER SUGAR YEAR CROP ESTIMATED TO BRING REVENUE OF \$75,947,000

THE figures herewith on cane area and crop tonnage, supplied by Alton M. Nowell, secretary and manager of the Sugar Factors Company, Ltd., give a comprehensive idea of the growth of the Factors' sugar plantations in the last five years.

According to Mr. Nowell's figures, of the total area of cane land under cultivation in 1911, 112,796 acres, there were 57,538 acres of irrigated lands and 55,258 of unirrigated. The irrigated lands produced 349,718 tons of sugar, or 6.44 tons to the acre, while the unirrigated lands, 55,258 acres, produced 304,423 tons, or 5.51 tons to the acre.

Last year the total area under cultivation was 1478 acres more than the 1911 area. The 1916 area was 114,889 acres, of which 61,181 were irrigated lands, producing 388,049 tons of sugar.

HONOLULU BOASTS TEN BANKS, 1600 STORES, 112 FOOD PRODUCT FACTORS

Business is fine, the Honolulu Construction & Draying Company reports. Its monthly payroll now is approximately \$20,000.

Repairs to the ex-German merchant vessels in this port have caused a good many thousands of dollars to flow into the treasuries of local iron works and also into the pockets of skilled ship mechanics, ever since the United States seized the "winer-warst" on the declaration of war April 6. Several of the vessels have been sent on their way and are now the property of the U. S. shipping board.

Planters' Experiment Station Is a Model For The Sugar World HONOLULU'S GREAT POSSIBILITIES TO BE ACHIEVED THROUGH CAREFUL PLANNING AND UNSELFISH ACTION

Frank C. Atherton Suggests Some Vital Work to Be Undertaken to Make City Best, Cleanest, Most Beautiful and Progressive on the Pacific—Development of People as Important as Development of Business

By F. C. ATHERTON
HONOLULU has made such great progress in so many ways during the past five years, that it seems quite fitting that a special edition of this paper should be devoted to setting forth in detail the various lines of progress and improvements which have taken place in these islands during this period.

These various phases are being so well covered that the writer has thought it might be advisable to look ahead and, judging by the progress of the past, try to estimate to some extent what the future has in store for us, and what we should be doing to prepare for the many changes which will probably take place.

Are we to continue to grow and develop as much during the next five years as during the past? What should be our aims for the future and along what particular lines should we demand growth? In fact, is this not a most fitting time for us to pause and take account of stock and, based on past experiences, calmly think out some constructive plan, and bend our energies along certain well defined lines, and not go on in a hit-and-miss fashion without looking ahead to build wisely and well.

While we will undoubtedly have low sugar prices a few years after the close of this great war, and it is for one, believe that Honolulu

\$3,722,742 TAX REVENUE FLOWS INTO TREASURY

Auto Assessments Steady in Growth, \$73,792 Being Paid in 1916

Interesting facts showing the gain in territorial tax collections during recent years are gleaned in going over tax collections for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1916, and of the calendar years for four or five years back. Complete figures for the collections of the present fiscal year are not yet complete.

For the year from June 30, 1915, to June 30, 1916, various collections were as follows: Real estate taxes, \$1,378,454.92; personal, \$1,059,500.27; 10 per cent penalty, \$3,496.06; bicycles, \$4,046.35; automobiles, \$73,792.80; carriages, carts, etc., \$25,637.50; brakes and sulkies, \$1,741.20; road tax, \$107,993.50; poll tax, \$53,599.19; school tax, \$107,136.32; dogs and dog tags, \$5,064.24; advertising costs, \$94; income tax, \$892,259.58; special income tax, \$26,339.85; special territorial, \$33,122. Total, \$3,722,742.07.

Compared with these the taxes collected for various calendar years are also interesting:

Real estate—1912, \$1,018,068.14; 1913, \$1,058,539.75; 1914, \$1,091,450.22; 1915, \$1,314,196.08.

Personal—1912, \$912,240.02; 1913, \$892,356.07; 1914, \$838,488.78; 1915, \$1,023,250.62.

Bicycles—1912, \$3,066.70; 1913, \$3,811.65; 1914, \$3,900.20; 1915, \$4,139.25.

Automobile taxes each year are interesting, showing a steady growth. This year these taxes are expected to be much heavier than ever before. By past years they are as follows: 1913, \$18,710.95; 1914, \$27,167.80; 1915, \$36,386.95; 1916, \$52,245.10.

FIVE YEARS OF PROGRESS IN SUGAR CANE AGRICULTURE HERE IS GUARANTEE OF THE FUTURE

Attention of Experts Directed Specifically to Field Methods Where Greatest Chance for Development is Now Found, Following Perfection of Mill Facilities

By L. D. LARSEN, Agriculturist, Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Experiment Station.

The last five years mark an era of unusual progress in the field work of our sugar plantations.

Realizing that further improvements in mill work can at best add but very little to our sugar output, the attention of sugar people has been directed more specifically to the field. It is here that the sugar is made and here where most of the money is expended. It is here, therefore, that the greatest chances for development are to be found.

Among the more striking developments of the last five years the following ten are perhaps most worthy of attention:

- 1.—Trash conservation.
- 2.—Increased fertilization.
- 3.—Tractor engines.
- 4.—Spraying for weed control.
- 5.—Motor trucks and automobiles.
- 6.—Field experiments.
- 7.—Insect control.
- 8.—Paper mulches.
- 9.—New seedling varieties.
- 10.—Water development and conservation.
- 11.—Scientific work.

1. TRASH CONSERVATION
The general practice of conserving cane trash on unirrigated plantations dates back to 1914. It was in use on many plantations much before that time to a limited extent. In the early days, as much as 20 and 30 years ago, many plantations made a practice of plowing under all the trash and field residues instead of burning. Later the practice came into disuse, partly on account of labor shortage and partly on account of borers. In 1904 Pepeekeo Sugar Company, under the management of Mr. Webster, began the practice of conserving trash consistently and in ten years time the results from the practice were so marked that no one could longer doubt its value. In 1914, largely as a result of the experience of the Pepeekeo Sugar Company the practice became general on nearly every non-irrigated plantation in the islands.

On the irrigated places the practice has not yet become universal. The trash on these places is dry, and difficult to handle. It rots less readily and requires much more labor to handle than is the case on non-irrigated places. The soils, furthermore, are not as shallow and washed out as is the case on unirrigated places, and therefore responds less readily to the addition of humus. On the irrigated places, however, in addition to the soil improvement that results from the

HONOLULU'S GREAT POSSIBILITIES TO BE ACHIEVED BY SOUND ACTION

(Continued from Page 1)

going to be very difficult to reduce expenses after a period of increasing costs, yet the men of Hawaii have met and overcome many serious obstacles in the past. Surely they will continue to show such resourcefulness and ability in the future as will keep this great industry the leading one of the islands.

Someone has said, "A city is not buildings and business, but men." Therefore, in looking ahead should we not consider as vital to our progressive development that which will build up a better citizenship as well as a material city?

The absolute prohibition of the liquor traffic is to my mind the most vital thing to be accomplished to help build up a great city and territory. This will bring the greatest blessing to all the people of these islands and make more toward progress, prosperity and efficiency in all walks of life. When we have such striking examples before us every day of the great amount of crime, poverty, suffering and absolute waste that comes from the use of intoxicating liquors, I wonder that we do not rise up and insist on the abolition at once of this traffic. However, things that are worth while usually take time to accomplish. Thank God, people everywhere are awaking to the terrible course of the liquor business and are driving it out of many countries, states and communities. I believe it is now only a question of months instead of years when this great curse will be eliminated. This will do more to improve not only the moral condition throughout the islands, but the physical and mental condition of its people and their material prosperity. Pure Water, Sewer System, Must Be Provided.

Second in importance in our progressive development I would place an abundant supply of pure water and a complete sewer system to carry off waste. Honolulu is far short of having an adequate and pure supply of water. Part of the city is well taken care of, but not the whole by any means, and we should not delay in laying out a most comprehensive system and starting to build it well. A kind Providence has supplied us with bountiful rains the past two summers, but with the large increase in number of houses and property to be irrigated, any one who has lived here for many years must realize that there would be a serious shortage in case of a prolonged drought.

A filtration plant for the Nuuanu water, a greater development of the natural resources, more artesian wells and pumps are vitally necessary, and we will be woefully lacking in common sense if we do not realize the seriousness of our position, and take steps to build up a splendid water system.

These remarks apply equally well to our sewer system. The city is honeycombed with cesspools which are a constant menace to our health. With the growth of our tourist business as a tremendous asset to the city, we are running a grave risk in neglecting to build a complete and adequate sewer system.

Third in importance I would place improvements in the housing of the poorer people of our city. We have a great many tenements and a large number of them are disreputable and the whole are crowded together in ill-ventilated and insanitary rooms to live respectable and healthy living. Stagnant regulations should be adopted concerning the size, equipment and cleanliness of all tenements or buildings where more than single families dwell. Proper government officers should be granted sufficient power to see that these requirements are lived up to. With the growth of the city and our improved Rapid Transit System every effort should be made to interest people of means to put up small, individual cottages for families, or to build modern tenements to provide better living facilities at moderate prices.

Better Roads a Necessary Factor. Better roads have received much publicity in the past few months. A good program has been outlined and laws enacted which will increase the income to be spent upon roads in the near future, so that we can pass over this subject for the present, as this is receiving its due share of attention. We must never forget, however, that good roads and transportation facilities are fundamentals of sound business progress. Improvements in our business district are bound to come and time and thought are now being given to developing new and important business centers. In a few years with the construction of our federal building and other new business blocks, we are going to see great progress along this line. This will be most welcome.

Clean Up Bathing Beach. With the large number of tourists who are coming to the islands, more time and thought should be given to providing wholesome fields of recreation for this ever-increasing class of people. The money which they spend here finds its way into so many lines that a large number of people are being benefited. I cannot help but draw attention to the very poor bathing beach which we have to offer both to the tourists and our own people. With the great amount of advertising which the Waikiki beach has received throughout the mainland, I for one am ashamed of the facilities which we offer. The beach and bathing facilities in front of the Moana and Seaside Hotels and the Outrigger Casino Club are not only poor but are positively filthy a large part of the year. The open stream which, following every rain, pours dirty water from alley fields and junk ponds into what should be a splendid resort for bathing, is disgusting not only to our tourists but to home people as well. Many tourists have said to me that they would not understand why our people should allow it to be so, and allow such a disgraceful thing to exist. With the large amount of advertising which is given to the Waikiki beach, it should be a model of cleanliness.

date for overcoming this present menace. The very best bathing facilities should be provided along the beach, both at the place mentioned and at the public baths, and coral should be removed from large areas so that hundreds of people may enjoy our water which is unequalled anywhere else in the world.

More Playgrounds. We certainly need more playgrounds near the congested districts of the city for the children. Aala Park, Bishop Park and a few other such places should be duplicated, as they are the best investment a city can make on behalf of its young people.

I cannot close without a plea for a real up-to-date opera house. With the tearing down of our old opera house this city is in great need of a high class playhouse, one which will seat at least fifteen hundred to two thousand people. Just as soon as the war is over the community should back up some project to build and equip a large, modern opera house which would attract the best talent from the mainland and furnish high class entertainment for our citizens and visitors.

In this short article no effort has been made to touch on many other phases of community life or suggestions for improvements. The object has been to present concisely a few important subjects which the writer considers should receive earnest and vital consideration immediately.

Plan Wisely for Future. Honolulu has men with brains and ideals and our people and Territory as a whole have the spirit and money to make this an ideal city and Territory. Business men and every-day citizens are awakening to their civic responsibilities. Our ladies have set us a splendid example and showed commendable zeal in helping to make this a more beautiful city. We must, however, spend more time, thought and money in working out the solution of many of our problems and improving all departments of our city to make Honolulu the cleanest city morally and physically, and the most beautiful city, an example to both the East and West. Situated as we are with an ever-growing importance and influence radiating in every direction we have a great unique task before us. Let us rise to the occasion and in a comprehensive, liberal and far-seeing spirit, build wisely and well and make this city and these islands the veritable "Paradise of the Pacific."

Up on Iwilei road, almost hidden away and overshadowed by the downtown march of commercial activities, is a little old stone building labeled "1851" and known as Oahu prison. But in this old-fashioned institution several hundred territorial and federal prisoners are housed from year to year taken in, cared for as the nature of their sentence requires and sent on their way, even if not always re-joining, strange to say, when their time is up.

For High Sheriff W. F. Jarrett runs such a decent, clean, healthy, manly prison that many of the criminals confined there find conditions much better inside than out and therefore are loath to leave. This cannot be said of all of them, however, for some take French leave, quite often, but their chances of escape are few and when caught, which usually is the case, the sheriff deals summarily with them.

At the present time there are 255 housed in the little enclosure, including those who inhabit the prison rooms of Roundtop and Punchbowl. But these come home every Saturday night. Besides, there are 52 in road camp on Maui and 54 on Hawaii making a grand total of 361 prisoners. Although practically all nationalities are represented, about one-third are Filipinos.

Many interesting features of the jail might be told, like the age and history of the great kamani tree which spreads out to cover the entire grounds, the bread line, the pot line and the rice line for the different nationalities and the strict adherence to it, but one of the most pertinent things is the prison's growth.

Some time ago, towards the end of last year, Sheriff Jarrett hopes to move into the new prison in Kalihi, where there will be lots of room. High Sheriff William Henry made a report for the 1910-12 two-year term which read something like this: Papers served, 1943; prisoners on hand December 31, 1912, 379 with 288 the highest number during that period and 322 the lowest. From 1910 to 1912, 458 prisoners were received and 458 were discharged. Total expenditures for the prison during that period was \$38,642.02. At the end of 1912, 18 per cent of the prisoners were Hawaiian, 20 per cent Japanese, 11, Chinese; 5, Koreans; and 40 others not specified.

Showing the growth in the institution is Jarrett's report for the 1914-1918 biennial showing 3646 papers served and 535 prisoners on hand December 31, 1918. In this period 564 were received and 433 discharged. A detailed list of nationalities in jail gives 53 Hawaiians, 73 Japanese, 57 Chinese, 26 Koreans, 169 Filipinos, 53 Porto Ricans, 20 Americans and 27 Portuguese.

Sheriff Henry made a tabulated list of the classification of nationalities, both male and female, on hand in 1910, as follows:

	Male	Female
Hawaiian	44	43
Japanese	65	62
Chinese	34	34
Korean	20	0
Others	78	75
Totals	335	205

According to Cotton, Neill & Company, Ltd., its business is going right ahead, and the monthly payroll now averages \$18,000.

Government Stations and Plantations Launch Propaganda for Intensive Cultivation

What is Hawaii doing to make the islands self-supporting in food production?

J. M. Westgate, agronomist in charge of the government experiment station in Hawaii, who just returned from a trip of inspection of Maui and Hawaii and sub-stations there, reports great development of emergency foods by plantations and homesteads.

The experiment station has no sub-station on Kauai but has supplied Charles F. Loomis of the Y. M. C. A. there with papaya, which he is planting all over the island. The fruit is little grown there and Loomis is attempting to encourage it as an emergency product. The station has a collaborator, J. de C. Jervis, who has also been supplied with seeds which he has called for.

P. G. Krauss, in charge of the sub-station on Maui, has been supplied with cuttings of sweet potatoes and seed of the hardiest varieties of corn and beans. These have been redistributed chiefly to homesteaders, but when plantations which get most of their emergency seeds and cuttings from their own experiment station even so much as hint that they want help from the government they are welcome to it.

On the island of Hawaii the sub-station is in charge of J. B. Thompson, who has been specializing in poultry and eggs, also with edible canna, which is a material addition to the emergency food class.

Boy Scouts Zealous Farmers. In Honolulu the Boy Scouts have been among the aggressive planters and gardeners. The boys have been furnished seeds and plenty of advice by the experiment station people who report flourishing gardens, showing how well the boys have labored.

Speaking of the plant distributing work J. E. Higgins, horticulturist at the station, says that 1000 plants a day have been given out until the supply is nearly exhausted and will be until the government gardens are replenished by replanting. He says there has been no special effort to supply seeds except in cases where a particular kind had been climaxed by snarfing at the station for there are plenty of good seeds always on sale at the territorial marketing division at a reasonable rate.

HAWAII TAKES SERIOUSLY TO FOOD PRODUCTION CAMPAIGN; U. S. AIDS

Government Stations and Plantations Launch Propaganda for Intensive Cultivation

What is Hawaii doing to make the islands self-supporting in food production?

J. M. Westgate, agronomist in charge of the government experiment station in Hawaii, who just returned from a trip of inspection of Maui and Hawaii and sub-stations there, reports great development of emergency foods by plantations and homesteads.

The experiment station has no sub-station on Kauai but has supplied Charles F. Loomis of the Y. M. C. A. there with papaya, which he is planting all over the island. The fruit is little grown there and Loomis is attempting to encourage it as an emergency product.

The station has a collaborator, J. de C. Jervis, who has also been supplied with seeds which he has called for. P. G. Krauss, in charge of the sub-station on Maui, has been supplied with cuttings of sweet potatoes and seed of the hardiest varieties of corn

and beans. These have been redistributed chiefly to homesteaders, but when plantations which get most of their emergency seeds and cuttings from their own experiment station even so much as hint that they want help from the government they are welcome to it.

On the island of Hawaii the sub-station is in charge of J. B. Thompson, who has been specializing in poultry and eggs, also with edible canna, which is a material addition to the emergency food class.

Boy Scouts Zealous Farmers. In Honolulu the Boy Scouts have been among the aggressive planters and gardeners. The boys have been furnished seeds and plenty of advice by the experiment station people who report flourishing gardens, showing how well the boys have labored.

Speaking of the plant distributing work J. E. Higgins, horticulturist at the station, says that 1000 plants a day have been given out until the supply is nearly exhausted and will be until the government gardens are replenished by replanting. He says there has been no special effort to supply seeds except in cases where a particular kind had been climaxed by snarfing at the station for there are plenty of good seeds always on sale at the territorial marketing division at a reasonable rate.

The experimental people have, however, encouraged the production of edible canna and cassava by free distribution. Sweet potato cuttings have also been generously handed out.

Few tomatoes have heretofore ripened in the islands without being stung by the melon fly or the Mediterranean fruit fly, both of which are being brought under control by careful spraying.

Roselle and papaya plants have been distributed to encourage their growth and an increase in the potato yield has already been noted through the good work of C. W. Carpenter, plant pathologist, whose business it is to tighten the grasp of disease control and eradicate pests.

In an advisory, parental way, the experiment station is taking its part in the emergency food campaign and to know just how much free and valuable information it dispenses one would only have to spend one day at the station hearing the queries of

W. J. FORBES FORESEES AIRPLANE TRANSPORTATION FOR OAHU FOLK

By W. J. FORBES
Editor Honolulu Star-Bulletin.

Sir: You ask what I would predict on the growth of Honolulu in the next five years.

That is something it seems to me that is difficult to do, especially on account of the war, but even then Honolulu will change and I believe go ahead much. I can remember the town as far back as the year 1830 and have seen many and great changes, but greater things are being done all the time faster and faster. Five years from now we will have our new million dollar federal building completed, and doubtless this will stimulate the erection of other large and costly buildings to make a fine civic center. The old opera house being no more we will have a fine new up to date

callers in person and over the telephone. By encouragement and material helping in the presentation of seeds and cuttings it has done much more. Just how much good it has done cannot be said now; results will have to show. But a guess could be hazarded—lots.

At Pearl Harbor repair work on the ex-German gunboat Geier and her naval coiller Lubbock have given employment this spring and summer to several hundred Honolulu mechanics, who helped their country and themselves by enrolling for work at the U. S. naval station, which is now building "the Gibraltar of the Pacific" auditorium and concert hall.

Wealthy people from the mainland and from Canada and perhaps Australia will come, especially when the war is over, and buy property and build homes.

When Kalihii harbor is opened and a large berth made by dredging it out deep enough for large vessels we may see all the Moanalua hills and around Salt Lake begin to be dotted with homes, but perhaps this may not come within the next five years.

Perhaps after the war, from the experiences gained in the making and handling of aeroplanes, we will use this method of transportation instead of the automobile to go around Oahu and perhaps to the other islands. No doubt they will be put in for the mail service first.

By encouragement and material helping in the presentation of seeds and cuttings it has done much more. Just how much good it has done cannot be said now; results will have to show. But a guess could be hazarded—lots.

OFFICERS:
E. FAXON BISHOP, President
GEO. H. ROBERTSON, Vice-President and Manager
RICHARD IVERS, Vice-President and Secretary
A. GARTLEY, Vice-President and Consulting Engineer
E. A. R. ROSS, Treasurer
D. G. MAY, Auditor

DIRECTORS:
J. R. GALT
GEO. R. CARTER
C. H. COOKE
R. A. COOKE

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

REGISTERED ADDRESS "BREWER"
ESTABLISHED 1826
CAPITAL STOCK \$3,000,000.00 RESERVE FUND \$3,000,000.00
HONOLULU — HILO — SAN FRANCISCO — NEW YORK

REPRESENTING
Marine
Oceanic Steamship Co.
Pacific Steamship Co.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha S. S. Co.
Nederland Royal Mail and Rotterdam Lloyd Joint Service

SUGAR PLANTATIONS:
Olouafu Company
Hilo Sugar Company
Onomea Sugar Company
Honomu Sugar Company
Wailuku Sugar Company
Pepeekeo Sugar Company
Waimanalo Sugar Company
Hakalau Plantation Company
Honolulu Plantation Company
Hawaiian Agricultural Company
Kilauea Sugar Plantation Company
Paauhau Sugar Plantation Company
Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Company

INSURANCE:
British American Assurance Co.
London Assurance Corporation
Royal Insurance Co. of Liverpool
Caledonian Insurance Co. of Edinburgh
Scottish Union & National Insurance Co.
American & Foreign Marine Insurance Co.
Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London

GENERAL:
Baldwin Locomotive Works
Kapapala Ranch

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.

Sugar Factors and Commission Merchants
Dealers in
Hardware, Groceries, Drygoods, Tobacco and Oils



Agents for Pacific Mail S. S. Co.
China Mail S. S. Co., Ltd.
American-Hawaiian S. S. Co.

Plantations and other Agencies:

- Grove Farm Plantation Co.
- Kaneohe Rice Mill Company, Ltd
- Kekaha Sugar Company Ltd.
- Kipahulu Sugar Company
- The Koloa Sugar Company
- Lahaina Agricultural Co., Ltd.
- The Lihue Plantation Co., Ltd.

- Makee Sugar Company
- Oahu Sugar Company, Ltd.
- Orenstein-Arthur Koppel Co.
- The Pacific Guano & Fertilizer Co.
- Pioneer Mill Company, Ltd.
- Princeville Plantation Company
- Waiahole Water Company, Ltd.
- The Waiaimea Sugar Mill Co.

Insurance Agencies:

- FIRE INSURANCE**
- Guardian Assurance Co., London
- Globe & Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.
- Fire Association of Philadelphia

- ACCIDENT AND HEALTH**
- U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Company

- MARINE INSURANCE**
- Insurance Co. of North America
- Tokio Marine Insurance Co.

- AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE**
- Globe & Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.
- and Preferred Accident Ins. Co.

- BONDING**
- London & Lancashire Ind. Co. of America

*Marine Insurance Covered to all Parts of the
World on Open Policies*

New York Office,
82 Wall Street

MAIN OFFICE—HONOLULU, T. H.

San Francisco Office,
310 Sansome Street

Branches at Hilo and Kailua

FIVE YEARS OF PROGRESS HERE IN SUGAR AGRICULTURE REVIEWED

(Continued from Page 1)

is a common use for tractors in the Kohala district. Loads of 50 tons per trip are not unusual.

For hauling cane cars over portable tracks, tractors have been used for the last two years. The engines straddle the track and haul 10 and 15 carloads of cane at one time. An important feature of this method is the absolute control of the load on steep grades, either going up or down.

Cane loaders are being fitted to tractor engines on several places. This work is still experimental, but has many possibilities.

4. SPRAYING FOR WEED CONTROL

This practice was started at Olaa Sugar Company in 1913 and has become an economic factor on a number of plantations. As the practice is limited to certain conditions and types of vegetation, it has not come into general use on all plantations.

The spray is applied to the weeds between the cane rows. It must be applied when the vegetation is dry, and requires several hours of dry weather after its application. It is applied with a heavy knapsack sprayer (Vermorel nozzle) or with a special sprayer that is built for the purpose. One man with a knapsack can cover an acre in an acre and a quarter in a day. A sled sprayer can cover a maximum of five acres per day.

The strength of solution used is five pounds of white arsenic to 100 gallons of water. It is made up as follows:
White arsenic 5 pounds.
Caustic soda 1 pound.
Or sal soda 5 pounds.
Water 2 1/2 gallons.

This is boiled for 10 to 15 minutes or until the solution is clear. It is then diluted to 100 gallons with water. Best results are obtained by adding the soda first and after this has been added to a boll adding the arsenic gradually. Stock solutions of this material are for sale on the market. To these it is usually only necessary to add cold water. They are fully as effective as the homemade solution and much simpler to handle.

5. MOTOR TRUCKS AND AUTOMOBILES

Motor trucks and automobiles which five years ago were considered a luxury on a sugar plantation are now everyday necessities.

It has become more and more general to supply small automobiles to overseers, time-keepers and others. This not only facilitates and speeds up the work but increases the efficiency of the men very materially.

The motor truck has also become a most valuable asset for the sugar plantations. It is gradually replacing the pack mule and wagons for transportation purposes. It is extremely valuable for hauling seed and fertilizers into the field and for hauling general freight and supplies. The use of motor trucks for hauling laborers to and from work is also coming into general use. The amount of time and energy saved in this way more than compensates for the cost. In the main districts where transportation has always been a problem the motor truck and automobile are especially useful. Since the introduction of this means of transportation, macadam roads have been built on a great many of the plantations. The difference in convenience and cost of transportation has been very noticeable.

6. EXPERIMENTAL WORK

The Planters' Experiment Station at present employs a staff of nine trained agriculturists whose business consists largely in conducting field experiments on the various plantations. These tests are designed to solve any problems in agriculture that come up from time to time. They cover the subjects of fertilization, liming, irrigation, cultivation, plowing, fallowing, green manuring, etc. These experiments are laid out on accurate yet practical lines so that the results may be applied directly to plantation conditions. From the results of these tests an accumulation of information is resulting which will be invaluable for future use in the sugar industry. The scale of experimental work is perhaps larger and more extensive than any that has ever been undertaken by any one institution previously in any part of the world. The result of this work will be gradual and cumulative and should have a most valuable influence on the sugar industry of the islands.

7. INSECT CONTROL

A great deal of work is being done to control insect enemies of the sugar cane.

The three most destructive insects Hawaiian sugar plantations have had to contend with were the leafhopper, the cane borer and the anomala beetle. The first two are now successfully controlled by parasites. The leafhopper parasites were introduced some years ago. In 1910 a species of Tachnid fly, a borer parasite, was introduced and by 1912 had become established on all plantations, since which time borer damage has been negligible.

The anomala beetle was discovered in our cane fields in 1912. This beetle feeds on the roots of the sugar cane and causes much damage when it occurs. It is confined to the island of Oahu and now occupies an area of about three miles in diameter on two plantations.

Last year (after nearly four years of work) a small wasp (*Scelion* sp.) was introduced from the Philippines to combat the anomala. This wasp has become established in the anomala infested fields and there is every promise that the anomala beetle will soon be controlled by this parasite.

8. PAPER MULCHES FOR WEED CONTROL

This is one of the most radical innovations in the agricultural world that has appeared for a long time. It has been developed at the Olaa Sugar Company during the last few years and has been found a decided success. The practice has greatest possibilities during a labor shortage but has been found profitable for normal conditions. It consists in covering the soil with a saturated asphalt felt, weighing 9 lbs. per 100 sq. ft. Heavier papers are not desirable. Paraffin papers and other building papers are not suitable. The paper is held down by means of small wooden or bamboo pins or else by stones. After the paper has been down from four to six weeks a man goes over the field with a knife and makes a slit in the paper wherever the schools may have formed a tent instead of puncturing the paper. In addition to reducing the labor required to handle a field the practice increases the yield very materially. This increase is due partly to the better weed control but largely to the heat absorbing powers of the black paper. It has been found that the soil under this paper is constantly from 4 to 7 degrees warmer than the surrounding soil not covered with paper.

9. NEW SEEDLING VARIETIES

The remarkable record of the Hawaii Seedling H-109 is the most striking feature of the seedling work during the past five years. This cane was originally started at the Planters' Experiment Station in 1904. It was sent out to a number of plantations some years later, together with many other new canes.

The development of these canes has been watched and the more promising varieties have been spread as rapidly as possible. It is only during the last five years that H-109 has gained decided prominence over the other varieties. In nearly all localities where this cane has been grown it has given a larger yield than any of the standard canes in the same field. Ewa plantation has been particularly active in spreading this cane and has profited thereby accordingly.

10. WATER DEVELOPMENT AND CONSERVATION

The most noteworthy undertaking of this sort in the last five years is the Waihale water project at the Oahu Sugar Company. Although this project is one of engineering rather than agriculture it affects the agricultural development of the islands very materially. Water development on a smaller scale has also been under way in many other parts of the islands. The lining of ditches with concrete to prevent water seepage has been handled on a very extensive scale. In the more porous soils it has been found profitable to line the field ditches as well as the large main ditches.

11. SCIENTIFIC WORK

There is no better index of the progress of sugar industry in the past five years than the increased attention to applied science. We see striking examples of this in the annual conventions of the planters' associations and conventions of the mill-chemists and engineers. The rapid growth of the experiment station of the H. S. P. A., is another evidence of progress. The staff of scientific or technically trained men at this institution has increased by 50 per cent from 1912 to 1917. The spirit of co-operation between the plantation and the station has also increased to a marked degree. Growth has been greatest in the agricultural department in connection with the extension service already mentioned. The entomological problems have also called for staff increases as well. Nearly all the departments have been strengthened to meet the increased demands of the work.

practise does away with all hoeing in the cane row. The labor ordinarily required to take care of one acre of cane, can, with this system, handle 2.8 acres.

The main features required to make the practise a success are:

1. To use the right kind of paper.
2. To apply the same directly after harvesting.

The paper used is a saturated asphalt felt, weighing 9 lbs. per 100 sq. ft. Heavier papers are not desirable. Paraffin papers and other building papers are not suitable. The paper is held down by means of small wooden or bamboo pins or else by stones. After the paper has been down from four to six weeks a man goes over the field with a knife and makes a slit in the paper wherever the schools may have formed a tent instead of puncturing the paper. In addition to reducing the labor required to handle a field the practice increases the yield very materially. This increase is due partly to the better weed control but largely to the heat absorbing powers of the black paper. It has been found that the soil under this paper is constantly from 4 to 7 degrees warmer than the surrounding soil not covered with paper.

9. NEW SEEDLING VARIETIES

The remarkable record of the Hawaii Seedling H-109 is the most striking feature of the seedling work during the past five years. This cane was originally started at the Planters' Experiment Station in 1904. It was sent out to a number of plantations some years later, together with many other new canes.

The development of these canes has been watched and the more promising varieties have been spread as rapidly as possible. It is only during the last five years that H-109 has gained decided prominence over the other varieties. In nearly all localities where this cane has been grown it has given a larger yield than any of the standard canes in the same field. Ewa plantation has been particularly active in spreading this cane and has profited thereby accordingly.

The propagation of new varieties of cane has been conducted by the Planters' Experiment Station for some 12 or 13 years. During the past year, however, it has been undertaken on a much larger scale than heretofore. This is evident from the fact that more new varieties have been started during the past year than the total of all the previous years that the work has been conducted.

10. WATER DEVELOPMENT AND CONSERVATION

The most noteworthy undertaking of this sort in the last five years is the Waihale water project at the Oahu Sugar Company. Although this project is one of engineering rather than agriculture it affects the agricultural development of the islands very materially. Water development on a smaller scale has also been under way in many other parts of the islands. The lining of ditches with concrete to prevent water seepage has been handled on a very extensive scale. In the more porous soils it has been found profitable to line the field ditches as well as the large main ditches.

The lining of ditches with concrete to prevent water seepage has been handled on a very extensive scale. In the more porous soils it has been found profitable to line the field ditches as well as the large main ditches.

11. SCIENTIFIC WORK

There is no better index of the progress of sugar industry in the past five years than the increased attention to applied science. We see striking examples of this in the annual conventions of the planters' associations and conventions of the mill-chemists and engineers. The rapid growth of the experiment station of the H. S. P. A., is another evidence of progress. The staff of scientific or technically trained men at this institution has increased by 50 per cent from 1912 to 1917. The spirit of co-operation between the plantation and the station has also increased to a marked degree. Growth has been greatest in the agricultural department in connection with the extension service already mentioned. The entomological problems have also called for staff increases as well. Nearly all the departments have been strengthened to meet the increased demands of the work.

There follows a list of the staff of the station at the present time:

- H. P. Agee, director.
R. C. L. Perkins, consulting entomologist.
A. Koebele, consulting entomologist.
Otto H. Swezey, entomologist.
F. Muir, entomologist.
M. T. Osborn, assistant entomologist.
P. H. Timberlake, assistant entomologist.
F. X. Williams, assistant entomologist.
W. L. Lyon, pathologist.
E. L. Caum, assistant pathologist.
R. E. Doty, assistant agriculturist.
R. S. Norris, sugar technologist.
W. R. McAlle, assistant sugar technologist.
P. S. Burgess, chemist.
F. R. Werthmuller, assistant chemist.
George Hutchinson, assistant chemist.

- A. Brodie, assistant chemist.
E. M. Brown, assistant chemist.
J. F. Reynolds, assistant chemist.
J. F. Melanphy, fertilizer sampler.
J. A. Larsen, agriculturist.
J. A. Verret, associate agriculturist.
R. S. Thurston, assistant agriculturist.
W. P. Alexander, assistant agriculturist.
R. M. Allen, assistant agriculturist.
Y. Kutsunai, assistant agriculturist.
L. T. Lyman, assistant agriculturist.
J. T. Moir, Jr., assistant agriculturist.
J. S. B. Pratt, Jr., assistant agriculturist.

INCREASED YIELDS

The Hawaiian sugar output by periods of five years each:

5 year period.	Total tons sugar.
1898-1902	1,517,414
1903-1907	2,100,944
1908-1912	2,735,448
1913-1917	3,043,584

From this table it will be seen that the sugar output of the last five years

five-year period ending 1907 by 742,604 tons, and the five-year period ending 1902 by 1,526,170 tons. The average yield per acre for the last three five-year periods were as follows:
1902-1906—4.40 tons sugar per acre.
1907-1911—4.87 tons sugar per acre.
1912-1916—5.23 tons sugar per acre.
It is evident, therefore, that the increased sugar output is not due entirely to increased areas, but to a decided increase of sugar grown on each acre. This we believe must be attributed to better agriculture, and there is every evidence to indicate that the greatest improvement along this line has just begun. The time is not far distant when the average acre yield for these islands will have reached six tons.

MOTOR PERMITS NUMBER 7679

Since the rule regulating the operation of motor-driven vehicles went into effect in 1906 to date 6604 licenses to drive have been issued at the sheriff's office. For motorcycles 1075 permits have been issued, making a total of 7679 permits.

The number of licenses to drive is about twice the number of motor-driven vehicles registered on the island of Oahu. Deputy Sheriff Asch explains.

"In some families more than one have licenses to drive and many have licenses to drive who do not own machines. On the other hand a number of those whose names are on the books have died or have moved away. Even with the list twice as large as the number of machines there are

QUEEN'S HOSPITAL CARES FOR 8327 CASES IN 5 YEARS

Honolulu has exceptional hospital facilities. Besides the Queen's hospital, there is the Beretania sanitarium and hospitals devoted particularly to Orientals. Then there is the army hospital at Fort Shafter, an institution covering acres of ground with a staff of highly-trained medical and surgical men whose special work is the care of Uncle Sam's soldiers. The city emergency hospital in the town field is doing good work. This is a development entirely of the past two years.

The Queen's hospital in the last five years has cared for 8327 patients according to figures obtained in annual reports of that institution, starting with 1912 as follows: 1426, 1612, 1693, 1780, 1810.

In 1912 the Hawaiian patients predominated over the combined total of Japanese and Chinese by 315 to 172, but the report of Superintendent J. F. Eckardt for the three-year period of 1912-13-14 shows the Hawaiian patients diminishing. Whether this is due to the same change in population is not noted.

There has also been a gradual increase in the number of annual deaths

still a number of people in Honolulu who have not yet obtained their licenses and gradually we are gathering them in."

for the three-year period although these are not tabulated in the reports for 1915 and 1916. The year 1914 is an exception with less deaths than in 1912.

Mortality Table

Through the three-year period there was an average of 9 deaths a month for 1912, 11 for 1913 and 19 for 1914, also an average admittance of 118 for 1912, 134 for 1913 and 142 for 1914.

An interesting table of this data for the three years follows:

	1912	1913	1914
Hawaiians admitted	315	302	285
Japanese and Chinese admitted	172	251	142
Died	109	133	129

The two annual reports of Werner Roehl, the present superintendent, for 1915 and 1916 give other interesting comparisons. For instance, total receipts from all sources in 1915 were \$60,008.30, against \$97,191.80 for 1916, the latter figures being smaller than the former only because in 1915 \$11,000 was from the redemption of Mutual Telephone bonds.

Receipts from patients in 1915 were \$57,977.15, as against \$89,433.65 in 1916, which is working towards Superintendent Roehl's recent success of placing the hospital on a small paying basis.

Wages and salaries paid out by the hospital for the five year period have been \$144,259.40 with a gradual increase every year. Some reason for this increase can be seen in the number of new nurses necessary.

16 Nurses Employed

Miss Agnes H. Collins, superintendent of nurses, reports that at the end of 1915, 15 nurses, including herself, were employed at the hospital. At the end of 1916, including the nurses in the newly established training school and probationers, there were 39 on the nursing staff.

Dr. F. E. Alsop, resident physician,

MARKET POPULAR WITH HOUSEWIFE AS FOOD CENTER

Institution After Biggest Month in History Passes to Territorial Control

Some idea of progress in Honolulu is given in a statement by A. T. Longley on the remarkable growth of the Territorial Marketing Division's business.

Superintendent Longley asserts that last month was the largest in the market's history in the total of gross sales and that this month promises to be still larger. This big gain is due partially to the sudden spurt to "grow your own" and market them through the division, and also to the increased sale of meats.

reports a total of 898 anesthetics administered during 1916, and D. H. Nouskajim reports that 195 radiographic plates were made.

Since Superintendent Roehl has taken charge several material improvements have been made at the hospital. A maternity ward has been installed, the X-ray equipment has been enlarged, oil burns have been placed in the kitchen, a nurses' home and school inaugurated and a new hot water system and many minor conveniences and moves for better arrangements made.

The market has become a popular place for the Honolulu housewife, who goes out with her own market basket to do her own buying, for there she finds just the cuts she wants at just a little bit less because she does the delivering herself.

There is not as good an assortment of vegetables at the market, however, as there might be, and Longley explains this shortage.

"Although we are supposed to be the go-between for the grower and the buyer," he says, "heretofore we have not had sufficient funds on hand to pay cash for the vegetables. Other stores do and the island's small growers naturally sell there."

The Territorial Marketing Division does the business of the producer on the commission basis with very little cash advanced. For some time it has been under direction of the United States experiment station, but after July 1 becomes a territorial institution under the bureau of agriculture and forestry. Longley hopes then to have a better assortment of island fruits and vegetables.

"We often have to go out and buy these from other stores in order to accommodate our patrons," he explains.

The custom house is doing business at the same old stand, and its payroll stands at nearly \$7000 a month. The public health service payroll totals about \$4000 a month.

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. Grove is on each box.

E. D. Tenney, President
F. C. Atherton, 1st Vice President
G. P. Castle, 2nd Vice President

C. H. Atherton, Treasurer
T. H. Petrie, Secretary
L. T. Peck, Auditor

CASTLE & COOKE, LTD.

CORNER FORT AND MERCHANT STREETS

HONOLULU, T. H.

Sugar Factors, Shipping and Commission Merchants

SUGAR

Apokaa Sugar Co., Ltd.
Ewa Plantation Co.
Kohala Sugar Co.
Waihua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
Waihua Water Co., Ltd.

INSURANCE

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.
National Fire Insurance Co.
Aetna Insurance Co.
Citizens Insurance Co.
London Assurance Corporation

GENERAL

Chas. C. Moore Co., of San Francisco, Engineers
Fulton Iron Works of St. Louis, Mo.
Babcock & Wilcox, Steam Boilers
Green's Fuel Economizers

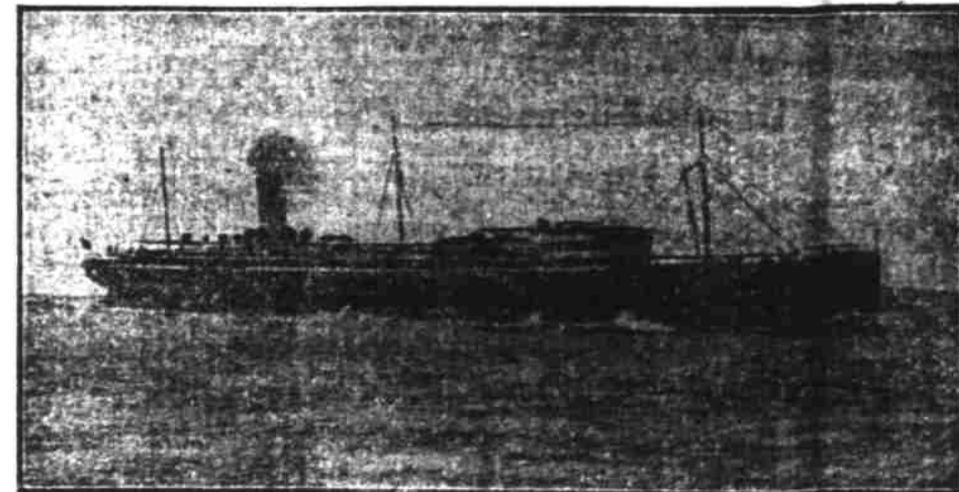
Toyo Kisen Kaisha of Tokyo, Japan

S. S. Shinyo Maru S. S. Persia Maru S. S. Siberia Maru S. S. Korea Maru
S. S. Nippon Maru S. S. Tenyo Maru

Direct line of Passenger Steamers plying between San Francisco, Honolulu, Japan and China Ports

Matson Navigation Company

OF SAN FRANCISCO



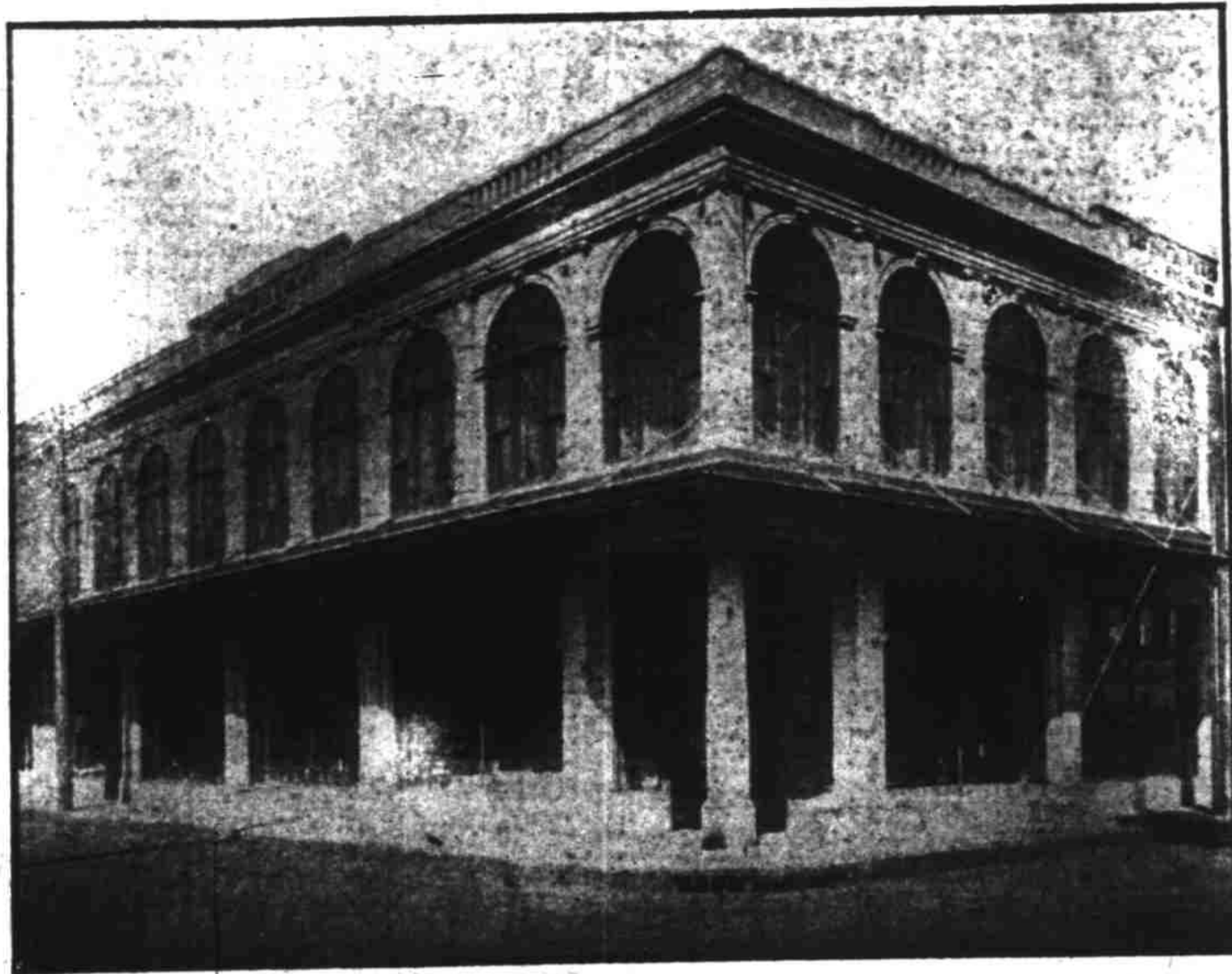
S. S. MATSONIA

Freight and Passenger Steamships plying between San Francisco, Seattle and Island Ports

Sailing Dates, Rates and all other Information cheerfully furnished upon application. P. O. Box 148.
Cable and Wireless Address, "Castlecook"

Castle & Cooke, Limited

General Agents, Honolulu.



CATTON, NEILL & CO., LIMITED

Electrical and Mill ENGINEERS

AGENTS FOR

General Electric Company

OF SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

Equipment and Installations

American-Marsh Pumps

Boiler Feed Pumps
Air Compressors
Hydraulic Pressure Pumps
Magma Pumps
Oil Pumps

Ransome Concrete Machinery

Concrete Mixers Buckets
Grout Mixers Hoists

Dux-Bak Belting

without question, the best belt in the world. Cut from the backbone portion of oak-tanned leather, and made water-proof.



Tractors
Plows
Harrows

B. F. Sturtevant Co.

Blowers and Exhausters
Steam Engines
Steam Turbines
Turbo-Undergrate Blowers

GAS Generating Plants

for isolated homes and plantation camps, making gas for cooking and lighting. Reduces large annual fuel expense in labor camps.

Phone 1258
Queen and Alakea Streets,
Honolulu

PLANTATIONS OF HAWAII LEAD IN EFFICIENCY OF FACTORIES; ALL KEEN FOR IMPROVEMENTS

New Ideas of Proved Value Rapidly Adopted and as Result Mill Efficiency Has Won Recognition World Over—Quality of Grain Shows Marked Betterment in One Year

By R. S. NORRIS
Sugar Technologist, Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Experiment Station.

The so-called manufacture of raw cane sugar consists, in the simplest terms, of the recovery, in the form of small crystals, of the sugar which is in solution in the cane juice. This recovery involves, in general terms, the extraction of the juice from the cane by pressing, the elimination of those constituents of the juice that can be precipitated by heat and chemicals, the evaporation of as much of the water as is necessary to allow the maximum quality of sucrose to crystallize out, and the separation of the sucrose crystals from the mother liquor.

In this process of recovery it is the constant endeavor of the Hawaiian plantations to make use of the very best machinery and methods that are known. For the purpose of increasing the efficiency and economy of manufacture there is constantly being tried out on our plantations new processes and new forms of machinery invented here and in other cane sugar countries. It is in this way that Hawaii has earned the reputation of being in the lead over all other cane sugar countries in the manufacture of sugar as well as the growing of cane. A few quotations from authorities on this subject will bear me out in this statement. H. C. Prinsen Geerligs, the well-known authority of Holland and Java, in his book, "The World's Cane Sugar Industry," says: "The manufacture of sugar from sugar cane in the Hawaiian Islands is carried on in the very best possible way. . . . Their factories are installed with the best machinery to be had."

Professor Geo. T. Surface of Yale University, in his treatise on the world's sugar industry, "The Story of Sugar," says: "Hawaii leads the cane-growing world in the mechanical facilities of her mills."

Mr. Noel Deerr, the English cane sugar expert, formerly technologist at this station, in his report to the secretary of agriculture of Cuba on the sugar industry of that island, uses the expression: "In the highly efficient and highly organized industry in Hawaii." In comparing the industry in that country and in this.

In order to show how Hawaii compares with other cane sugar countries in the machinery equipment of its factories, and how rapidly new machinery and methods are adopted after they have been demonstrated to be improvements over the old forms, I will review the different divisions of the manufacture.

It was demonstrated on these islands that the highest results in the extraction of the juice from the cane cannot be obtained with less than four three-roller mills in the train. It is interesting to see how fast the use of the longer trains of mills spread after their increased efficiency had been proven. The following shows the percentage of the different kinds of mills in use during a period of 8 years:

No. of 3-roller mills	1909	1910
Four or more	11	17
Three	74	83
Less than three	15	15

Cane mills with four or more three-roller mills were in use in Hawaii for several years before any other cane sugar country adopted them. Prinsen Geerligs, in his book mentioned above, referring to the work of the cane mills in Hawaii, says: "The extraction results thus arrived at are never met with elsewhere."

Java probably stands next to Hawaii in the high efficiency of her cane sugar factories. A comparison of the average results obtained by all the cane mills of each country, in extracting the juice from the cane, shows that Hawaii is far in the lead. The results in the table are expressed in percentages of the sugar in cane obtained in the juice, ordinarily called "extraction."

Year	Average Extraction in Java	Average Extraction in Hawaii
1910	91.2	93.63
1911	90.6	93.54
1912	90.8	93.89
1913	90.7	94.25
1914	90.4	95.46
1915		96.80
1916		96.87

Analogous figures for Cuba are not available, but from results which we have from a few of the leading plantations, we are quite positive that the average extraction there is no better than in Java. Results from six of these plantations for the season of 1914 show an average extraction of 91, the maximum being 93.5. The maximum in Hawaii runs over 98. This means that from the amount of cane that is usually ground in Hawaii the output of sugar is about 25,000 tons greater than would be obtained by the quality of milling that is done in Java or Cuba.

As a further example of the rapidity with which new ideas in methods and machinery of proven value are adopted, I would refer to the case of a new method of grooving mill rollers invented by one of our factory superintendents. By grooving the rollers in this way it was found that a material increase in extraction could be obtained. The Messerschmidt deep groove rollers were first tried at the beginning of the season of 1914. At the beginning of the season of 1916 there were in use 116 rollers grooved in this manner, in thirty of the forty-five mills in operation.

Millions of Dollars Go Out In Bonus to Hawaii's Labor

As Planters Profit, So Do Employes—Over Four Millions Distributed During Last Bonus Period

Millions of dollars yearly are distributed by the plantations to their laborers. During the last bonus period more than \$4,000,000 was paid to labor on the bonus plan, and the present period will realize a huge sum also for the workers.

The bonus is based on the price of sugar. As the planters profit so do the laborers. For the year ended October 31, 1916, the bonus rate was 41 per cent for the first five months and 61 1/2 per cent for the last seven months.

Totals by Nationalities	
Americans	\$ 217,263.54
Hawaiians	102,134.58
Porto Ricans	91,308.43
Portuguese	405,612.68
Spanish	126,645.36
Russians	6,168.20
Filipinos	490,382.05
Japanese	2,239,085.52
Cuban	156,931.44
Korean	105,187.76
All others	62,970.38
Total	\$4,003,684.99

Totals by Islands	
Hawaii	\$1,191,739.88
Mau	886,966.90
Oahu	1,105,153.72
Kauai	819,824.49
Total	\$4,003,684.99

BONUS PAID TO LABOR INCREASES COST OF PRODUCING ISLAND SUGAR

Prior to last year, the cost of production of Hawaii's sugar crop, per short ton of sugar, was being cut down through steady development in efficiency. However, very largely due to the heavy bonus to labor paid last year, the cost shows a marked increase.

Year	Tons of Sugar (Short Tons)	Total Cost	Cost per Ton
1910	478,252	\$26,986,160	\$56.426
1911	524,052	30,543,013	58.28
1912	548,351	31,360,598	57.19
1913	507,162	30,113,512	59.376
1914	574,809	30,840,960	53.664
1915	593,593	31,688,897	53.38
1916	548,640	35,330,513	64.75

EMERGENCY HOSPITAL MAKES GREAT STRIDES IN TWO YEARS' EXISTENCE

New Building With Modern Equipment to Replace Institution That Started in a Cell

From a cell in the city jail in 1915 to a neatly furnished though small institution, that boasts all the modern up-to-date appliances to be found in a metropolitan hospital, is the transformation undergone in the space of two years by Honolulu's emergency hospital, until now it rivals and even surpasses many similar institutions in larger cities on the mainland.

While hot a city whose environment and industrial activity runs up the accident toll, still a rapidly increasing population has created even a greater demand for emergency and first aid work with the result that with the number of cases the emergency physician, Dr. R. G. Ayer, is now called on to care for, the present quarters are found to be cramped. In line with the expansion policy of the city, the board of supervisors now has under consideration the proposition of increasing the accommodations by removal to new quarters that will permit of larger housing facilities and at the same time make for a greater degree of medical and surgical service and make it possible for the city and county to handle all cases arising within its confines instead of sending the latter class to a private institution, as is often now the case.

In its incipency the hospital physician was called on to handle approximately 80 surgical cases a month; today the average total of emergency cases brought to the hospital is between 150 and 200 a month, consisting largely of accidents. An up to date ambulance makes it possible for the city to give quick service in the case of first aid calls. Besides the surgical cases many alcoholic and mental cases are under treatment at the emergency hospital. The average monthly treatments is 400.

How Hospital Started
A review of the city emergency hospital unfolds an interesting tale. One day early in 1915, Dr. J. T. Wayson, city and county physician, had occasion to send his Japanese chauffeur down town on an errand. The chauffeur accidentally tripped while getting out of a vehicle and fell on the sidewalk. The police sent him to a private hospital. An intern diagnosed the supposed injury as a case of drunkenness and refused to admit the victim, whereupon he was returned to the city jail.

Dr. Wayson, alarmed by the absence of the chauffeur, inquired of the police and was informed of the above circumstances. Hastening to the jail the doctor found that the "drunken" Japanese was his own servant and that he had suffered a fractured skull.

The board of supervisors, on learning of the incident, decided an emergency hospital was needed. Dr. Ayer, a graduate of Harvard medical college, was appointed emergency physician and given for his operating room a cell in the jail. Still in the experimental stage the hospital in the first three months of its existence showed a saving to the city of approximately \$600 a month under the costs heretofore charged the city by the institution, to which all emergency cases up to that time had been sent. Seeing the economical value of the experiment the board ordered the erection of quarters more in keeping with the surgical profession and the present hospital is the result, with promise of even more finished and better equipped surroundings in the near future.

Discussing this probable rise in prices a member of the firm mentioned the likelihood of a big call for lumber when the war is over to rebuild devastated towns of Europe. Much of this lumber will come from Puget Sound, Hawaii's own lumber source.

LUMBER PRICES DUE TO ADVANCE

Buy your lumber now if you intend to build, is the advice of the Allen & Robinson Lumber Company, based upon the belief that lumber prices are due to mount still higher in the near future.

Final Molasses	Weight per 100	Sucrose per 100 Sugar
1910
1911
1912
1913
1914	2.80	40.40
1915	2.81	39.69
1916	2.90	39.25

Sugar Recovered	Per 100	Per 100
	Sugar in	Sugar in
	Juice	Cane
1910	90.15	81.46
1911	91.47	85.50
1912	91.30	85.66
1913	90.12	84.95
1914	90.95	86.56
1915	91.03	87.65
1916	90.84	87.98

For the items that are left blank in these tables no figures are available.

IMPROVEMENTS IN HARBORS FACTOR IN DEVELOPMENT

Millions of Dollars are Spent By Government in Dredging and on Breakwaters

Dredging and breakwater work on a big scale during the last half dozen years under the control of the United States Army Engineer's office has made Hawaiian harbors safer stopping places for sea-going boats.

Moving along in a systematic and quiet way, the work of the engineers attracts little notice save from those who are in touch with the work and its problems, and few people realize the size of the jobs undertaken. Foremost, perhaps, in harbor work under the federal engineers during the last few years has been the construction of the Hilo breakwater which began some nine years ago, and is soon to see the next to last unit completed.

This job is estimated to cost not less than \$1,700,000. It is now 60 per cent completed and work is progressing faster than ever before.

Hilo Breakwater
At present the work totals 5180 feet or 100 feet short of a mile. This includes the substructure which precedes the completed structure for a certain distance. The actually completed structure is 4700 feet in length. Thus far there has been laid a total of 394,000 tons of material. Lava rock is used in the structure and is so placed that every vibration is calculated to settle the mass toward the center.

As the breakwater has progressed, shoals at the mouth of Kihulo bay, Hilo, have also been removed. These consisted mostly of sand and coral and their removal forms a safer entrance to the bay.

Dredging and breakwater work at Kahului, Maui, has continued steadily, a total of 2200 feet now being laid in the breakwater, and 26.8 acres of harbor dredged to a depth of 35 feet, low water.

Kahului Breakwater
The contract has already been let for the west breakwater at Kahului, and work will commence in a short time on this project. A total of 88,000 tons of rock is to be laid in this structure.

How generously Honolulu harbor has felt the efforts of the federal engineers is seen in the fact that during the last five years approximately 24 acres of harbor have been added to the area here, the depth dredged allowing 35 feet at low water.

A contract is now let to the Hawaiian Dredging company for the removal of 75,000 yards in the harbor, and this company has just completed the removal of the old marine railway.

The Standard American Dredging Company is planning to begin the middle of August on a contract for dredging in the vicinity of the old quarantine wharf to the extent of 311,000 cubic yards.

STAR-BULLETIN GIVES YOU TODAY'S NEWS TODAY

Should be used by every woman every day in hot weather.

Perspiring, Prickly Heat, Tender Feet, Bad Odors, Poison Oak.

J. S. TYRRE, CHEMIST, INC., Washington, D. C.

Back East Excursions

On the dates named below the Santa Fe will sell excursion tickets to many eastern cities at a reduction of over 25 per cent from the round trip rates ordinarily in effect.

These excursion tickets are good on the California Limited as well as on our four other daily trains to the East.

The dates of these excursions from California are:

July 1, 2, 16, 17, 24, 25, 31. Other dates may be announced later.

Call, phone or write

H. E. VERNON, General Agent, 926 Fort St., Honolulu
Phone 4023



Rich Milk thoroughly Purified

That in a sentence sums up Highlander Condensed Milk (full cream). There are very definite and real reasons for its superiority. First of all the milk is the world's finest. New Zealand's dairy conditions and legislation are the world's model—its dairy products top the world for the price because of their quality. Highlander Condensed Milk is prepared from the purest and richest milk of the specially selected herds in the rich dairying pastures of Southland. The cows are subject to Government inspection, and the milk is drawn from each cow under exceptionally rigorous conditions of cleanliness. It is then immediately filtered and cooled at the dairies. Next it goes to the great model Highlander Condensaries—cleanliness personified. Here it is again filtered and subjected to a process which destroys all disease germs. Part of the water is removed by evaporation in vacuo, and a proportion of the finest No. 1A sugar is added. Highlander Condensed Milk is full cream—the richest, purest milk base part of the water. More economical than fresh milk—there is no water—use what is wanted, the remainder is available for further use. Hygienic, uniform, handy, always ready, it is cheaper, more reliable. For cooking it is far superior to ordinary milk—try it.

There are hundreds of recipes in the big 200-page beautifully illustrated Highlander Cook Book. Write for a FREE copy today—address "Highlander," Dept. "A" Fred L. Waldron, Ltd., Agents Honolulu.

HIGHLANDER Condensed MILK

Where Shall Your New Home Be?

Naturally, it should be in a strict residential neighborhood, where the purchase of property is sure to prove a profitable investment.

Woodlawn

Honolulu's Beautiful Homesite

Ideally answers this description. It offers the home lover who needs rest and quiet after a busy day, a new world of peace and healthfulness where he can absorb the influence of nature's beauties, and enjoy the real comforts of life.

Furthermore, as an opportunity for investment, it is not only safe but more than likely to double in value in the next few years.

Full acres at \$1000 to \$1250. Half acres for \$500 and \$600. Easy Terms can be arranged.

Don't put it off—just call phone 2161 now—an auto will take you all through this desirable property.

Charles S. Desky

New Location Phone 2161
63 Merchant Street Campbell Bldg.

67 Years of Leadership!

Yes, 67 years of leadership! Considerably over half a century of supplying the hardware needs of Hawaii!

Is it any wonder that people look to us as the store that "knows how"? For ever since the beginning of Honolulu's growth, we might say, we have been learning how to furnish the merchandise and give the service that have established us so firmly with so many hundreds of permanent and satisfied customers.

Occasionally, in times like the present, we pause and look back over what we have done. But we do not stop; it is but to see wherein we might have done better in the past and to so model our ways of doing things that we can go right on giving more and more satisfaction to an ever growing, progressive city.

KEEN KUTTER STANDARDS

We fully believe that you can not place the standards too high by which you judge Keen Kutter goods. First of all, take the QUALITY of materials used. The edged tools keep their edges because they are made of the very finest steel, properly tempered to be hard but not too brittle, and then finely sharpened.

These edged instruments include everything from a broad axe to a safety razor.

THE KEEN KUTTER TOOL CABINET

Nicely finished hardwood, equipped with variously assorted Keen Kutter carpenters' tools, all of the same Keen Kutter standards. These Tool Cabinets can be bought for from \$10 to \$135.00.

Remember, with Keen Kutter products "the recollection of QUALITY remains long after the PRICE is forgotten.

Visit the new Keen Kutter show room on the 3rd floor.

Sherwin-Williams



In order to best protect all sorts of surfaces, wood, steel, iron, concrete, it is necessary to PAINT them with the best quality of lead and oil paints.

There is more white lead to the gallon of Sherwin-Williams than any other paint we have discovered. This, with the high percentage of pure LINSEED oil, all properly bound together with other ingredients and carefully mixed, forms a thick, hard skin that is impervious to moisture, and which withstands the fierce sunshine. That is why S.-W. paints do not crack, peel, powder, nor blister.

You can get Sherwin-Williams paints for every paint or varnish purpose under Hawaii's sun. Ask for color cards.



How grows your garden?

For best results in your patriotic gardening efforts it is necessary to be equipped with the proper

Gardening Tools

Here you will find complete assortments of Hoes, Rakes, Shovels, Spades, Trowels, Wheel Barrows, Pruning Shears, Cane Knives, Etc.

KEEN KUTTER Lawn Mowers

Ball bearing, and if unusually strong construction throughout. They have two drive gears and operate smoothly and easily. Blades are of tested KEEN KUTTER steel.

Having the lawn always smooth and closely cropped is no trick at all where there is a Keen Kutter Lawn Mower.

Tropic Hose

Tropic Hose is specially made for us and is sold in lengths with all necessary couplings at the following prices:

¾-in., 25 ft., \$4.75; 50 feet, \$9.00
½-in., 25 ft., \$4.25; 50 feet, \$8.00

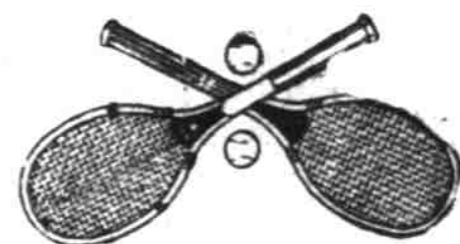
SPALDING Sporting GOODS

As a boy you knew Spalding baseballs as the best that you could get, and you were proud of your

Spalding ball because of its quality and because it was a good ball to play with. And every boy on the lot envied you, because the Spalding balls represented to them, just as it did to you, the very pinnacle in baseball manufacture.

And so it is today with your boy, not only in the line of baseball goods but in every line of outdoor sports.

For over 20 years we have been furnishing Spalding Goods to the men, boys and women of Hawaii. Our stocks were never more complete than at present.



Gold Medal Rackets, \$12.00

Spalding and Wright and Ditson Tennis Balls

Spalding Baseballs 25c to \$1.50

Spalding Bats	50c to \$1.25
Catchers' Mitts	50c to \$12.00
Basemen's Mitts	\$1.00 to \$7.00
Spalding Masks	\$1.00 to \$7.00
Toe Plates	50c and \$1.00 a pair

Vacation Supplies and TENTS



This is the vacation store for those on outings bent. We have everything you'll want or need for hunting and fishing, including the Ever-Ready Daylo (flashlight) and Ingersoll Watches in plain and radiolite models.

The Tents: Boy Scout Tents

White duck or khaki wall tents, 5½ or 6½ feet square, \$5.50 and \$6.50 respectively, complete with pegs and pins.

Boy Scout Tents, light, compact, serviceable, water-proof, army khaki dye, jointed poles, \$4.50.

A Household Department to be relied upon



Our Siberia and Baystate Refrigerators are cool, dry and built to last many seasons.

In both zinc and white enamel lining.

All sizes and prices.

Our entire Second Floor is now given over to the housewares department, which can be fully relied upon to supply anything in the line of kitchen and household utensils, such as

WEAR-EVER ALUMINUM WARE
AGATE WARE

COAL, GAS AND WOOD RANGES
FIRELESS COOKERS

CARPET AND VACUUM SWEEPERS
O-CEDAR MOPS AND POLISH

ELECTRICAL CONVENIENCES

CUT GLASS, CHINA, ROGERS 1847 SILVERWARE

E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd.

"The House of Dependable Merchandise" KING STREET, AT FORT

**HAWAII'S PLACE
IN WORLD TRAVEL
SPOTLIGHT LARGE**

**Cross-Roads of Pacific in Five
Years Has Drawn Many
Thousand Tourists; General
Trade Increased as Visitors
Flock to Islands**

By A. P. TAYLOR
Secretary Hawaii Promotion
Committee.

THE staples of publicity which the Hawaii Promotion Committee has been driving for the past fifteen years through barriers which separate the Hawaiian Islands from the rest of the world, have actually been clinched on the other side within the past five years, thereby holding its own, from a tourist standpoint, against the keen competition waged by other regions for their attractions to travelers.

When organized publicity for the Hawaiian Islands was launched, the cable, the wireless and the auto had not come to the islands. Hawaii was then isolated from the rest of the world, and the picturesque glamor which glosses over "foreign countries" gave the islands a unique distinction in the travel world. Honolulu then was evolving from the overgrown village stage to that of a city, but much of the romance of the monarchy and republic days still clings to the islands. All the picturesque descriptions of Hawaii from the pens of Robert Louis Stevenson, William Warren Stoddard and other brilliant writers, depicting life of former days, still held them, and visitors here were favored with occasional glimpses of the past.

Influence of Americanism

The influence of Americanism, first implanted in the islands nearly a century ago—1820—by the missionaries from New England, was solidified when the monarchy was changed overnight to a republic, and absolutely so, when, on July 7, 1898, President McKinley signed the act which created Hawaii into a territory of the United States, for immediately following the raising of the Stars and Stripes here came the constitution, and in its wake a growing list of American residents, for to many mainlanders Hawaii was a new do. Came also the day when the islands were annexed to the United States, and the status of a territory, and independence as a republic, passed into oblivion, and the evolution from Polynesian to American institutions began.

So rapidly came the transformation from the mass of picturesque elements which made up a unique life in Hawaii, that today the former royal palace stands almost a solitary monument to the ancient regime, but the throne room of the palace yet retains the atmosphere of the days when kings and queens, princes and princesses, ministers of cabinets, ambassadors and plenipotentiaries, made Hawaii the favorite theme of great writers and poets, singers and players, of the days when it was a pawn of international diplomacy, but held strongly to American principles and protection by the stern announcement of Daniel Webster to other nations to keep their hands off the "Paradise of the Pacific."

The Coming of the Cable

Came also the day when the Pacific cable was anchored on the shores of Honolulu; came the day when the auto invaded the quiet streets of the island capital; came also the day when the news of the world was flashed from continent to continent and across our sapphire seas to the islands through the air; when modern and fast steamers replaced the old wooden bark rigged steamers, and changed voyages into trips, and brought Broadway within less than two weeks from the "Crossroads of the Pacific."

The Promotion Committee, Organized

of the rapidly increasing importance of the commercial and maritime development of the territory, and always with an eye to the future, never lost sight of the picturesque past in all its publicity campaign abroad. The committee's literature, containing warlike paintings of the wonderful and colorful natural attractions of the islands, interspersed with exploitations of steady progress made in agriculture and every factor of industrial enterprise, became standardized. Every civilized region of the world was flooded with the committee's booklets and travel toward the islands developed satisfactorily. As the industries here grew and larger and faster and more pretentious steamers were placed in service to the islands, travel expanded.

Five Years of Special Effort

It was five years ago when the promotion committee, after investigating the field for publicity upon the mainland, got behind a movement to exploit the Hawaiian Islands at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition to be held in San Francisco in 1915, and when the legislature convened in 1913, the campaign for such exploitation was in full swing, the promotion committee office being the center of all activities to that end and the executive secretary of the committee of that period becoming chairman of the Hawaii Exposition Committee.

In line with this policy, the promotion committee decided to open a mainland bureau with headquarters in San Francisco and formally opened the office toward the close of 1913. The committee believes that it acted wisely, for in addition to making a short cut and saving of time by mail not only for individuals inquiring about the islands, but for mainland business firms and transportation companies, and since then the bureau has been a base for lectures and other publicity operations. The committee's policy was well defined throughout the exposition year—1915—and Hawaii, using unique efforts to gain further publicity in the exposition, aided by the splendid appropriation made by the legislature of Hawaii, with which a beautiful building was erected and maintained, and in which the atmosphere of Hawaii was charmingly retained, came to the front as one of the picturesque factors of the

**Star-Bulletin's Business Methods Are
Indorsed By Leading Mainland Experts**

Federal Trade Commission puts stamp of approval on standard cost-finding system used by the Star-Bulletin in common with United Typothetae and Franklin Clubs of America—Certificates and letters below are guarantee of high-class service at fair rates.

C. D. TRAPANESE, President, LINCOLN, ILL.
CHARLES L. KIBBLE, Vice Pres., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
BENJ. P. MOULTON, 1st Vice President, PROVIDENCE, R. I.
GEORGE H. GARDNER, Vice Pres., CLEVELAND, OHIO.
ARTHUR E. SOUTHWORTH, Treasurer, CHICAGO, ILL.
L. HAYS RICE, Vice Pres., LOS ANGELES, CAL.

**United Typothetae and Franklin Clubs
of America**

606 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Ill. June 5, 1917

Executive Committee
BENJ. P. MOULTON, Chairman, Providence, R. I.
FRANK L. ALLEN, Seattle, Wash.
D. A. BROWN, Kansas City, Mo.
W. C. CRAIG, Nashville, Tenn.
GEORGE R. DORMAN, Pittsburgh, Pa.
E. LAWRENCE FELL, Philadelphia, Pa.
ALBERT W. FLEET, Boston, Mass.
FLETCHER FORD, Los Angeles, Cal.
FRED W. SAGE, Battle Creek, Mich.
A. K. GLOSSBRENER, Indianapolis, Ind.
WILLIAM GREEN, New York, N. Y.
GEORGE H. HORN, Baltimore, Md.
H. W. J. NEVER, Milwaukee, Wis.
WILLIAM PRATT, New Orleans, La.
JOE B. REDFIELD, Chicago, Ill.
EUGENE BAUGHNER, Sioux Falls, S. D.
B. F. SCHUBNER, Pueblo, Colo.
FRED L. SMITH, Minneapolis, Minn.
JOHN STOWEL, Winnipeg, Canada
D. G. WHITHEAD, Richmond, Va.
LOUIS B. WOODWARD, St. Louis, Mo.

Advisory Board
FRANKLIN HUDSON, Kansas City, Mo.
HARRY H. PEARSON, Pittsburgh, Pa.
EDWARD STERN, Philadelphia, Pa.
GEORGE H. ELLIS, Boston, Mass.
E. LAWRENCE FELL, Philadelphia, Pa.
WILSON H. LEE, New Haven, Conn.
A. K. GLOSSBRENER, Indianapolis, Ind.
A. W. FINLAY, Boston, Mass.

Office of the Secretary
JOE A. BORDEN, Secretary, 606 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Honolulu Star-Bulletin,
Honolulu, Hawaii

Gentlemen:--

It gives us great pleasure to mail you herewith a Certificate of Cost Finding stating that you are operating the Standard Cost Finding System by approved methods, as evidenced by your annual Statement submitted to this office for compilation into the Composite Statement of Cost for the year 1916.

This certificate being over the signatures of the Chairman of the American Printers' Cost Commission and the National Secretary, and bearing the seal of the National Organization is an endorsement of your business methods.

The certificate and letter of endorsement from the Federal Trade Commission, it is suggested, should be framed and displayed in your office. We believe they will be of considerable value in further substantiating your qualification to serve your patrons in a just and equitable manner.

You will note that these certificates are issued annually, and may we suggest that you keep your records in such manner that you will be able to furnish us your annual Statement of Cost soon, after the close of the present fiscal year.

Believing the certificate will prove of value to you and assuring you of our desire to render every possible helpful service,

Very respectfully,
UNITED TYPOTHETAE AND
FRANKLIN CLUBS OF AMERICA,
Joe A. Borden
Secretary.



This is to certify that *The Honolulu Star-Bulletin*, a member of this organization, is operating by approved methods the Standard Cost-Finding System as adopted by the United Typothetae and Franklin Clubs of America and endorsed by the Federal Trade Commission, as evidenced by the annual statement of cost of production submitted to this commission for the year 1916. In Witness Whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and the official seal this 5th day of May Anno Domini 1917.

Joe A. Borden
Secretary United Typothetae and Franklin Clubs of America

Tourist Agencies Help

A few years previous railroad and other transportation companies almost refused to mention Hawaii in their folder productions, but the promotion committee persistently pursued the policy of obtaining publicity everywhere, and gradually lined up every railroad and steamship corporation and practically every tourist agency on the mainland for Hawaii, something to link Hawaii with California as an additional attraction to carry travelers across the continent over their roads.

In the past five or six years, the publicity gained by the cooperation of transportation corporations has brought wonderful results, and travel has increased within the past five years at least three-fold. Among the achievements of the committee was the campaign to bring additional steamship lines into service in the Hawaiian Islands, which has materialized in increased travel, particularly during the winter season. During this period also, not only through the efforts of the promotion committee, but through the press and many citizens of pro bono publico instincts, the Hawaii National Park has been created, in which are two of the greatest natural attractions in the world, the active Kilauea Volcano and the extinct Haleakala Crater, the largest of the

Thousands of Columns Available

kind in the world

Thousands of columns of newspaper and magazine space are now devoted to Hawaii, the promotion committee providing a large percentage of the material thus used, for to the mainland press Hawaii is still a remote and sort of "foreign" country, and what is "foreign," particularly as it appears to be remote and isolated, is regarded as legitimate reading matter for the great army of readers. In this vast amount of publicity for Hawaii, H. P. Wood, my predecessor secretary, laid splendid foundations for the islands' splendid place in the world's travel spotlights.

The promotion committee's policies, campaigns and publicity propaganda generally are regarded as a model by similar organizations on the mainland, and the committee enjoys the distinction of being persona grata with practically every railroad, steamship and tourist organization on the mainland, and with the press—one of the most cogent factors in making Hawaii what it is today—the best known tourist resort in the world.

Paul J. Spence a retired clergyman and supervising inspector of public instruction for the city of Norfolk was indicted on a charge of burglary.

**GIRLS' SCHOOL
GIVES TRAINING
FOR CHARACTER**

By SADIE C. STERRITT,
Supt. Girls' Industrial School.

In 1912 the girls' industrial school was situated on King street in Pailama. It consisted of a large building, with dining room and class room below, and dormitories above. The manual training classes were held in a detached building of one room. The grounds were small, and all was surrounded by a 12-foot board fence. There was no room for any agricultural work and insufficient room for a playground. This was in keeping with the old idea of a reformatory for punishment. While the girls were taught the useful arts of home industry there was not the semblance of a home about the place.

Our small farm supplies us with milk, eggs, and the greater part of our fruit and vegetables, thus the girls are taught a two-fold lesson—that of intensified farming and how to care for and prepare for the table what they raise. This is not the only way in which they help toward their

**STAR-BULLETIN IS CONGRATULATED
BY HEAD OF PROMOTION COMMITTEE**

Emil A. Berndt Says Fifth Anniversary is Occasion for Sincere Compliments

BY EMIL A. BERNDT
Chairman Hawaii Promotion Committee.

THIS is the Star-Bulletin's fifth anniversary. To begin with, my congratulations! I think the event should be properly observed, and those who have made the paper and its contributing branches what it is should be heartily complimented. In the commercial, social and political unfoldment of the territory the Star-Bulletin has been a great and important factor. Its editorials have been clean, straightforward and convincing, leaving their impress of influence far and wide. The success of its effort can be measured by the esteem in which it is held and by the following it has. No further proof need be ventured than a look at anyone of its regular issues bristling with the ads of the country's most aggressive merchants. Patronizing its columns freely means that the paper is an admittedly indispensable cog in the wheel of progress.

In the last five years Hawaii has shown more progress than in any other previous period of equal length, and if it had not been for its institutions and organizations keeping pace the result might have been less evident. This little metropolis of the Pacific has made tremendous strides—our population has increased from 60,000 to 80,000; Pearl Harbor, our naval base, has been developed so that it now boasts of the largest drydock in the United States has anchorage sufficient for our entire navy were it necessary to bring it to shelter under the forts dotting our lee coast; Oahu has been made the Gibraltar of the Pacific, its forts and military posts requiring over 10,000 men; our harbor docking facilities have been increased manifold and practically every dock and pier has been rebuilt, providing freight space and facilities for the largest vessels in the world; our harbors and lighthouse service have been perfected; the era of concrete road building has dawned; the city has thrown off its swaddling clothes and rent its narrow business confines by creating its civic center and adding to its business requirements entire new blocks; the industrial and commercial conditions are keyed up to the limit bringing wealth and prominence to us in the business world; social conditions, including our school systems, have left their provincial spheres; in fact no phase of life has

lagged, steadily and safely everything has progressed. It must be a source of keen satisfaction to be associated with such a period—truly a history-making one. To be a spoke in the wheel which brings us nearer our aims gives courage and confidence, hence I say, stay with the game, lead on and visualize the future. It is going to be more promising than the past. The next five years will discount any period we have yet seen. The adjustments in the world after this war needs men of herculean capacity—their income will be far reaching. In all this progressive effort Hawaii will play its part and you an unseen influence must contribute your little. The policies upon which you have built the safeguards for the future strike hard when in the fray but ever let human kindness and sincerity of effort persuade your daily aims.

Progress is the power that actuates man to aspire and make for better and higher things. The press is the aggressive, guiding hand that moulds public opinion from which springs the progress when the consciousness of the public is awakened to its duty. The Islands will see many changes in the next few years, the result of new ideals therefore meeting the conditions as they come with a determined purpose fits one for the task.

Hawaii is to be congratulated on the way she has met the steady onward march and on your tenth anniversary may we be as proud of the fruits of our labors as we are today of the past.

**GERMANS MONOPOLIZE
PATENT DRUGS IN U. S.**

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Declaring that German owned companies have a monopoly of the patent drug business in the United States and are demanding from the consumer twelve times the price asked in Canada, the American association of Pharmaceutical Chemists recently urged upon congress the necessity for abrogation of the products patents during the war. Every manufacturer in the country, it was stated, has wired his congressman and senator to this effect.

**OREGON TEAMSTER GETS
TITLE AND VAST ESTATE**

SUTHERLIN, Ore. — Through the death of his uncle, Sir Ridgeway Paxton, at Sioux City, Iowa, Paxton Ridge way, a teamster of this city, becomes Sir Ridgeway and falls heir to \$42,000 annual income from estates in England, while his wife, who until a year ago was a dining room girl in a local hotel, acquires the title of Lady Paxton.

**HAWAII INCOMES
MULTIPLY; U.S. NOW
GETS \$1,500,000**

Government Tax Figures Indicate Growth and Prosperity of Business Institutions

Income tax collections have grown in the last five years by leaps and bounds. From July 1, 1912 to June 30, 1917, they totaled \$240,553.38. For a similar period this year they will total approximately \$1,500,000. This is a gain of more than one and a quarter million dollars.

Collections for the present year, judging from press despatches received from Washington, are the largest in the history of the islands.

In the period 1913-14 the total collections amounted to only \$246,754.48. This was the year that individual incomes were first taxed by the treasury department, and had corporations held their own the collections would have been much higher. The total was only about \$6,000 higher than for the year previous.

It was in this period, however, that the low prices, due to the uncertainty of the administration's action on tariff, came to the sugar business, and the result is well shown in these figures.

In 1914-15 the war boom was beginning to make itself felt and the collections shot up from the \$246,000 mark of the previous year to \$434,582.62. Yet the business was not at its height and dividends did not cover an entire year of prosperity.

The following year brought income taxes to the amount of \$694,137.85, a quarter of a million dollars higher than for the year previous. This was in 1915-16.

The present year holds the record with its approximate total of one and one-half millions.

Study of the individual payments shows significant facts. In 1913-14 the individual taxes were \$34,000; in 1916-17 they were approximately \$280,000. It is true that these latter figures result in part from a doubling of the tax rate, but allowing for this the figures show that these incomes have multiplied many times over.

**TWO DEAD, THREE HURT IN
PLUNGE OF FREIGHT TRAIN**

PUEBLO, Colo., June 12.—A north bound Colorado & Southern freight train was derailed at Line, Colo., twelve miles southeast of Pueblo, killing two men and injuring three. A defective rail or spreading caused by heat was believed to be the cause of the derailment. The engine, tender and five freight cars went off into the ditch.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON

August 24, 1916.

Mr. Jos. A. Borden, Secretary
United Typothetae and Franklin Clubs of America,
550 Transportation Bldg.,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

WHEREAS, the United Typothetae and Franklin Clubs of America have submitted to the Federal Trade Commission their Standard System of Cost Finding for the printing industry, for its investigation,

THEREFORE, it is found by the Federal Trade Commission that said System of Cost Finding is comprehensive in its scope, in accord with the best methods, and well designed along sound, simple and practical lines for the determination of the cost of printing.

Very truly yours,
Edward M. Hurley
Chairman.

**STEAMSHIP CAPTAIN
SENTENCED TO PRISON**

CHARLESTON, S. C., Capt. J. R. Klattenhoff, former master of the German steamship Liebenfels, which he pleaded guilty to sinking in Charleston harbor when the break with Germany was imminent, was sentenced to a year in Atlanta penitentiary.

**INSURANCE POLICIES GIVEN
EMPLOYES BY RUBBER CO.**

Life insurance policies calling for graduated amounts have been issued to its men and women employees by the Pennsylvania Rubber company. The company bears the entire cost of premiums on this insurance, the policies being awarded as follows: To employees who have been with the company one full year and less than two years \$300. Two full years or over, \$500. For each full year over two, an increase of \$100, annually up to the maximum of \$1,000 is reached. Cash payment of policies in accordance with length of service will be made to beneficiaries at the time of the decease of any policyholder.

John D. Rockefeller is not a citizen of Cleveland and can not be taxed in Cuyahoga county, according to a supreme court decision.

**ALLEGED PLOTTER
IS FORCIBLY FED**

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Elez Luboshez, a photographer arrested on a charge of anti-draft conspiracy, was forcibly fed at the county jail. Luboshez since his arrest had refused food, though an abundance was placed in his cell. He was held, a tube forced into his mouth and a pint of milk and three eggs administered.

20 years ago--

in a booklet on Hawaii, under the head of "Manufactures" there occurred the following:

"There is just one manufacturing establishment in Hawaii that can be called in anywise great. This is the Honolulu Iron Works. It does a heavy business in making sugar mill machinery and, employing the pick of mechanics, its productions cannot be excelled by the large manufactories abroad. Its present quarters have become too straightened, so that operations have begun for moving it to a larger site."

and today--

In connection with the progress of the city of Honolulu, it is significant to note that the growth of Honolulu's leading "manufactory" has continued, until now it stands among the largest makers of sugar mill machinery and plantation equipment in the United States, with factories and offices in New York, Cuba, and Honolulu.

¶ The same excellence of work and production that was remarked upon 20 years ago is at the call of Hawaii today in every department of Engineering, Construction Work, Machinery building and Installations.

Honolulu Iron Works Co.

Consulting Engineers, Designers and Builders

**Sugar Cane Factories
Plantation Equipment
Marine Repairs**

ARMCO IRON

99.84% PURE

Roofing, Culverts, Smokestacks, Structural Iron

"RESISTS RUST"

Allis-Chalmers Equipment

Electrical, Steam, Hydraulic,
Gas engines and installations

Great Progress Made In Five Years In Milling Operations

Messchaert Juice Grooves, Ramsay Scraper and Conveyor and Searby Shredder are Among Notable Devices Widely Adopted—Cooperation is Keynote

(The following article was furnished by Catton, Neill & Co., not as a review of sugar manufacture development in Hawaii but as a summary of some of the improvements made during the past few years.)

Great progress has been made during the last five years in Hawaii in milling of sugar cane to extract the highest possible per cent of juice, and in boiling of the juice to recover the highest possible per cent of sugar. A large part of this progress is due to the cooperation which we now have between the various mill staffs.

Conventions are yearly held in Honolulu in the month of October, at which each records developments and improvements during past year. The engineers held their first convention in October, 1913. At that time a twelve-roller mill with crusher was considered to be doing good work if 96 per cent of juice was extracted from the cane. Now a twelve-roller mill with suitable equipment for preparing the cane, extracts as high as 98.5 per cent of the juice.

This increased extraction may be attributed to several inventions, among which are the Messchaert juice grooves, which allows easy egress of the juice from between rollers, the Ramsay scraper and conveyor, which makes maceration water applied to the mills very effective and allows room between the rollers for better handling of the mills and most revolutionary of all, the Searby shredder, which reduces the cane to such a condition that the mills are called upon to perform their proper function, that of squeezing juice out of mass which is already reduced to a pulp.

The Messchaert juice groove is an invention of Mr. P. A. G. Messchaert of Waipahu, who did all of the pioneer work concerned with them.

Mr. W. A. Ramsay of Catton, Neill & Company, Ltd. developed the Ramsay macerating scraper and conveyor.

Mr. Wm Searby, mill superintendent of the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Company, worked out the Searby system of shredding and milling the cane.

The improvements in the boiling house have not been so marked. This is in part due to the mills with increased extraction delivering more of the impurities in the cane to the boiling house along with juice.

Several different systems of clarification are in use but the basic principle is the same all through: liming, heating and settling.

Several factories have added pre- evaporators during the last few years, the object of the pre- evaporator being to decrease the fuel consumption by evaporating juice with exhaust steam and using vapor to heat raw juice instead of using exhaust steam to heat raw juice. Most evaporators now being built for sugar mills are of the old standard type with minor improvements.

In the crystallization of the sugar the Calandria vacuum pan is fast displacing the old coil pan. Many mills have added sugar conveyors and machinery for weighing and bagging the sugar, so that the cost of marketing the finished product has been reduced to a minimum.

NEARLY \$300,000 PER MONTH GOES TO UNCLE SAM'S ARMY MEN HERE

Recent Increase in Pay Means Much to Oahu, Home of Biggest U. S. Post

The Star-Bulletin is the dominant and popular newspaper of the army posts of Oahu.

Speaking generally businessmen know that the army posts represent lots of money as well as intelligence and loyalty. The intelligence may vary as men come and go, but the numbers are steadily increasing—also the pay roll.

In the posts there has been paid to the enlisted men of the army in Hawaii approximately, the sum of \$225,000 each month, and distributed among the several army posts as follows:

- Schofield Barracks, \$160,000.
- Fort Shafter, \$30,000.
- Fort Kamehameha, \$18,000.
- Fort Ruger, \$9,000.
- Fort De Ruess, \$5,000.
- Fort Armstrong, \$3,000.

The recent increase in pay of the enlisted men of the Army will add approximately \$60,000 more to this large sum, making a grand total of approximately \$285,000 distributed every month among the men in the service of Uncle Sam on the island of Oahu.

The largest part of the increase in pay will go to the enlisted man, as his pay is practically doubled. This gives him \$30 per month base pay. If he is an expert rifleman, sharpshooter or marksman, or has a certificate of merit, or is doing extra duty, he has an added allowance of from \$2 to \$9 per month under the army regulations. If he is serving his second or third enlistment, he has an increase in pay of \$3 an enlistment period. It can be readily seen that an enlisted man in the United States Army has an opportunity to draw regular pay of approximately \$40 per month over and above his every necessary expense, such as clothing, food, house, etc., which are all furnished by the government. This is equal to any civilian position carrying a salary of \$100 per month.

Pay Again Increases

The next step up is corporal, and again the pay increases. A corporal in the different branches of the service gets as base pay \$6 more than a private, or \$36 for the first enlistment period. He, too, has all the opportunity for the different increases and in addition has the opportunity of becoming highly skilled in several different trades. This is especially true in the coast and field artillery. His pay, too, is clear of all the necessary living expenses.

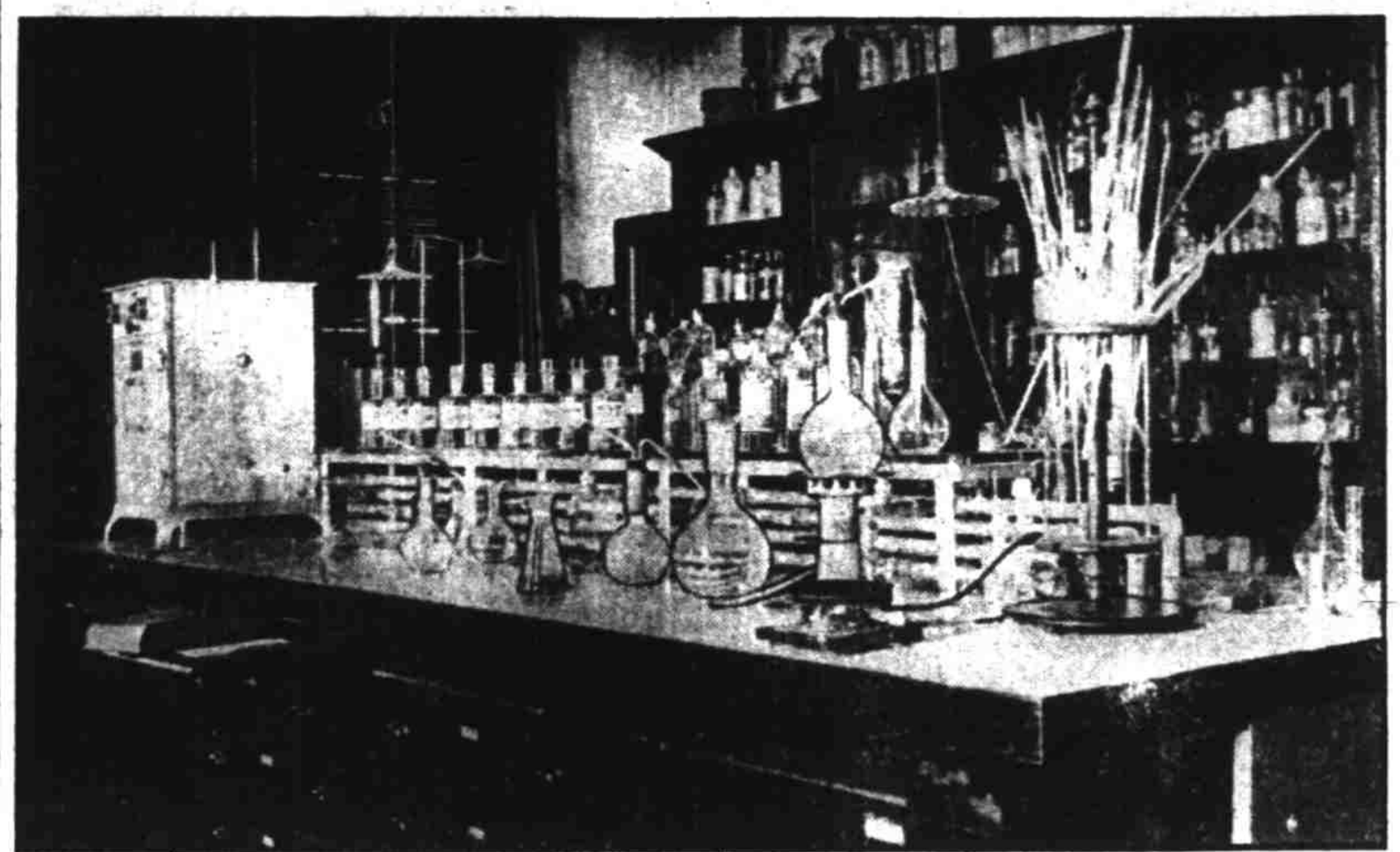
The next promotion is to sergeant, and in this group are the following: Sergeants of the different companies and troops, mess sergeants, radio sergeants, cooks, horseshoers, supply sergeants, band sergeants, firemen and musicians, second class, all drawing a base pay of \$38 per month, with an increase of \$3 for each enlistment period as well as the other pay allowances given by the government for special duties, etc.

The next base pay is of \$44 per month. This is drawn by sergeants in the Engineer Corps, Signal Corps, Ordnance Department, Medical Department, stable sergeants, supply sergeants, color sergeants, band sergeants and first class musicians. These are men skilled in construction work, handling estimates and well advanced in the different lines of work as laid out in these departments.

Expenses All Provided
Again taking into consideration the fact that the government furnishes these men with all their living expenses the amount of money each draws is clear spending or saving money.

The next step up is the battalion sergeant-major, sergeant-major, master gunners, sergeant-butlers and

Long Strides Are Made in Food Inspection



View of portion of food laboratory where Commissioner A. W. Hansen does efficient work.

HAWAII'S FOOD INSPECTION SCOPE SOON TO EXTEND TO STATES' GOODS

Bureau Expands Work of Safeguarding Public Health of Territory

By A. W. HANSEN, Food Commissioner

The food and drug inspection work of the Territory of Hawaii is conducted through the food laboratory located on the second floor of the Kapuwā building, Honolulu. This laboratory is jointly operated and supported by the federal government through the Department of Agriculture on the one hand and by the Territory of Hawaii through the board of health on the other hand.

Much could be said in favor of this joint arrangement for the carrying out of the important work of this office. In the first place it would cost more to maintain two offices, but of greater importance is the fact that it brings into more intelligent co-operation the federal and territorial agencies for proper food and drug inspection. The federal government through its bureau of chemistry can supply the food and drug chemists needed and also advice on all technical matters that can be had by reference to the research experts of the bureau. Food and drug inspection frequently touches on problems that can only be settled intelligently through exhaustive research work. The bureau of chemistry through its research department is gradually securing a mass of experimental data which enables the government to define correctly the food and drug standards already set by nature and to set reasonable standards in all prepared foods and drugs.

The territorial government, or more specifically speaking, the board of health, through its intimate knowledge of local conditions and its territory-wide organization is ideally qualified to have the more immediate control of our food and drug inspection work. Progress in Five Years

HONOLULU HAS MODERN LIGHTING SERVICE AT MINIMUM OIL EXPENSE

Hawaiian Electric Consumers Increase Nearly 5000 Since 1910

- Facts That Show Growth
- Light and power consumers in 1910, 3650.
- Same, in 1916, 8475.
- Power generation in 1910, 4,000,000 kilowatts.
- Same, in 1916, 10,000,000 kilowatts.
- Volume of business in 1910, \$375,045.
- Same, in 1916, \$929,275.
- Price of current in 1910, 17 cents per 1000 kilowatts.
- Same in 1916, 8 cents per 1000 kilowatts.

Looking backward over a period of seven years of healthy business, one of the noteworthy features in the rapid progress made by the Hawaiian Electric Co. is the fact that, while its volume of business in 1916 exceeds that of 1910 by \$554,230, the price of the current furnished consumers for light and power has been cut nearly in half; in other words, consumers in 1910 paid 17 cents a thousand kilowatts for their current, whereas today they pay 8 cent.

This is but one of several instances where the company, aside from increasing and building up its own business, has substantially benefited its patrons. Being the only corporation of its kind on this island, the company has the interests of thousands of persons in keeping, and broad extensions have been found necessary during the last seven years to meet the demands of a growing city and an increasing population.

Extension of Lines
Since 1910 the Hawaiian Electric Co. has extended its lines over the Pali to Kaneohe and on to the Libby, McNeill & Libby cannery at Kaha-luu. Its wires have been carried down the country as far as Eastner station to the big military post, and up into Manea Valley as far as the Woodlawn

shipment of the goods. The sample is given proper seal and identification marks, after which it is turned over to the federal bureau of chemistry for analysis. If on analysis the sample is found to be adulterated or unbranded under the federal laws, the original manufacturer or dealer responsible for the violation of the law is prosecuted in the federal courts.

Several such interstate samples collected in Hawaii by this office have already gone to prosecution and have had the desired effect on the mainland shippers involved. It is the ambition of this office to so vigorously conduct this interstate inspection that it will no longer be safe, as we have heard it said, to "ship any old thing to Hawaii."

It is also the endeavor of this office to closely inspect all foods and drugs coming into this territory from abroad. The courtesy of the local customs officials greatly assists us in this matter. Goods that are in violation of the federal food and drug act are labeled in the case of misbranding and refused entry in the case of adulteration.

Inspection of Stores
Our constant aim in inspecting under the territorial laws has been to make the work territory wide. It was with this aim in view that the deputy food commissioners were placed on each of the other large islands, and inspection trips made with them to instruct them in the work. Our inspection of stores, restaurants, markets, bakeries, and food factories in general is closely related to the board of health sanitation work. In going through a store we pay as much attention to the general sanitary condition of that store as we do to the presence of swelled canned goods or other spoiled foods. The evidence of the presence of rats, mice, cockroaches, and other vermin about foods is considered a serious matter.

The dairyman who produces filthy, bacteria-laden milk through failure to clean the milking utensils, the cows' Five years ago the limited force in this office found it impossible to carry out any systematic inspection throughout the territory or even in the city and county of Honolulu.

At the present time while still lacking sufficient help, this office endeavors to maintain systematic inspection throughout the territory.

An important line of work, which we hope to extend greatly in the near future is the interstate inspection. Interstate inspection is the inspection of goods coming from the mainland. If a shipment of goods is believed to be in violation of the food and drug act of June 30, 1906, an interstate sample is taken. Data is collected showing the interstate sale and

tract. Out in Kahaala the lines extend past the Isenberg ranch, and Wai-alea residents are also furnished with power.

To supply the power these extensions were capable of carrying the company found it necessary to install two new turbines in its power house, one of 4500 and the other of 1500 kilowatt capacity. These were in addition to a turbine of but 750 kilowatt capacity.

Total of Business
In 1910 the company's power plant generated 4,000,000 kilowatts of current and in 1916, so great had become the demand for power, that 10,000,000 kilowatts were generated. The steady increase in the business of the company is shown by the fact that in 1910 the total volume of business amounted to \$375,045, while in 1916 this volume had been increased to \$929,275. In this connection it is interesting to note that during the last seven years the price of current per 1000 kilowatts has decreased from 17 cents to 8 cents. Light and power consumers numbered 3650 in 1910, and in 1916 was 8475, an increase of 4825 customers in the seven years.

As regards industrial business, the company in 1910 was furnishing current for motors in Honolulu with a capacity of 1350 horsepower, while today this capacity represents 5700 horsepower. In 1910 52,126 electric lights were in use in Honolulu and in 1916 the number had increased to 103,558.

In 1910 the company manufactured 9590 tons of ice, and in 1916 24,767 tons. In 1912 the company found it necessary to remodel the old cold storage plant and construct three additional buildings. The old type of cold storage system was done away with, and an up-to-date plant installed, this having been specially designed to meet local conditions. The company now has 100,000 cubic feet of cold storage space and last year every foot was occupied.

In 1910 the annual payroll of the Hawaiian Electric Co. was \$76,434.65, and in 1916 it was \$144,392.70. Employees numbered 128 in 1910 and 196 in 1916.

Hawaii's Population Reaches Total of 244,000; Notable Gain Since 1910

Hawaii, "Meeting Pot of Nations," has held its own as regards growth in population during the last five or six years. Today the islands have a population of approximately 244,000. In 1910 the census takers on April 15, set the figure at 191,909. This is an increase of 51,000, and it is noted in figures obtained at the archives that the Hawaiian population has decreased to the extent of 2271 persons during those years.

As regards individual increases, the Japanese lead all other nationalities by 72.3. In 1910 the Japanese population was 79,354, while at the end of 1916 it was 97,000.

The following table shows the increase, with the exception of Hawaiians, in the population of the various nationalities:

1910	1916
Hawaiian	26,041
Port-Hawaiian	12,505
Portuguese	22,303
Spanish	4,992
Porto Rican	1,938
Caucasian	13,029
Chinese	21,674
Japanese	79,654
Filipino	7,964
All Others	7,964

Another race steadily on the increase is the Filipino, the increase since 1910 being 8931.

(Note: Population today estimated from 1916 figures.)

under and his own hands is just as much a criminal in our eyes as the man who puts water in the milk. The dairyman who persists in milking with dirty, wet hands is an enemy to the welfare of his community.

The butcher who permits the meat to be contaminated by flies, or who permits promiscuous handling of his wares by his customers, and who works with dirty hands, soiled clothing and a filthy meat block and utensils is all the more a danger to the health of the community because it is difficult to attack him under any specific law.

We have seen bakers who, judged by their personal appearance, were not fit to be making the bread, pies, cakes and doughnuts which go into your

homes. It is with such cases as these that we are attempting to deal even though there is not always any specific law applying.

Fortunately for this community, as for any other, the majority of our storekeepers, dairymen, butchers, bakers and other food producers are conscientious and scrupulous in their work. It is, however, the few criminally careless or criminally ignorant who make inspection a necessity.

Observation of the tides is another interesting work of the survey office. Recently E. F. Davis of Berkeley wrote to Surveyor Walter E. Walmsley asking of an earthquake tidal wave on May 1 had caused any disturbance in the local tides.

"Liberty Bonds"

During the remainder of this month of June, 1917, a Liberty Bond of \$1000 is good for \$1050 on account of purchase price of any of the remaining unsold lots in Aieha Park.

PRATT, the Land Man
Honolulu, June 7, 1917.

WHITE KING BLEACHING SOAP

All dirt and grease is dissolved and carried away by the frothy suds made with White King Bleaching Soap, without the slightest injury to fabric, painted or varnished surface, or hands.



Made without rosin or other injurious materials. Buy White King a case at a time

It is most economical that way, because you can dry out each cake thoroughly before using, and a hard dry cake of soap lasts longer than a moist fresh one.

5c a cake Special quantity prices.

Buy from your Grocer-- "BIG CHUNK" is the largest 5c cake of YELLOW scrubbing soap made.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Limited

HONOLULU

Cable Address, "DRACO"

HILO

Sugar Factors, Merchants Commission Agents

AGENTS FOR

Lloyd's

London Salvage Association

Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line

Canadian Pacific Railway Co. Atlantic Steamship Lines

Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Cunard Steamship Co., Ltd.

Royal Packet Steam Navigation Co.

British & Foreign Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.

Union Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.

Northern Assurance Co., Ltd.

Law Union & Rock Insurance Co., Ltd.

London Guarantee & Accident Co., Ltd.

Hilo Agents: American-Hawaiian S. S. Co.

San Francisco Office, 260 California Street

New York Office, 24 State Street

ALEXANDER & BALDWIN, Ltd.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

J. P. COOKE.....	President	JOHN GUILD.....	Secretary
W. M. ALEXANDER.....	First Vice-President	H. A. BALDWIN.....	Director
J. R. GALT.....	Second Vice-President	A. L. CASTLE.....	Director
W. O. SMITH.....	Third Vice-President	C. H. ATHERTON.....	Director
J. WATERHOUSE.....	Treasurer	C. R. HEMENWAY.....	Director

Sugar Factors Commission Merchants Insurance Agents

AGENTS FOR

Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co.	Kauai Railway Company, Ltd.
Haiku Sugar Company	Honolua Ranch
Paia Plantation	Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Co.
Maui Agricultural Company	American Central Insurance Company
Hawaiian Sugar Company	The Home Insurance Company, New York
McBryde Sugar Company	New Zealand Insurance Company
Kahuku Plantation Company	Commonwealth Insurance Co. of New York
Kauai Fruit and Land Company	German Alliance Insurance Association
Kahului Railroad Company	Switzerland Marine Insurance Company, Ltd.

Automobile Industry Makes Giant Strides in 5 Years

Von Hamm-Young Company Big Growth During Five Years

Working Force Has Been Increased More Than 200 Per Cent—100,000 Square Feet of Floor Space Necessary to Handle Business—Sales Methods Have Been Developed—Rebuilt Car Department a Real Feature—Large Branch at Hilo

The von Hamm-Young Company, Limited, during the past five years has increased their force more than 200 per cent. It has always been the policy of this company to engage local men, where they could be found, with the knowledge and experience necessary for the position which they were required for. When this was not possible new men were imported from the States, men whose addition to the community was and is of great benefit to Honolulu and the territory. This company has, during the past five years, imported a considerable number of desirable citizens.

Floor Space
The growth and development of this company has been apparent to all. One hundred thousand square feet of floor space is necessary to take care of their constantly increasing business and more space is being added continually.

Sales Methods and Departments
Sales methods have been wonderfully developed by this company during the past five years, as is evidenced by the increase in the business done by this firm and the entire satisfaction manifested by their patrons. This company has made it possible, through their up-to-date and fair sales methods, for a great number of people to now own and drive their own cars, which they could not have done under the sales conditions in effect five years ago.

This company has not devoted its entire time and efforts towards the marketing of cars, but has been actively interested in the development of that portion of their business which is maintained for service, up-keep maintenance and general welfare of cars already in use. There are now no less than nine separate and distinct departments used exclusively for service and maintenance work.

Accident Department
This company has made tremendous strides in the development of their accident department during the past five years. The success of these departments is due to their careful and efficient management, the handling of only the best of the market, the prompt introduction of new developments in the industry and they have made these departments the equal of any to be found on the mainland.

A word must be said as regards the development of the service parts department. This company, realizing the great distance that we are from the source of supply, has made it its policy to keep on hand at all times an adequate supply of spare parts to take immediate care of all of the different makes and models of cars handled by them. It is very gratifying to this company to find that this service has been so much appreciated by their clients. A visit to this department will at once impress one with the tremendous development which has taken place there during the past five years.

The stock of parts and efficient management in this department would be hard to equal anywhere.

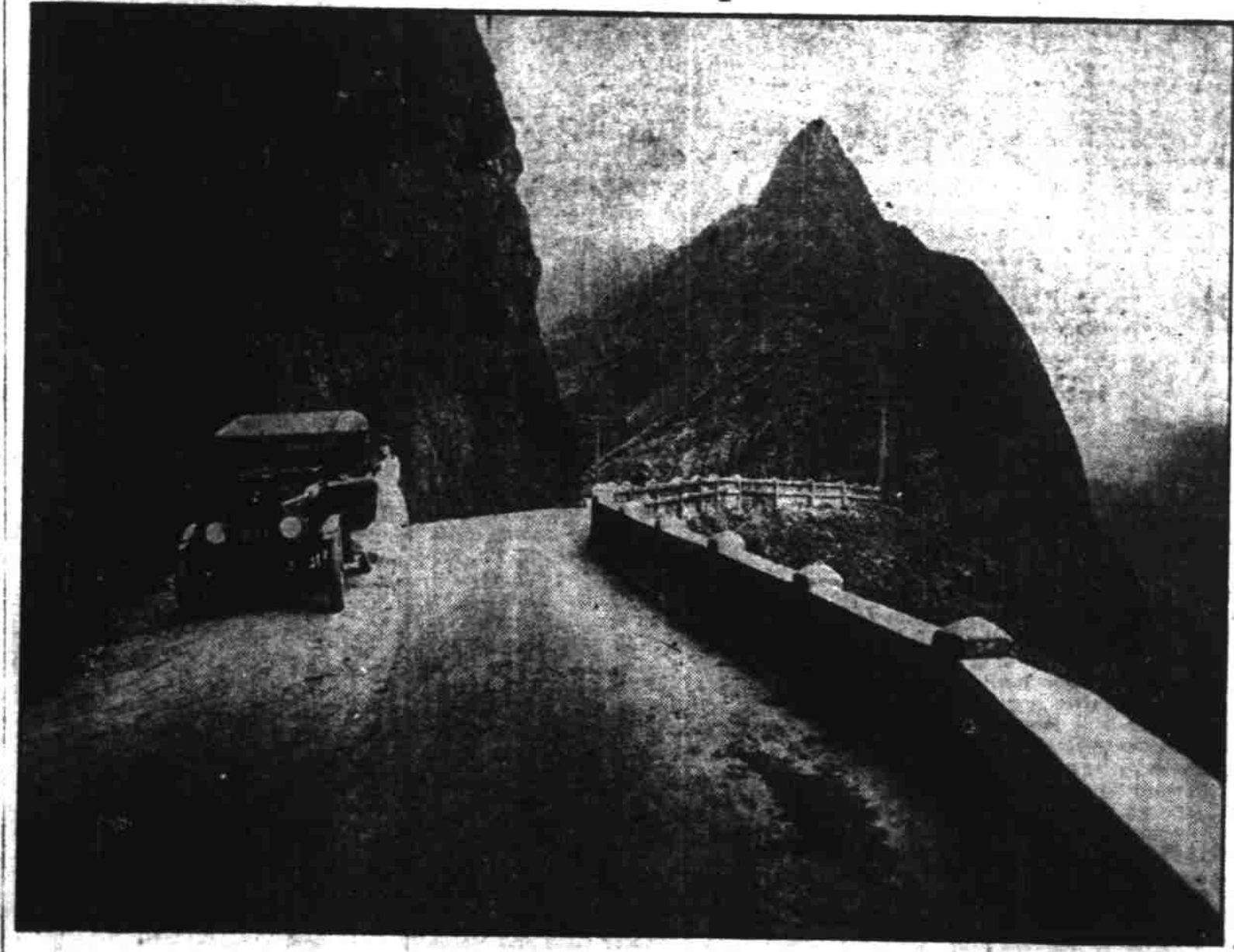
Rebuilt Car Department
There has been wonderful progress made in the rebuilt car department of this company. The handling of this end of the business has been placed on an absolutely scientific basis according to the best practice in vogue on the mainland, and the results of this careful attention is justified and is shown by the satisfaction of purchasers of rebuilt cars of this company. The handling of a car by this company from such time as it is taken over by them and until it is again sold is such that it justifies the reputation which this firm is held in by the buying public. This department makes it possible for a certain class of people to own their own cars which they are able to purchase in this department at prices within their means.

This company has ever been mindful of the interests of the community at large as well as their own interest in the development of their business. The famous trip of the Dodge Brothers Pilot car is still fresh in everyone's mind. This car was sent out at a great deal of expense to this company to map the roads on Kauai, Maui and Hawaii and to develop travel over the same. There is no doubt but that this trip was of immense value to the territory as a whole and that the results of the same will be more and more apparent as time goes on.

This company also has had at heart the welfare of their employees and they have always striven to better their positions. Deserved promotions are constantly being made and in other ways the condition of the employees is constantly being advanced. Certain of the employees have formed a baseball team and are participating in the Commercial League under the name of "The Von Hamm-Young Company Team." It is a fact that these men are doing this being evidence of the regard in which they hold their jobs and employers.

Development Other Islands
Development by this company during the past five years has not been confined to Honolulu, as the other islands have received as much attention along this line as has Honolulu. A large branch has been established at Hilo, two reinforced concrete buildings with floor space of 16,000 square feet. These buildings are a great addition to the business section of the Crescent City. On Kauai and Maui responsible sub-agencies have been acquired and in addition to these salesmen from the Honolulu office are constantly making trips to these islands, developing still further the work being done by the branch and agencies. Truly the development and growth of this company during the past five years is such that it justifies the esteem in which the company is held by the people of these islands.

The Pali—A Favorite Spot For Motorists



When the tourist asks the promotionist where he may motor to one of Hawaii's beauty spots without taking a long run, the usual answer is "Go to the Pali." Hundreds of tourists visit the Pali every week in the height of the season, and this road which leads to one of the scenic beauties of Hawaii is traveled, not only by tourists but by our own automobile enthusiasts. This picture was snapped one day while a party was watching the beauties to be found there. Perhaps you know the car.

ARMY WILL HAVE 40,000 AUTOS IN USE DURING WAR

Government Asks for Bids on Equipment That Will Cost \$100,000,000

Uncle Sam has appropriated about \$100,000,000 for the purchase of motor equipment for our army and transport service. The Army and Navy Journal, in discussing this question in a recent issue, says:

"The information given the ordnance department and quartermaster corps by the French and British officers who arrived with their respective commissions will result in radical increases being made in the program for auto transportation of our new forces and in the schedules already announced for the increase of the regular establishment. It is learned that the reports made by such officers as Colonels Heron and Puckle of the British subsistence department emphasized the revolutionary effect that auto trucks have played in the forwarding of supplies from the primary bases and the eventual distribution along the front, just as reports from our military observers have stressed the tremendous use that is being made of mobile heavy artillery.

Brig. Gen. William Crozier, chief of ordnance, United States army, included in his estimates for the army bill which failed of passage in the sixtieth Congress some 53 armored automobiles, 230 machine gun motorcycles and 690 motorcycles for use in forwarding ammunition in emergencies. These figures have since been revised entirely, but we are not permitted to give the numbers that are now contemplated. The armored automobiles are to be along the same lines as those which comprise the unit included in the New York national guard division. No serious attempt has been made by our ordnance experts to copy the tanks of which we have read so much, the reason for such hesitation being simply that confidential and trustworthy reports are that they have been spectacular failures.

"Machine gun motorcycles are believed to be another of the long list of innovations which must be credited to American ingenuity, the idea being first broached here just before the war. They have been used in isolated cases by the British, it is known, but only as protection for messengers and men on similar duty.

"As stated in a recent issue, the Q. M. C. estimates for the new army call for approximately 40,000 trucks and autos.

"The various types and their cost are set forth as follows:

"4,210 automobiles (touring) at \$1,000.

"1,310 automobiles (runabouts) at \$850.

"29,730 motor trucks (cargo) at \$2,500.

"1,090 motor trucks (repair and kitchen) at \$3,200.

"2,190 motor trucks (supply) at \$3,500.

"220 wrecking and mess cars at \$1,500.

"3,570 motorcycles at \$280.

"20 mobile machine shops at \$25,000.

"Despite the fact that \$100,000,000 is involved in the purchase of these machines, it must not be thought that new forces will be best sustained on a self-propelled basis entirely. To the contrary, no less than 529,330 horses and mules are included in the transportation estimates. For cavalry, 12,250 horses were allotted at \$175

H. GOODING FIELD PRESENTED PLAN FIVE YEARS AGO

"The Road Problem Should Be Dealt With Intelligently"—Field, 1912

H. Gooding Field, a recognized mainland civic economist and statistician, was retained by the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce in January, 1912, to report on the organization and administration of the city and county of Honolulu. His report, after thorough consideration, was unanimously accepted by the Chamber, ordered printed and circulated broadcast throughout the territory. Mr. Field urged the immediate necessity of planning a well-defined permanent road policy for the city and county in view of the fact that the inadequacy of the revenues for road betterments, taken from the official records, together with the graphic charts drawn by Mr. Field, showed the unmistakable trend towards a total collapse of our road system.

To relieve somewhat the situation, Mr. Field recommended that the cost of all street paving work be assessed to, and paid by abutting property owners, and that a proportionate share of the expense should also be borne by the holders of public franchises operating upon the streets so improved. This recommendation was made in 1912, and the frontage tax (known as the Road Improvement Law), after considerable delay, has now been put in force, but no scheme has been made to provide a comprehensive development for the general road situation in the city and county of Honolulu, which has long since passed the speculative stage.

Extracts from Mr. Field's report to the Chamber of Commerce in 1912 are quoted below:

"Road Betterments is a vital question in every city, and its present importance to the city and county of Honolulu (as well as the territory at large) calls for the most serious consideration. It is an undisputed fact that unless we adopt a well-defined permanent road policy in keeping with other cities, no lasting results can be expected. Economic road work cannot be undertaken by a spasmodic or declining effort."

Analysis of Road Outlays
"From an analysis of disbursements of public moneys of the city and county for recent years, since the year 1908, the outlays for road improvements and maintenance has steadily decreased from 44.94 per cent of the total government expenditures in that year to 27.17 per cent of similar disbursements in 1911, or, from \$268,063.33 in 1908 to \$193,744.45 in 1911. Looking to the fact that all other outlays have increased from \$274,733.94 to \$459,297.26 in 1911, the policy—if it can be so named—has been to relegate road betterments to a minor place in the city's activities."

City and County Road Problem
"With from 90 to 95 miles of macadamized roads (1912), averaging in width 28 feet, in the city and county of Honolulu alone, urgently needing overhauling, and with many miles of roads in other parts of the county requiring constant attention, the road problem with us should be dealt with both intelligently and with an eye to the immediate future."

Thirty thousand dollars was raised in twenty minutes for the formation of a Russian ambulance corps at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, New York.

HENDERSON SETS NEW MOTORCYCLE RECORD FOR U. S.

Allan T. Bedell Crosses Continent in 5 Days, 7 Hours; Lowers Baker's Time

Allan T. Bedell, holder of world's twenty-four hour motorcycle record, succeeded in annexing a still bigger record recently, when on a Henderson motorcycle, he traveled from Los Angeles to New York in five days, seven hours, forty-six minutes actual riding time.

He left Los Angeles the night of June 5th, and reached New York June 13th, consuming seven days, sixteen hours and sixteen minutes, elapsed time, bettering the previous world's record, made by Cannon Ball Baker in 1916, by three days and twenty hours.

Baker's record was eleven days, twelve hours, twenty minutes. Bedell started the motorcycle public last April, when, with his remarkable endurance, he set up a twenty-four hour record that undoubtedly will stand for a long time.

The run was in the nature of a military test, a sealed message being carried from Major General Franklin Bell, of Los Angeles, to Major General Wood, of New York. This performance was carefully watched by military authorities in view of the growing tendency to use motorcycles in warfare work.

One of the remarkable features of the trip, and which Bedell claims assisted him most wonderfully, was the performance of his tires. Although the severest of roads encountered, the Goodrich Five Bar Black Safety Tread tires on both wheels gave perfect service. The front tire carried California air into New York City, and the rear tire also gave no trouble, although changed as a matter of precaution.

This run was under the sanction of the F. A. M.

A. J. Thevinin, of 1209 Wilder avenue, has the agency for the Henderson machine in this territory. Thevinin reports the sale of a number of machines, and expects to have a big business for the season of 1918.

More Individual Prosperity For All; Loan Bring Millions

J. K. McAlpine Says That Money Which Has Not Been in Circulation for Years Has Been Poured Into Arteries of Trade—Natural Duty to Keep Business Going in Same Old Way—There Ought to Be Increased Auto Sales at This Time

J. K. McAlpine sales manager of the Schuman Carriage Company, once more strikes the keynote in better business talk. He strikes straight from the shoulder, and his argument that business should be better stands for progressiveness. McAlpine's articles have been features of this section. An article will appear each week. Watch for the optimistic sentiments founded on facts.

By J. K. McALPINE

One of the treasury officials recently stated that a large portion of the money subscribed to the Liberty Loan was drawn from private hoards—money that had not been in circulation for many years. Millions of fresh money, the life blood of business, has been poured into the arteries of trade.

A few days ago 10,000,000 young men poured into the arteries of trade of America registered for service in the United States war machine. Within a few months at least 1,000,000 and probably 1,500,000 of these men will be drafted into the Army. Our civil population will be smaller and yet it will have vastly more money to circulate. This is bound to mean a greater individual prosperity.

We enter this war with a maximum of efficiency and a minimum of distress. The business outlook is excellent. We all realize now that food economy is the only sort of denial that is practical. The United States will not risk the collapse of its war venture through food juggling. We will

have regulation of food supplies, that will keep the wolf from the door. It is only this assurance that we need. Now that we have it we will all work better and more confidently, and there will be no more inclination to hoard. Hunger fear is the thing which drives people to hoard, in war time.

The fear that unrestrained food speculation may at any time corner the food market and demand exorbitant prices causes people to lay by money to be prepared for such an emergency, and when a larger number of such private savings are draining money out of circulation business slows up and panics follow. But assurance of food control removes this fear. It is our national duty to keep business going as usual and at a high standard.

Since the war began no nation except Germany, perhaps has entered the war upon such a firm footing as the United States. We have time to prepare coolly and thoroughly, we are not in desperate haste to rush half trained men to the scene of action. The most careful examination of the situation reveals no real reason why there should not be greatly increased sales for automobiles, exclusive of government orders, which undoubtedly will be larger. We will no doubt be able to show that business conditions right now are actually better than before the United States entry into the war. "Business as usual" is a good slogan, why not use it?

AUTO DEALERS STILL NEED TO TELL OWNERS OF PRIMARY FACTS

Forget to Put Oil in "Gas" Tanks, Crank Cases, and Many Foolish Neglects

"Beginners in motoring will be very much the same in some ways when automobiles have been in use a hundred years as they were when automobiles were novelties," says Automobile Topics. "They will forget to put gasoline in their tanks. They will wear themselves out cranking the engine or letting the starter do it—with the ignition switch turned off.

"They will burn their engines by forgetting to put oil in the crank-cases. In short, they will do all those funny little things that are such a source of revenue to the repair man.

"So it is up to the dealer to pass out some of the old warnings to his customers that he did in days of yore, and to watch over their early toddling with the same fatherly solicitude.

"Remind them that there must be gasoline in the tank, oil in the crank-cases, water in the radiator and air in the tires. If the fan belt is loose or the hose connection leaky or plugged up, there will be overheating. If there is loose wiring, there will be an interruption in the flow of electricity, and trouble in ignition or starting.

"If the storage battery is not filled with distilled water, it will deteriorate and either curtail its activities or, in an extreme case, cease them altogether. If valve stems and push rods are not oiled, they will squeak and wear.

"Ordinary grease cups are not automatic; they will not screw themselves down. Neither will the nuts on the spring bolts or the spring clips keep themselves tight without assistance.

"The steering gear housing needs soft grease, the gear shifting mechanism under the floor and the clutch

Brakes must be adjusted, or trouble may follow on the first steep hill. Lubricant between the springs have really makes the car ride easier.

"The dealer can add to this list as much as he pleases or as much as the individual peculiarities of his car may demand, but he will do the best thing by himself and his owners by repeating that it is only the exceptional owner of his first car who learns from the experience of others."

Remember that chains are needed in summer as well as in winter. A heavy rain will soon make the streets and roads dangerous. Some people only carry one chain on the right rear wheel away from the curb. Two are better, both on the rear wheels, but it is best to use four and have one in reserve.

DON'T THROW AWAY PUNCTURED TIRES

"The practice of throwing away a tube which has been punctured or blown out is dead wrong," states the service manager of the Flek Rubber company. "This old fashioned idea still prevails among some motorists, but it is only because they fail to understand the advancement which has been made in the science of repairing tubes.

"A good repair man of today can make good as new an injured tube. Improved repair equipment and greater skill on the part of the average repairman accounts for this improved grade of workmanship. Motorists will do well to send their tubes for repairs just as long as a reliable repairman will accept them.

"This is one of the steps which motorists can take to cut down the expense.

FOR THE FEMINE MOTORIST

Among convenient accessory offerings is the folding rubber basin in a leather case. There is room in the case for a flat cake of soap and a neatly folded towel, and the basin holds fully three pints of water.

Among the pretty and popular capes is one having an attachable vest. One in lilac tweed with a line green plaid has a long vest with two pockets. Another in tan thorn tweed has a vest built like a poplin blouse. These vests button in place and may be removed at will. The capes are three-quarter length and button down the front like an army cape.

Tufted leather pillows are newer than the plain ones but are not comfortable. Velvet pillows trimmed with worsted flowers are novel and are in the bolster shape, gathered and finished at the ends with tassels. Still newer are the pillows made of pongee or India silk, stenciled. These are done in bold floral designs on natural tan. They clean perfectly and it is said will wash if great care is taken. They are made slip fashion to button in place.

Khaki is the material chosen for one of the smartest three-piece outfits suits of the season. The skirt is the shell model, buttoning down the front and black with a big convenient pocket at the right side, and it is worn over well fitting knickerbockers. The coat is cut like the men's army coats, with four pockets in front and a belt. The coat falls to the knees so it may be worn over the "knicker" when the skirt is laid aside. Leggings and hat to match complete the outfit. The suit is excellent for touring, as it launders well.

Killcrankie tweed makes very serviceable suits for outing wear. One is a Brighton model is a tan with a green lined plaid. The coat has two inverted box pleats in the back, a high fitted collar and a belt of the material, though a tan leather belt may be worn if desired. An American beauty tweed in Westbury model shows the coat with the box pleated back and gathered fronts, the belt holding the fulness in place. Nearly all of the fancy tweed suits have sets of different sorts which add a smart touch to their appearance.

TRUCK CO. TO CARE FOR FAMILIES OF ITS EMPLOYEES WHO ENLIST

Great impetus to recruiting by men in the employ of Smith Motor Truck corporation has been given through an announcement that families of those who enlist will be cared for during the period of the war.

When the declaration of a state of war was announced, the order was issued by E. I. Rosenfeld, president of the company, to hold open the jobs for men in the employ of the company who should be called to the colors by their regimental commanders. In addition to merely guaranteeing a position for these men when they should return, Mr. Rosenfeld decided to go further with his plan and to lend practical assistance to the government in its efforts to secure men.

It was determined that a certain percentage of the salary received by the man who leaves the employ of the Smith Motor Truck corporation to join the army should be given each week to his dependents. The amount so given will depend upon individual needs.

"Every man and every manufacturing concern must share the burden," states Mr. Rosenfeld, "and we believe that we can do no less than to encourage every man to do his duty as he sees it and to stand by his country. To enable him to take his place in the ranks and at the same time to rest assured that his loved ones are provided for, we have decided to lend practical aid to the government by continuing his name on the payroll and sending his family his check. On return from the front every man who was associated with the corporation at the time of his enlistment will be given his old job."

After a car has been in continuous service for several years there is a certain amount of wear in the spring bolts, for the action of the springs is a constant one. This wear results in an annoying rattle, especially noticeable on rough places. It is often removed by wrapping thin sheets of metal around the bolts and then replacing them in their mountings in spring and bracket. The best way, and by far the safest, is simply to discard the worn set of spring bolts and replace them with a new set.

BELGIAN PAPER HAS OFFICES IN AUTOMOBILE TO AVOID GERMANS

NEW YORK, N. Y. — The Paris Temps informs us that the little Belgian newspaper called La Libre Belgique is still alive and has celebrated the second anniversary of its existence. Its first number appeared in January, 1915. According to the Temps, the officers of La Libre Belgique are in a motor car—today in one place and tomorrow in another, or at one particular hour in another—so that the Germans may not discover where the editors work, says a recent article in the Outlook.

For two years the Germans have searched high and low to ascertain where the paper is printed, and have offered a reward of \$10,000 for information which would disclose the names of the editors and publishers as well as the place of publication. But their search has been in vain. Instead—and what must make the search specially exasperating—every morning the German governor of Belgium finds La Libre Belgique in his mail—at least so says the Milan correspondent.

BUSINESS NEEDS READJUSTING TO MEET NEW CONDITIONS

It is the patriotic duty of every business man to readjust his business to meet war conditions so that the country will be able to give the men at the front every possible support. This was the statement made by Edward S. Babcox, advertising manager of the Firestone Tire and Rubber company, following his election as vice president of the association of National Advertisers at Detroit.

"American methods are mobile and should be able to readjust their methods and forces to meet these conditions," said Mr. Babcox. "Advertising campaigns, carefully and wisely planned, will be one of the prime factors in this readjustment, becoming more of the force in modern business than ever. They will be of greater assistance to the salesman and with a well organized sales force business will go on as usual."

Gordon L. Rand of Lawrence, L. L. was decorated with the Croix de Guerre for gallant conduct under fire.

OVER ECONOMY WILL NOT HELP, SAYS AUTHORITY

There is a public enemy right here at home which deserves immediate and drastic treatment, in the opinion of R. J. Irvin, sales manager for the Lexington-Harvard company, of Connersville, Ind., manufacturers of the Lexington car. Irvin says frankly that he refers to hysterical economy advocates.

Mr. Irvin's business trip had taken him over a considerable portion of the West and he says that the most encouraging feature of it, from his standpoint, has been the fact that the hysterical economy rumors appear to have had little effect.

"There are certain well meaning but misguided individuals who are doing their best to bring on a period of financial depression," he said. "They are the persons who by word of mouth or written statement for the newspapers are advocating unreasonable and hysterical economy. They were more strong in numbers and if their opinions carried more weight, the situation would indeed be serious. Even now they deserve drastic treatment, because, if uncontrolled, they might precipitate serious trouble."

"Any individual with intelligence and foresight realizes that if the people who have money to spend stop buying at the stores, the stores will fail and go into bankruptcy. They have to have money coming in for their goods or they are forced to close up shop and discharge their employees. Their orders to the factories are then discontinued and the factories in turn, with the possible exception of those filling government orders, must discharge their workmen. In the end, a panic state of depression ensues."

"And yet there are men today who are warning our citizens to hoard their money."

"What the business world of the United States needs the most now is a sane and intelligent public which will go on living as it has lived before. Of course, gross extravagance should be discontinued. It never should have existed. I am referring especially to the average man who lives on the average income. If he conducts his home as it has been conducted in the past—if he continues to buy and pay for his home requirements in a normal manner, he need have no fear of the consequences."

"When one stops to consider the millions of Americans in the stores and in the shops who are dependent on the public for normal spending money, the boarding of that money makes possible a financial depression which would be disastrous and obviously, the general public would suffer most because it would be thrown out of work."

"Food economy is perfectly proper and necessary. But this hysterical cry of extreme economy—this warning to save everywhere and spend nowhere, is nothing less than an invitation for the public to proceed and do the very thing which creates depressions and panics."

"When President Wilson once referred to a certain business depression as psychological, there were many who made light of the statement. It is true, nevertheless, that it was psychological. What Mr. Wilson really meant was that the people had money to spend but were afraid to spend it and inasmuch as they did not spend it, business was slack and prosperity suffered."

"A depression at this time would be strictly psychological. There is no real cause for it."

"You cannot take away from the purchasing activity of the people first the money that is deducted for taxation and second the money that is hidden away through fear, and have anything left to sustain business. For that reason normal spending of money should go on as before. 'Business As Usual' should be the watchword."

STANLEY STEAMER COMPANY GROWS

Manager Geo. Wells of the Royal Hawaiian Garage is in receipt of advice that the Stanley Motor Carriage Company of Newton, Mass., has been reorganized on a greatly increased scale. The company is widely known as one of the oldest in the motor car business and has long held the reputation of being one of the most conservative.

The name still remains the Stanley Motor Carriage Company. The capitalization is increased to \$2,500,000 of preferred stock, and 100,000 shares of common stock of no par value. There will be no public offering of stock.

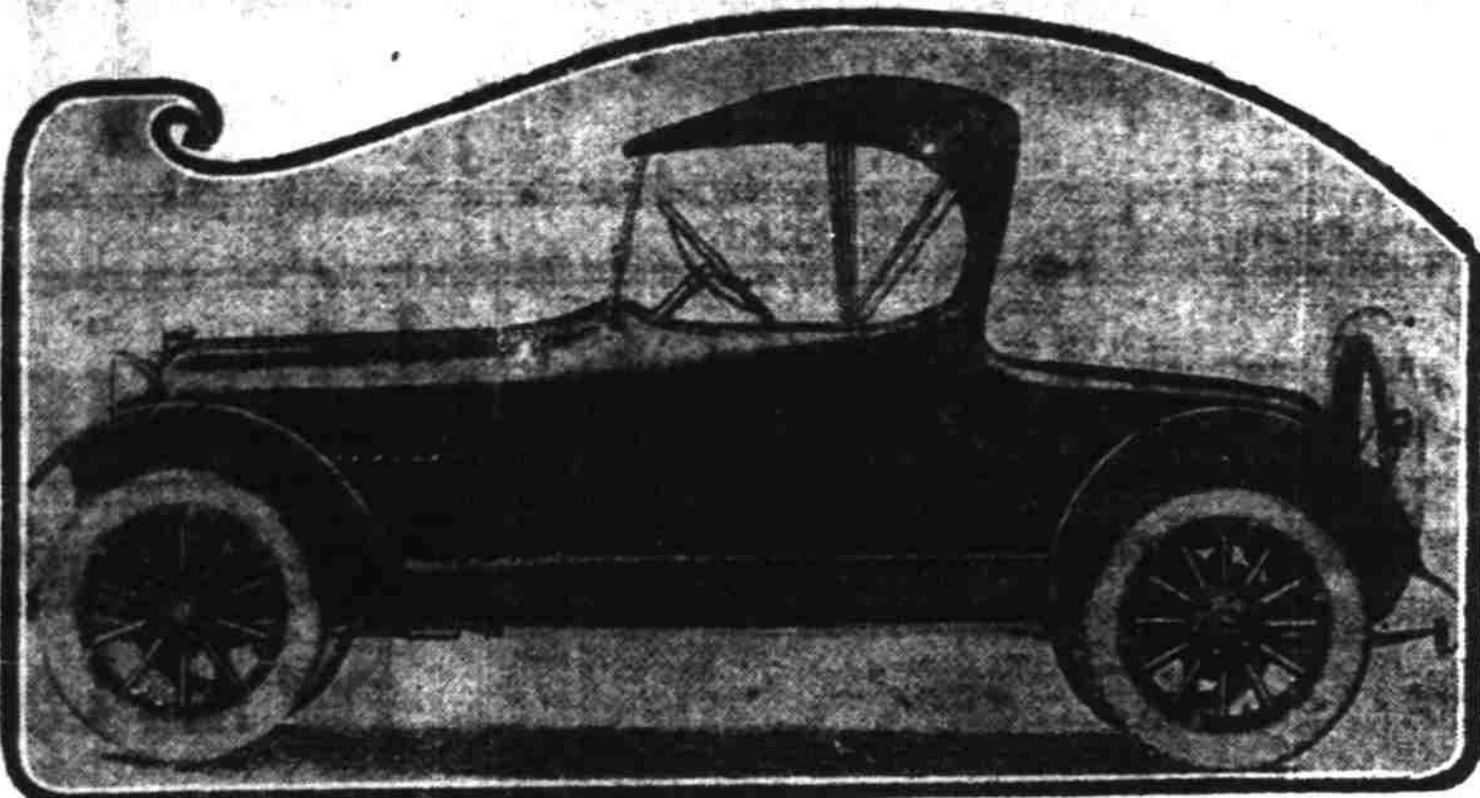
Frederic Warren, formerly vice-president, becomes president of the new company, succeeding F. E. Stanley. Edward M. Hallett, formerly secretary, becomes treasurer, succeeding F. O. Stanley. Carleton F. Stanley remains vice-president of manufacture. Frank Jay, western manager, becomes vice-president of sales. These four have been with the company since 1906, and constitute the active management of the new company. Together with Charles Counselman and Arthur L. Goodwillie of the Chicago banking house of Counselman & Co., representing the new financial interests, they form the board of directors.

TIRE FIRM SHOWS PROGRESS

A firm that has made much progress during the past year or so is the well-known tire concern, the Honolulu Rubber Works, Ltd., formerly known as the Kanihara Vulcanizing Co., Ltd. The company is distributors for Federal tires and accessories in the Territory of Hawaii.

Many improvements have been made to greatly increase the storage capacity of the stock in the past year and a

PLACES CONTRACT FOR 1,200 CARS



The Garland Automobile Company, distributor of Velle automobiles, announces that it has contracted for 1,200 automobiles for this year, or ten per cent of the entire Velle output. The photograph reproduced above shows the Velle two passenger roadster, one of the most popular models of this line.

FARM HORSES ARE INCREASING DESPITE USE OF AUTO TRUCK

Will the horse disappear? O. Arthur Bell of the bureau of animal industry has given the question some thought. He assures us that, despite the widening utilization of the motor car, horses have increased in number 5 per cent since 1910. There are 24,000,000 horses in the United States, of which 3,000,000 are to be found in our cities. Horses are worth twice as much now as they were fifteen years ago. Motor cars have decreased in cost about 50 per cent. And yet farmers are buying more and more horses.

Statistics are worthless unless they are interpreted. The increasing popularity of the horse is no reflection on the motor car. More land is under cultivation now than ever before, but farm labor is scarcer and costlier. Obviously, machinery must be used, most of the horse-drawn. It follows that the increase in our horse population is merely a sociological phenomenon.

Nor is it likely that even in the near future will the horse be displaced by the motor. There are more

than 6,000,000 farms in the country, which means that there are four horses to the average farm. Unless the motor truck can take the place of more than four draught animals, it is not a profitable investment. Paradoxical as it may seem, the faster our horse population increases the better for the general introduction of the motor truck. Not until the average number of horses for each farm exceeds four will it pay to substitute motors for muscles.

In cities it is otherwise. Dray horses are disappearing from the streets of Chicago at the rate of 3,500 a year. The records of the Chicago bureau of horses reveal that the number of horse-drawn vehicles decreased from 58,115 in 1910-1911 to 49,582 in 1915-1916, and that motor vehicles increased from 11,088 to 43,129 during the same five-year period. In twenty years horses will no longer be seen on the streets of New York, Philadelphia, Boston and other large cities.—Waldemar Kaempffert in Harper's Magazine.

TABLE SHOWING TAXES COLLECTED, ACCOUNT OF MOTOR CARS, CARRIAGES, WAGONS, BICYCLES AND ROAD TAXES.

	Motor cars	Carrriages & wagons	Bicycles	Road taxes
1912	\$10,764.00	\$ 11,250.00	\$ 2,179.00	\$ 56,575.00
1913	14,473.00	11,840.00	2,769.00	74,274.00
1914	20,155.00	13,433.00	2,703.00	75,164.00
1915	32,915.00	13,222.00	2,902.00	91,017.00
1916	43,752.00	12,755.00	2,965.00	101,595.00
1917 (estimated)				110,000.00

BOY SCOUT TOO HEAVY FOR AVERAGE AUTO

Webster Rusk, the heaviest boy scout in America, has recently arrived at the Lankershin hotel in San Francisco to register for the war draft.

He is 21 years old, only 5 feet 8 inches in height and weighs 490 pounds. His girth is so tremendous that it is with difficulty that he can get through the door of an ordinary seven-passenger automobile, and he is so broad across the shoulders that he looks almost as wide as he is tall.

He joined the boy scouts in 1911 and is known all over the Pacific coast, not only as the heaviest boy scout, but also as the "boyscouts soprano" on account of his high tenor voice.

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Rusk, whose home for several years has been in Seattle, but he was born in San Francisco and has just made a special trip here in order to register for the war in the home of his birth. He claims no exemption and states that he is anxious to obtain a position in the aviation corps.

Sales manager George O. Barnes of the John F. McLain company, Franklin agents, Sacramento, Cal., has placed a Goodrich Silvertown equipped Franklin at young Rusk's disposal during his stay in San Francisco.

DECLARE WAR ON DIRT AND GET FULL VALUE OUT OF YOUR MOTOR

Housecleaning time is here and the automobile owner who wishes to get maximum efficiency from his motor car should not let his wife or mother be the only member of his family to go through this clean-up ordeal.

Dirt is one of the most active enemies of the moving parts of an automobile. Grit mixed in with lubricant forms an abrasive substance that has a very detrimental effect upon bearings, causing excessive friction and setting into the smooth surfaces.

Before you start out on that first tour of the spring into the country subject your car to the scrub brush, soap and plenty of water.

Take up the floor boards and remove the hood. Take out the seat cushions, and put up the top. Expose every moving part that is at all accessible to view.

Scrub all the land and dirt from the frame, mud pan and under side of the fenders. Wash the motor off with gasoline or kerosene to cut the grease. Take off all grease cups and clean thoroughly with the same liquid.

Drain the water from the radiator and, if possible, flush by putting the nozzle of your lawn hose into the filler opening on top of the radiator and letting the water run through it for ten or fifteen minutes. This will wash out all sediment that has collected from the water evaporating during the previous season.

Fill the grease cups with fresh grease and oil all working parts of the car thoroughly. Tighten up all nuts and bolts that hold the body and fenders to the frame.

Dress the top and seat cushions with good top and leather dressings and

then take your first long ride with assurance that your car will not be injured by grit.

AUTO MEN GIVE \$44,500 TO LIBERTY WAR LOAN

DENVER, Colo. — The committee appointed by the Automobile Trades association to solicit subscriptions to the Liberty loan among the members of the automobile industry reported a total subscription of \$44,500 by the Denver automobile men at the last regular meeting of the association, June 12. L. R. Bach was elected director of the association from the storage battery division. Charles Hendry, Jr., was elected director from the car dealers' division. The Chandler Motor company, represented by J. Hervey Nichols, manager, was introduced as a new member of the association. This brings the membership total to 149.

AUTOMOBILE CENSUS.

Year	Number	Value
1912	498	\$ 862,101
1913	718	1,182,166
1914	701	841,455
1915	878	954,764
1916	1903	1,900,925

Lubricating oil that is sold for a small price cannot have the quality that great care and laborious attention affords. Cheap oil has not the resistance to chemical changes which produce sulphuric acid that a more carefully made oil possesses. Free sulphuric acid in the oil reservoir of an engine is highly destructive to bearings and finished surfaces with which comes in contact.

The constant use of hard or dirty water for cooling purposes will result in the clogging of the radiator. When

W. D. BOYCE COMPANY

PUBLISHER

502-514 NORTH DEARBORN STREET
Telephone Superior 4386

Chicago, April 17th, 1917

The Saturday Blade
Chicago Ledger
The Farming Business
Lone Scout
Indiana Daily Times
—Indianapolis Ind.

Combined Weekly Circulation of the Boyce Publications is over 1,800,000 Copies.

Dan Smith Motor Co.,
Agent Macfarlan Car,
2534 Michigan Ave., Chicago.

Dear Mr. Smith:-

It is now nearly eight months since my Macfarlan town car was delivered and it has been a very satisfactory job in every way. It is a very well built car, the finish is first class and lasts.

The advice and service rendered by your Motor Company has been very much appreciated, especially the spirit and good will shown, each time we have asked your advice or service.

I might state here that this is the first American car I ever owned. I have owned five foreign cars, two French cars—Renault—two Italian Fiat, and one English Napier. The Macfarlan car, while costing only about half as much as a foreign car, has given me in every way equally good service, and I know would give me much better service in replacing parts, if the same should be necessary.

Yours very respectfully,

W. D. BOYCE.

The Royal Hawaiian Garage, Ltd.

AGENTS

Honolulu Phone 1910

this condition arises, to clean the radiator, a good method is to dissolve a half-pound of lye in about five gal-

Apace with Progress

During the past year we have enormously increased our capacity due to the excellent value of

"COOMBS SERVICE"

"COOMBS SERVICE" is a service which makes your car give its maximum of service. "COOMBS SERVICE" is also a service which gives the car owner the maximum of pleasure and satisfaction.

Try "Coombs Service"—You'll Like It

Repairing---Overhauling
Painting---Body Building
Electrical Work

FRANK COOMBS

Bishop near Queen Street Telephone 2182



Smoot & Steinhauser have showed great progress during the past year. Five years ago the concern was not in existence. Two years ago, there was no Smoot & Steinhauser, but in the past year automobile owners of Honolulu have come to realize that this company is one of the live wire business houses of the city.

SMOOT & STEINHAUSER SUCCEED IN SERVICE STATION SYSTEM

Infant Concern Makes Great Record During Year and Half; Advertising Pays

Only a year and a half ago an announcement was made that an exclusive auto supply and tire service station was about to throw its doors open to the motorists and automobile operators. The firm, whose picture is above shown, realized the importance of such an establishment in this city, and responding to the call, started in a small way and in a comparatively short time built up a business which is now recognized as foremost in its class in this vicinity.

The business methods of Smoot & Steinhauser are very interesting to hear about—as they are up-to-date in every respect, and can be followed to advantage in a few places where the old methods are still employed.

Both P. M. Smoot and S. S. Steinhauser, president and vice-president respectively of the young concern, were previously connected with one of the automobile establishments of this city. As a result of personal services they rendered customers, several of the appreciative ones urged them to strike out for themselves, they state. After due consideration conditions seemed very favorable, and on January 12, 1916, Smoot & Steinhauser, Ltd., was incorporated. A very extensive advertising campaign was planned and when put into effect proved itself one of the most successful ever launched in this country. All the boys of this concern are strong boosters of advertising.

"Service," says Steinhauser, "is one of the most important factors in our business—in anyone's business. We're not content with the fact alone that we have sold a customer some particular article—we endeavor to see that he is rendered the best service by the use of it. Thus, it is evident that when one tries to save a man money, he can't help being his friend."

Team-work and employe cooperation is another evident feature which is prevalent in this auto supply store. Every point of interest is passed from one to another, and every month or so a company dinner is given, whereby the individuals are enabled to forget their business cares and view matters in more cheerful light.

The original staff of four has increased to ten—from this may be imagined how this popular house has made strides in progress.

"We have always made it a point

to stock goods of the highest quality," said P. M. Smoot on one occasion. "Merchandise which we can sincerely recommend—in other words, lines that are backed by national reputation. Being exclusive agents for Firestone and Savage tires and accessories, Willard storage batteries, Stromberg carburetors and Veedol lubricants, which are our leaders, it has taken but a short time for people to learn who is in a position to render them service on any one of these particular lines.

"We have an expert in charge of each department, and this plays an important part in the proper execution of orders, as well as the solution of the motorists' problems to the best possible advantage."

But few of the policies of this tire and supply concern can be here enumerated. Honolulu is growing by leaps and bounds, and Smoot & Steinhauser vow they are going to run neck and neck with the times.

MOTOR HONKS

By Otto Horne

C. W. Spitz, of the Newellville garage, representative of Veodol in that locality, left on the Matsuda last Wednesday for an extended business and pleasure trip to the mainland.

Hold your hand over the breathing tube occasionally while engine is running to see if air is passing out. If breathing tube gets clogged it puts a back pressure on pistons that pulls down the power of the motor.

When two or more leaves of a spring breaks it is not advisable to install new leaves without resetting the spring. If the spring is used for some time its set is different from that of the new leaves installed and the effect results in another broken spring, very soon.

Best results can be secured from a motor cooling system by keeping the radiator cells free from foreign matter. Particularly on long trips over bad roads, the interstices of the radiator are packed with dirt and mud, retaining the heat which should be dissipated in radiation.

The Buick car belonging to Sam Steinhauser which was stolen two weeks ago, was found last Sunday, hidden in a cane field near Pearl City.

CHINESE BOYS MAKE GOOD IN TIRE BUSINESS

Re-Tire and Supply Co. on Nuuanu Street Comes to the Front With a Rush

Business life in Honolulu is formed by a great melting pot of races, and the Chinese-American are coming to the fore in many lines of activity.

On Nuuanu street the Re-Tire & Supply Co. has experienced a remarkable growth during the past eight months and intends to enlarge the scope of its activities by adding a complete new line of tires.

Henry D. Young, manager, was formerly connected with the hardware business in Mexico and in Hilo, and has a keen understanding of the automobile world.

The assistant business manager, George K. Ah Nee, a Hawaiian-Chinese, is a mechanic and business man of diversified experience. Three years he acted as chauffeur in the rent business and then became the proprietor of the Oahu Tire & Vulcanizing Company. At a later date, Ah Nee obtained a great amount of experience with the Honolulu Rubber Works, where he was promoted from tube repairer to foreman. It was after this that he joined J. W. Kershner, the pioneer vulcanizer of Oahu.

K. C. Young, the treasurer, is also a Hawaiian-Chinese, and the third member of the Re-Tire & Supply Co. which is making a splendid showing in auto row.

No trace of the offender has yet been reported. Theft of the manifold, carburetor and speedometer is the only damage the car suffered.

One of the causes of an engine missing explosions which is sometimes very mysterious is water in the carburetor. If you have tried all other causes of skipping, try draining the carburetor. If some is caught in the hand the water will be repelled by the gasoline and form in globules.

V. V. Newell, manager of the tire department of Smoot & Steinhauser, together with Mrs. Newell, returned from Hawaii and Maui after a very delightful honeymoon trip to the Volcano and Haleakala. Vic is one of the most popular boys in the tire game in this city, and he is being duly congratulated on his recent betrothal.

Occasionally the interrupter becomes loose and it is important that the beginner should learn to set it. The trouble is shown by the fact that the engine will not start when cranked but gives only one or two explosions. Where an engine has been running properly and the trouble suddenly develops, inspect the interrupter immediately.

Every ignition wire should have a terminal soldered at each end. This insures a firm contact and prevents wires breaking off and so gradually shortening. If terminal breaks off, be very careful in fastening wire, as a single strand of wire touching another metal part may ground the current, thus preventing ignition system from working, or even ruining the storage battery.

When coasting down a long hill, change from one brake to the other, to allow them to cool. Unfortunately this does not cool the brake drums, so use the motor as a brake and go down very steep hills against compression. Leave the gears in high speed, or, if you find that too fast, the second or first speed. Stop the ignition and it will cool your motor at the same time.

"The crab is not the worst of God's creatures. But he's pretty near the meanest. The crab is respected, because he carries the implements of punishment and the grouchy disposition to inflict it. But he is not loved. At least it takes the handiwork of a good cook, the condiments, the bright light and a jazz band for the ordinary person to work up a great affection for the crab. But when the crab is alive and looking after his own interests he is to be avoided.

We have some human crabs also

A word about the rapid progress of Honolulu's youngest Motor Specialty House

SERVICEDITORIAL

Began business a year ago last February in small corner store. We now occupy nearly 3 times that floor space.

Began business with 2 people in the store. We now employ 10.



We do both a retail and a jobbing business

Began as Island distributor for 1 nationally-known specialty. We are now distributors for 5.

Began business principally as a retailer, now, while our retail business has increased many times, our jobbing business bids fair to outstrip it.

Our monthly volume of business is now 10 times what it was at first.

Our ideal of SERVICE to customers is higher than ever.

Our steady and rapid growth seems to indicate satisfied customers, and

Our service to motorists is not limited to the district which our store can personally reach. Motorists can deal direct with their regular dealers or garages through whom we supply.

WILLARD Storage Batteries and Repair Service

FIRESTONE and SAVAGE Tires

VEEDOL-Lubricants

STROMBERG Carburetors, Etc.

We solicit dealers' inquiries.

--it follows that you ought to do more business with us.

This is the S&S sign, the mark of Service and Satisfaction



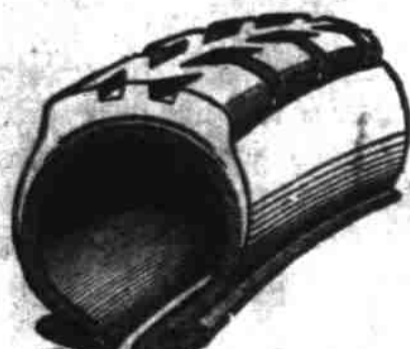
Smoot & Steinhauser, Ltd.

Alakea and Merchant Streets

Phone 1324

HONOLULU

MICHELIN-FOUNDED-1832



Non Extra Added Thickness of Tread
MICHELIN
Universal Tread

1. The Unusually Heavy Long-Wearing Tread is Unique, Combining in One Tire All the advantages of both the Suction and Raised Tread Types.
2. The Tread Bears Flat on the Ground. There Are No Projecting Knobs or Uneven Surfaces, Recognized Causes of Fabric Separation in so many Rubber Non-Skids.

This is the New Tire Everyone is Talking About

The von Hamm-Young Co., Ltd.
Distributors

Honolulu Hilo

ONE QUALITY ONLY—THE BEST

AUTOS BANISH SLENDER WAISTS

Shall women discard automobiles or corsets? That is the question. Corsettes are bewailing the passing of the stiff-boned corset, and blaming it on the luxurious gasoline carriages. As a result, the slyph-like waist line has disappeared.

Of course, women claim that their thickened waists are due to their increased interests in athletic sports and outdoor life, and that corsets and automobiles, and chocolates have positively nothing to do with the matter. But history has an absent-minded way of repeating itself. The reclining comfort of big touring cars and limousines are only modern copies of the Roman litter and Oriental Sedan chair. Historical plates of these periods showed women with well-rounded waists in line almost with the hips.

Corsets are observed on riders in jitneys and cable cars. Here it seems more a form of self-protection than necessity. A struthered bodice acts like a protection in an overcrowded jitney when the woman next has her basket against one's ribs and the foot of the man hangs out of the door, leaving no room for the artful reclining practices of the beauties of old Rome.

One clerk at a corset counter has made a surprising statement: "The lazy woman chooses the boneless model, and the woman of energy with the erect carriage wants plenty of whalebones and steels."

BRING US YOUR STARTING & LIGHTING BATTERY



Do not neglect your starting and lighting battery. It requires care and attention. We are battery experts and will inspect and advise you about your battery free of charge, regardless of its make. Repairs made at moderate rates.

The "Exide" Starting and Lighting Battery is the famous quality battery—known from Coast to Coast as "the Giant that lives in a box." It is the extra-powerful, dependable, endurable battery, the battery that is easy to care for and repair. START WITH OUR FREE INSPECTION TODAY.

THE VON HAMM-YOUNG CO., LTD.
Distributors and Service Station
Honolulu Hilo

STAR-BULLETIN 75 CENTS PER MONTH

HONOLULU'S MODERN STREET CAR SYSTEM GROWS AS CITY DEVELOPS

Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Company Progresses Far Since Days of Tramway Co.

BY C. G. BALLENTYNE
Manager Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Company.

In 1894 the legislature of the then kingdom of Hawaii granted a franchise authorizing the construction and operation of a horse car street railway system covering the following streets in this city: King street from the Palama pumping station to Kalakaua avenue, and along Kalakaua avenue to Kapiolani Park; Beretania street from a little walkiki of Punahou street to Nuuanu street; Nuuanu street from Bates street south to Queen street; along Queen, Fort, Allen and Alakea streets to Beretania street, and on Fort street from Queen up to School street and along School street to Nuuanu.

The company was incorporated in London, England, under the name of "Hawaiian Tramways Company." About two-thirds of the stock was held in London, England, and being an English corporation it had its head office there. The system was operated principally on a twenty and thirty minute headway, the rate of fare from Palama to Walkiki being 15c. At the time this railway was constructed it would appear to have met the demands of the public, but as the city continued to grow rapidly and as no improvements were made in the street car system, the public demands rapidly outgrew the company's facilities, and the time came, eventually, when an improved system of street railway transportation was demanded. On different occasions the management of the Tramways Company was requested to improve and extend the system, but he refused, giving as his reason that it was only the Hawaiians and Chinese who rode on the street cars and the service was good enough for them.

Rapid Transit Organized
The agitation continued, and in 1898 a franchise was granted by the legislature to C. G. Ballentyne and his associates, with the requirement that the same should be assigned to a company duly incorporated with a capital of not less than \$200,000, with the privilege of increasing it to \$2,000,000. The "Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Company" was incorporated August 30, 1898, and shortly afterwards the franchise was assigned to it.

For the reason that the Hawaiian Tramways Company occupied the principal thoroughfares, it was somewhat difficult for the new company to lay a satisfactory track system. However, notwithstanding the difficulties which were clearly in the way, the company undertook the task and in November of 1900 began the construction of the Punahou line at Wilcox street and Alexander street following the present route of that line down to Beretania street, but instead of turning on Beretania street as it does now, it continued down Alapai to what is now known as Hotel street, extending along this street to the Nuuanu stream and along King street on the south side to and up Liliha street to Wylie street. That portion of Hotel street now lying between Alapai and Punchbowl streets was not then opened. With the assistance of the territorial government, the property rights on Hotel street were acquired and the company was thus enabled to continue its line through this street. The line was also extended up to what is now known as the "College Hills Tract."

1901 Sees First Traffic
The present power plant location was acquired and the necessary buildings erected thereon and the machinery installed, while the portion of the track system already referred to was under construction so that this section of the system was ready, and formally opened for traffic on the first of August, 1901.

About this time an arrangement was made with the Hawaiian Tramways Company for the submission to the supreme court upon an agreed statement of facts, certain questions in dispute between the two companies, one of which was: "Has the Hawaiian Tramways Company an exclusive franchise?" This was decided adversely to the Hawaiian Tramways Company and opened the way for the Rapid Transit Company to construct its tracks on King street. The completed construction on the King street line extended from the Kamehameha IV road to McCully street and across the swamps to Kalakaua avenue. In the meantime various efforts had been made to acquire the franchise and property of the Tramways Company but without success.

Companies Get Together
The detriment to their traffic, however, by the operation of the King street and the Punahou lines was so serious that the time came when its income was not anything like sufficient to meet its expense account, and in the early part of 1903 the Tramways Company opened negotiations with a view to the sale of its interest in Honolulu and arrangements were finally concluded, the Transit Company paying them the sum of \$300,000 for their franchises, property and other interests.

At this time Kalakaua avenue was a crooked and narrow thoroughfare, its width being 40 feet. The construction of the tracks on this street necessitated its widening and straightening, not only from McCully street walkikiwards but it was also decided when being done to make a uniform width of 90 feet from King street to Kapiolani park. As rapidly as possible the old Tramways tracks were removed and the Rapid Transit Company's tracks substituted therefor.

AD BALLENTYNE
At the time the Rapid Transit franchise was granted the population of this city was about 40,000, but immediately upon the extension of the tracks, notably out on the Waialae road, this being a narrow and crooked street at the time of the laying of the tracks thereon, and the College Hills extension, the city began to develop very rapidly in both these directions. The tracks were also extended through Kapiolani Park as well as up Nuuanu street originally as far as the mausoleum and subsequently up to its present terminus at the Oahu Country club entrance. The entire system embraces at this time about 30 miles of trackage as against about 12 miles operated by the old Hawaiian Tramways Co.

Increase in Construction Shown
Beginning with the end of 1902 the expenditures on construction account amounted to \$969,562; 1903, \$1,400,770; 1904, \$1,568,902; 1905, \$1,582,221; 1906, \$1,580,823; 1907, \$1,593,854; 1908, \$1,612,616; 1909, \$1,726,974; 1910, \$1,714,800; 1911, \$2,025,563; 1912, \$2,065,449; 1913, \$2,149,173; 1914, \$2,167,432; 1915, \$2,192,893; and 1916, \$2,223,440.

Increase in Taxes and Licenses
In 1908 the company paid for taxes and car licenses, \$4620; 1908, \$9649; 1904, \$15,478; 1905, \$15,457; 1906, \$16,121; 1907, \$15,958; 1908, \$16,172; 1909, \$18,060; 1910, \$23,428; 1911, \$23,478; 1912, \$28,460; 1913, \$35,956; 1914, \$31,765; 1915, \$34,223; 1916, \$36,814, and for 1917 they will amount to about \$43,512.

Increase in Revenue
The revenue for the first full year's operation, that is 1902, was \$182,232; 1903, \$284,213; 1904, \$333,023; 1905, \$330,892; 1906, \$355,646; 1907, \$374,609; 1908, \$383,927; 1909, \$420,681; 1910, \$460,706; 1911, \$507,135; 1912, \$570,363; 1913, \$588,723; 1914, \$615,582; 1915, \$599,584; and 1916, \$692,981.

The passenger traffic returns will probably afford a better knowledge of the growth of the city's population than will the financial statements. In 1908 there were transported 5,789,157 passengers while in 1916 there were 12,574,806 transported.
The car mileage in 1903 was 1,183,090, while in 1916 it was 2,019,936.

Employees Highly Paid
When the company began operating its cars it paid its conductors and motormen 25 cents per hour. This was shortly afterwards voluntarily increased to 27 1/2 cents and in the early part of 1911 a graduated scale was adopted extending from 30 to 40 cents per hour, that is 30 cents per hour for the first year's service, 31 cents for the second, and so on, an increase of 1 cent an hour for each year's service up to eleven years when the men reach the maximum rate of 40 cents. The men in the service of the company at the time this scale was adopted were given credit for their years of service and immediately given their rating on the new scale.

Payment of Dividends
To go back to the stockholders' end of the proposition, we find that although we began the operation of our cars on August 31, 1901, the stockholders did not receive any dividends until 1903, when 1 per cent was paid to the holders of 1 per cent of preferred stock and 1 per cent to the holders of \$900,000 common stock. In 1904 and 1905 4 per cent was paid on common stock and 6 per cent on preferred stock. In 1906 6 per cent was paid on preferred stock and 2 1/4 per cent on common stock. In 1907 6 per cent was paid on preferred stock and 3 per cent on common stock. In 1908, 1909 and 1910 6 per cent was paid on preferred stock and 4 per cent on common stock. In 1911 and 1912 both the preferred and common stock, the latter increased to \$857,000, received 6 per cent. In 1913 the outstanding preferred stock was converted to common, the latter by this transfer being increased to \$1,307,500, upon which 3 per cent was paid on the same, the same rate of dividend continuing in 1914, 1915 and 1916.

In August, 1916, the stock was further increased to \$1,600,000, and again in April of this year was increased to \$2,000,000, the proceeds of the latter increase \$400,000, being used in part to retire the then outstanding bonds due for payment on May 1, last.

Improvements Now Planned
During the latter part of the year 1916 the directors authorized the construction of the double track for the entire length of the King street line and the extension of a line up Liliha street from King to School street, and along School street into the upper Kailhi district. They also authorized the purchase of ten additional cars somewhat after the style of the large cars operating on King street. Inability to get any of the material necessary for this work on account of the present congested market conditions, has so far made it impossible to proceed with these extensions, which, when completed, will give a good service to every part of the city and with the rerouting of the cars on some of the lines, will provide a five minute service on the King street line from Fort Street to McCully street, with the exception of that portion lying between Alakea and Liliha streets, on which there will be a three and one-third minute service.

HONOLULU Y. M. MAKES STRIDES IN FIVE YEARS
Among Honolulu's institutions that have shown marked progress during the past five years, the Young Men's Christian Association stands out prominently. In the summer of 1912, the first year in the new building had just been completed. Today the main building is teeming with life in every department. There are branch associations for Japanese, Koreans and Filipinos with a new association under way to meet the needs of the American-born boys and students of various races.

CITY'S GROWTH SHOWN BY GAIN IN EXPENDITURE
Deputy City Auditor James Lloyd has compiled some timely figures showing how the growth of the city and county is reflected in the increased cost of certain governmental activities. The figures are as follows:

Some comparative figures follow:
5 Years Ago This Year
Night school students 264 521
Day school students 10 27
Educational lectures 5 52
Gym, classes 354 948
Total attendance 4,288 12,518
Athletic teams 20 76
Enrolled in Bible classes 63 503
Religious meetings 74 297
Entertainments 9 107
Meals served 29,682 88,095
Employed officers 6 20
Daily attendance 560 1,033
Situations secured 93 293
Annual budget \$28,699.27 \$71,043.22

DAILY BULLETIN, 1889, IS CURIOSITY HERE ON NEWSPAPER BIRTHDAY
A pleasant little incident of the Star-Bulletin's fifth birthday was to receive on Friday a Daily Bulletin of 1889.

To be told by a friend at the New Zealand city where he was staying that he had a Honolulu newspaper for him, which when delivered proved to be 28 years old, was the unusual experience which befell Francis J. Green a few months ago.

Green, who is executive officer of the selective draft registration board, brought the paper into the Star-Bulletin office yesterday. Its date is June 8, 1888, and the paper is the Honolulu Daily Bulletin.

Mr. and Mrs. Green were living at a hotel in New Plymouth, New Zealand, when a friend of theirs named Corkle, one of the city's most prominent citizens and dairy ranchers, told them he had a Honolulu newspaper for them, which might interest them even if the news were a little belated.

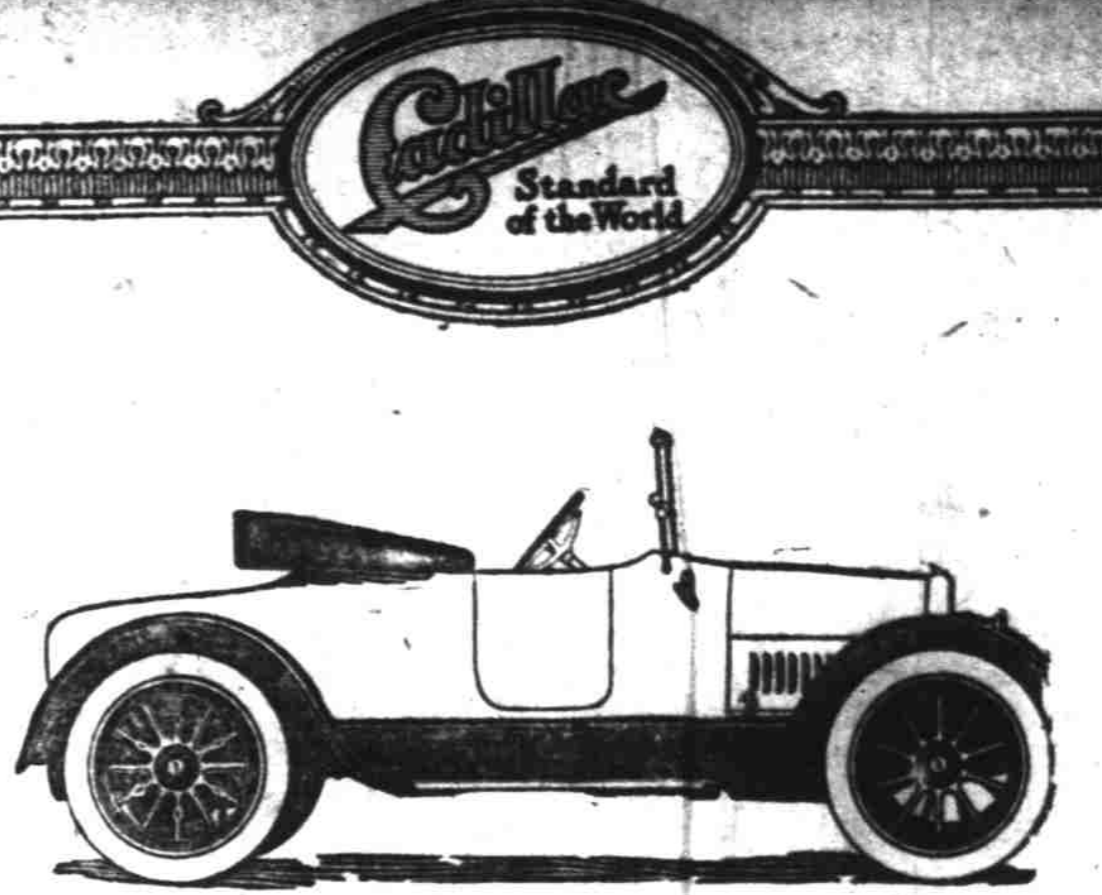
New Plymouth is the center of a big butter producing section. He brought the ancient paper to them. It was a copy he had preserved because in that year the first shipment of New Zealand butter was made to Honolulu from the Taranaki dairies, in which he was interested. The item referring to the butter reads as follows:

"Lovers of good butter and cheese should call on Mr. L. J. Levey at his office, and there they will find a consignment of fresh butter and cheese from the Taranaki Dairies, New Zealand. The butter is done up in neat tins and is a very superior article. Try it and see for yourselves."

About the most interesting news story in the paper, which has advertisements all over the first page and carries its news on the inside pages, is the following item:
"The schooner Equator, which arrived at San Francisco May 21 from Apia, will shortly touch at Honolulu and take Robert Louis Stevenson and wife to Butaritari, and thence around the Gilbert group, bringing them back to 'Butaritari.'"

An advertisement in the same issue offers the Emerson Homestead at Waialua to let. This is today the Haleiwa Hotel.

Miss Rachel Hayselden of the Sacred Heart Academy, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Gleason of Kaimuki, left yesterday for her home in Waioliu, Kau, to spend her summer vacation. She was accompanied by her two brothers, Claus and Walter, both St. Louis College students.



More than 38,000 Cadillac Eight cylinder cars are now in service.

- ¶ Their owners naturally represent a wide variety of business, professional and social interests.
- ¶ But they have one striking trait in common.
- ¶ They are all seekers after quality and motor car performance of the highest order.
- ¶ And they know that they have it in the Cadillac.

The von Hamm-Young Co., Ltd.
Dealers
Honolulu Hilo

Any Old Oil Won't Do

The Oil you need is oil of the highest quality, made by specialists in scientific lubrication for your particular car.

That Oil is MONOGRAM

Recommended and used exclusively by more manufacturers of automobiles than any other oil on the market.

Used to win more races than all other oils combined.

Motorists should profit by the experience of racing drivers whose reputation, prize money, and their lives, depend upon their judgment in the matter of lubrication.

The first oil on the market scientifically prepared to meet the exacting requirements of gas engine lubrication.

It blazed the trail—others followed.

MONOGRAM products—the choice of experts in all parts of the world, who demand scientific lubrication—not merely oils and greases.

We accept a fair profit, and charge you no more for MONOGRAM Oil than other dealers do for oils inferior in quality.

Insist on getting MONOGRAM and your money's worth.

PHONE 4688

And we will deliver your order of Monogram lubricants or your new set of Good-year Tires, the auto equipment that you will eventually buy, in our new service car.

The Auto Service & Supply Co., LIMITED

Jack Milton, President
R. H. Reed, Vice-Pres. and Mgr.
F. E. Haley, Secretary
Alex. Lyle, Treasurer
Merchant and Alakea Streets

SOLOMON GRUNDY

SOLOMON GRUNDY purchased on Monday
Four bargains (?) in tires—all new:
One crumpled up Tuesday, the second died
Wednesday,
And Thursday the other one blew.
Spent Friday "adjusting", and drove away trusting
To get from the Bridge to Bayshore,
But Saturday noon, like a little balloon,
Quite promptly blew up number four.
Three miles from Jamaica a kind-hearted baker
Gave Solly a lift to a 'phone.

Solomon Grundy bought Kellys on Sunday,
Since then he's let "bargains" alone.

—Schuman Carriage Co., Ltd.

MUNICIPAL ENGINEERS IN CHARGE OF LARGE CITY AND COUNTY PROJECTS

Work of Paving Well Developed in 1911-1915 Period to Be Carried on—Good Roads Will Stimulate Auto Traffic and Attract Visitors—Some Figures on Highways, Bridges and Storm Sewers

City and county engineer's report on permanent improvements and road maintenance, city and county of Honolulu, January 1, 1911-December 31, 1915.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS, 1911-1915 INCLUSIVE	
Paving and roadwork, by contract	\$158,159
Paving by city and county	104,500
Other improvements	140,436
Bridges	77,384
Storm sewers	40,279
Total	\$520,761

This does not include road widening, land purchases, improvements under frontage-tax or sidewalks.

BITULITHIC PAVEMENTS

Contracts
A contract, dated October 9, 1911, was awarded to the Bitulithic Paving & Concrete Company to pave Queen street between Fort and Alakea streets. The pavement was of bitulithic, laid on old concrete base, the contract price being \$1.85 per square yard. The total cost of the work was as follows:
228 sq. yds., as per contract, \$4251.30
284 sq. yds., intersection Blaisop street, \$523.20
54 sq. yds. extra concrete at \$1.00, \$54.00
Repairs manholes and covers, \$8.66

Totals \$5069.91

A contract, dated December 8, 1911, was awarded to the Bitulithic Paving & Concrete Co. to lay 5518 square yards of bitulithic pavement with five-inch concrete base on King street, from River to Nuanuu streets, and Kewaulike street, from Hotel to Queen streets, and for the laying of 1323 feet of storm sewers on Kekaulike and Maunaloa streets. This work was completed in June, 1912, and the contract price was \$315,800.

A contract, dated July 2, 1912, was awarded to the Bitulithic Paving & Concrete Co. for improving Queen street, from Nuanuu street to the bridge over Nuanuu stream. The contract called for a two-inch bitulithic pavement on a five-inch concrete base, and the total cost was \$26,431.19. In connection with this improvement the Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Company desired themselves to the extent of laying lava rock blocks between their rails and one foot on each side of them. The total area covered by this pavement was 3637.6 sq. yds. at the unit cost of \$3.06.

It was desired to connect this pavement with the bitulithic pavement on King street, also to extend it to the Hotel road, and to the Hackfeld wharf. By so doing, freight to and from the steamers could be handled at a great advantage, and an immense increase in comfort provided for the traveling public. It was found, however, that funds for only part of the entire scheme were available, so it was decided to pave River street, between King and Queen streets.
A contract, dated September 17, 1912, was awarded to the Bitulithic Paving & Concrete Co. to pave this section. The total cost of the contract was \$2,524. The Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Company improved the condition of their track in the same way as they did on Queen street.

February 4, 1913
The Bitulithic Paving & Concrete Company, Ltd., was awarded the contract, "Improvement of King Street," from the north side of Nuanuu street to the north intersection of Richard and King streets, to within one foot of the outside rails on either side of the Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Company's track (approximately area 919 square yards). A two-inch standard bitulithic pavement was used on a crushed rock base, at a cost of \$2.50 per square yard, \$11,795. In addition to the above pavement a storm drain was put in by the same company, from Richard street to Alakea street, at a cost of \$1090.83. March 22, 1913

The Bitulithic Paving & Concrete Co., Ltd., was awarded the contract of paving Bethel street, from King to Merchant street, with a two-inch standard bitulithic surface on a six-inch crushed rock base (area 829 sq. yds., at \$2.50), \$2072.50.

A storm drain was also put in by the same company, costing \$310.41.
July 15, 1913: The Bitulithic Paving & Concrete Co., Ltd., was awarded the contract to construct a "one and one-fourth inch (1 1/4) Warrenite" pavement on King street, from Filiki to Keamoku streets. The area covered by this pavement was 8400 square yards at \$3.3334, or \$4596.00. The excavation, laying and spreading of foundation rock on this work was done by and at the expense of the city. The amount expended was \$5890.73, or \$1.05 per square yard.

September 18, 1913: The Bitulithic Paving & Concrete Co., Ltd., was awarded the contract to construct a 2-inch Standard Bitulithic surface on a 5-inch concrete base, on Fort street, from King to Queen streets (area 1435.2 square yards at \$2.75), \$3946.69.

November 5, 1913: The Bitulithic Paving & Concrete Co., Ltd., was awarded the contract to construct a 2-inch standard bitulithic surface on a 4-inch crushed rock base, on King street, from Nuanuu stream to Liliha street. Payment on the work to be an actual yardage laid at the rate of \$2.25 per square yard (area 2770.2 square yards), \$16,857.95. Foundation—After rolling the 4-inch crushed rock base, a coating of "Warrenite" No. 24, Puritan brand, etc., was spread over the foundation course for the purpose of making the foundation readily unite with the bitulithic wearing surface. A storm drain was put in by the same firm, from Ala street to the stream (Nuanuu), at a cost of \$1890.54.

March 22, 1913: The Bitulithic Paving & Concrete Co., Ltd., was awarded the contract to construct a 2-inch standard bitulithic pavement on a 5-inch concrete base, on Fort street, from King to Queen streets (area 1435.2 square yards at \$2.75), \$3946.69.

ed the contract to construct a 2-inch standard bitulithic surface on a 6-inch crushed rock base, on Allen street from Oceanic wharf to Richard street (area 9833.2 square yards, at \$2.25), \$22,224.75.

ASPHALT MACADAM PAVEMENTS
Besides the work which was contracted for, the city and county has been very actively engaged, as is shown by the summary which follows: The former type of oil macadam was practically abandoned for the much superior asphalt macadam.

Only the east side of Nuanuu avenue, from the Royal Mausoleum to Puuwa Lane, and several portions of King street, were constructed with oil. The King street sections between Punchbowl and Alapa streets were very expensive, due to the enormous excavation done. The cost of this work was 74 cents a square yard, and the portion of King street, Keamoku to Kalakaua avenue, cost 24 cents a square yard.

The slight extra cost of asphalt over the oil, is more than compensated by the advantages derived from its use. For a cheap pavement, the asphalt-macadam has been found to be a very excellent type. The following streets of the city and county have been paved with asphalt macadam:

Contracts:
A contract dated May 27, 1912, was awarded to M. J. Picanco for the construction of the west portion of Nuanuu avenue, 260 feet makai of Jack lane to Puuwa Lane. The contract called for an asphalt-macadam, including concrete curbing and gutters. The total cost of this work was \$8,127.23.

September 11, 1913: Lord-Young Engineering Company, Ltd., was awarded the contract to construct a 14.0 feet asphalt macadam road in the Waiwala district, 7,956.0 feet long, from the end of road built by the Oahu Loan Fund Commission between Waiwala and Waiwala. The contract price for this work was \$16,500.00.

An additional \$500.00 was paid by the city and county for one extra drain, \$50.00; and for an inspector, \$450.00; unit cost of the above \$1.333 per square yard.
Oct. 23, 1913: John H. Wilson was awarded the contract to construct a 14.0 foot asphalt macadam pavement 2723 feet long, from the end of section No. 1 under the Oahu Loan Fund Commission, station 96-52 to the Waiwala stream, station 96-55 (area 4235.8 square yards, at \$1.2565).

The contract price for this work was \$5322.45. In addition to the above contract, 214.5 lineal feet of extra road work was constructed by the same contractor for \$417.50. Unit cost of the above \$1.2565 per square yard.
December 11, 1913: John V. Fernandez and J. G. Costa was awarded the contract to construct a 15.0 foot asphalt macadam pavement, about 3943 feet long, at Waiwala, from the boundary line of the U. S. military reservation to the Waiwala railroad station.

The contract price for this work was \$6984.00. In addition to the above contract, 456 lineal feet of road was also paved by the same contractor for \$807.83, and the inspector's pay for four months and three days \$615.00; making the total cost \$8406.83. Unit cost of the above \$1.1702 per square yard.

OTHER IMPROVEMENTS.
The much felt want of a good coral road to Punua, crystallized itself into a contract on July 16, 1912. John H. De Rees was awarded the work for \$23,979.00. This roadway was supposed to be open to the public on November 1 of the same year. It extends from Maunaloa to Punua, contiguous to the right of way of the Oahu Railway & Land Company for all but 5000 feet of its length, the total length being 18,500 feet. The subgrade is 24 feet wide and the coral wearing surface is 18 feet wide.

Due to the mismanagement and misapplied energy, the contractor was obliged to surrender the work to the bondsmen, the Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd., on December 24. Part of the new alignment extended through the same fields of the Honolulu Plantation Co. and had to be purchased for \$1164.00. The balance of the new right of way was exchanged for the old right of way with the Hon. S. M. Damon, the deed being consummated for one dollar, and the agreement that the city and county would construct any appurtenances to the roadway that Mr. Damon might desire. Pursuant to this agreement, the city and county is now having constructed, as extra work, a 12-foot bridge over a subway in a fill. This will cost all of a thousand dollars.

At the point where the roadway parallels the railroad track, the right-of-way of the Hon. Rapid Transit and Land Co., under the name of the Pearl Harbor Traction Co., is crossed. The very acute angle of the intersection between the road and the transit company's right-of-way; the grade of the track, about eight feet above the grade of the road, and the very close proximity of the steam railway track, makes the crossing very unfavorable at best. In view of these difficulties, the Hon. Rapid Transit and Land Co., instead of cooperating with the city and county to make the crossing as safe and simple as possible, as any public utility should do, brought every obstacle to bear which was in their power, and even threatened to secure an injunction from the courts if any attempt to cross their right-of-way was made at all. Through the courtesy of the Oahu Railway and Land Co., however, the county was allowed to run the road onto the railroad right-of-way.

Contract dated October 2, 1912, was awarded to Fred Harrison to construct 325 six foot reinforced concrete posts (or more if so desired pro rata) for Pall road fence, at \$2.95. The posts have been set in concrete all along the most dangerous sections of the road, and with stout new rails bolted to them, and have established a feeling of security, have bettered the

total cost of this construction, including the reinforced concrete post, was \$2378.95.

A contract was awarded to Freitas and Fernandes for the curbing of Kalakaua avenue, parking, from King street to Ewa road. The "city beautiful" was not lost sight of, as anyone can see by riding out Kalakaua avenue. Here the long discussed scheme of central parking has begun to materialize. Slightly over 700 feet of concrete curbing has been laid in a double row down the center of the avenue. The total cost of this work amounted to \$3712.66.

June 17, 1913, W. D. Ellsworth was awarded the contract of constructing 484 lineal feet of 6 inch cinder road way 14 feet wide, on Isabella and Palolo avenues, connecting with Fifth avenue, Kaimuki, (area 753 square yards at 0.777¢)—\$585.

July 21, 1913, Fred W. Meyers was awarded the contract to construct 1450 lineal feet of coral or naanukui gravel road, 18 feet wide, and to construct a culvert opposite the railroad trestle, made of 2 rows of 36 inch concrete pipe set carefully to line and grade, and at each end of the culvert a rough rubble masonry wall set in mortar. Wing walls were also constructed the same way and the bed adjacent to each end paved and grouted in mortar. The contract price for this work was \$3400.00.

The 19 pieces of 36 inch concrete pipe used on this work were furnished by the city and county of Honolulu at a cost of \$132.23.
August 19, 1913, W. D. Ellsworth was awarded the contract to construct 357 lineal feet of rubble masonry retaining wall around part of the Liliuokalani school lot, Kaimuki. The contract price for this work was \$1834.00.

October 21, 1913, Hon. Construction and Drying Company was awarded the contract to deliver 100,000 or more lava rock blocks along the Pall road or the Koolaula side, between the top of the rail and a point 4000 feet from the top. Contract price, \$32.25 per thousand blocks, or \$3225.00.

November 29, 1913, J. H. Wilson was awarded the contract to construct a 16 foot gravel road on a sub-base 20 feet wide, from the main road to Waiwala wharf, with necessary concrete pipes for cross-drains. Contract price for 2326 lineal feet—\$3,175.00.
March 4, 1914: John H. Wilson was awarded the contract to patch up the Oahu Belt Road from the foot of the Pall to Waiwala bridge for \$1340.

Lava Block Pavements
1913-1914, Nuanuu Pall Road, 1153 square yards at \$6.107 per square yard. Total cost, \$7041.38.
Maunaloa Road, 355 square yards, at \$8.658 per square yard. Total cost \$3084.94.

Ewa District
During the year ending December 31, 1912, 2.1 miles of good coral road 16 feet wide, be built from the Waiwala boundary towards Honolulu. The cost was \$8,201.20, or at the rate of \$3905.33 per mile.
Koolaula District

During the year ending December 31, 1911, 5600 lineal feet of coral road was constructed at the Kakana Bay approaches at a cost of \$6749.93. This work was undertaken at a time when the road was almost impassable and under most unfavorable weather conditions. The material was brought from Lale by rail, and an additional hauling of one mile by wagons to the place of work. For 1912, \$472.25 was spent for same.

The construction of the coral road from Kahaku to Waiwala had progressed steadily through the year 1911, and 6200 lineal feet of work was completed at a cost of \$7246.01. For 1912, \$363.80 was spent for same, 1913-1914. Construction of Hakipuu road, Koolauoko, at a cost of \$11,644.52.

1913-1914, Construction of Kahaku, Waiwala coral road, Koolaula at a cost of \$11,161.94; 4800 lineal feet at a cost of \$2,325.4 per foot.

BRIDGES
A contract dated July 29, 1912, was awarded to Henry K. De Fries for replanking and retimbering of the Queen street bridge over Nuanuu stream. This work cost \$2332.47. The bitulithic surfacing of the bridge was then laid at a cost of \$3200.

August 5, 1913: M. C. Picanco & Co. was awarded the contract to construct a reinforced concrete girder bridge at Waiwala, Ewa. An 18 foot asphalt macadam road over bridge and fill, connecting the old macadam road on each side of the stream. The concrete price for this work was \$7000, an additional \$1011.58 being paid by the city and county for an inspector and incidentals, etc.

September 8, 1913: Honolulu Planting Mill, Ltd., was awarded the contract to construct a 37 foot reinforced concrete bridge at Malaekalana, Koolauoko, on the abutments of the old bridge, the contract price being \$2597. An additional \$262.50 was paid to the same firm for extra concrete work not covered by the above contract. The work and approaches to the bridge was built by the city and county at a cost of \$558.
October 16, 1913

The Lord-Young Engineering Co., Ltd., was awarded the contract to construct a 60-foot reinforced concrete bridge on the abutments of the old bridge over the Pauoa stream, on Luso street, and an asphalt macadam pavement 20 ft. wide on a four-inch subgrade. The contract price of the work was \$2525.
December 23, 1913

The Lord-Young Engineering Co., Ltd., was awarded the contract to construct a 60-foot reinforced concrete bridge with two bents on the abutments of the old bridge in Kaukua hua gulch, below the Waiwala dam. The contract price for this work was \$2922. An additional \$350 was paid to the same firm for concrete work on the footings and abutments, and \$200 for an inspector.
June 29, 1914

James Card was awarded the contract of removing the old wooden bridge across Nuanuu stream on Vineyard street and piling the material contained therein on the street area adjacent to the bridge site and to construct a new wooden truss bridge on the same abutments. The contract price was \$1320.
October 22, 1915
John H. Wilson was awarded the contract of constructing a skew through girder reinforced concrete bridge, North Palolo road, Palolo valley, at a cost of \$1542.

ing much concern about their safety. The total cost of both bridges was \$4332.75.

A new wooden skew bridge 40 feet long by 30 feet wide, was constructed in connection with the relocation of the Makee Island road. The relocation extended across some lagoons which required a considerable fill. This improvement has straightened and widened a formerly very sinuous and narrow thoroughfare. The cost of the entire work was \$6119.18. This includes the new bridge abutments and approaches.

A concrete slab bridge was constructed by the city and county on River street over the Pauoa stream at a cost of \$1899.20, also a reinforced concrete bridge on School street over the Pauoa stream, at a cost of \$1953.95.

The following wooden bridges were also constructed:

Honolulu Dist., Kukui St. over Nuanuu stream	\$1886.70
Maunaloa-Puuloa	1315.25
Waialea, Kailihi valley	802.45
Waialua Dist., Kaupoo bridge	1271.12
Haleiwa bridge	1284.64
Kawailoa (new)	1361.44
Paukaloio bridge	2210.58
Koolauloa Dist., Hairpin Turn bridge	1489.24
Lalemaloo bridge	1701.86
Lalemaloo bridge No. 1	1750.43
Haulua bridge No. 1	1925.34
Do, No. 2	2373.13
Kaawa bridge	3390.14
Kalauokapaka bridge	1438.35
Kahana bridge	2599.04
Koolauoko Dist., Waikane bridge	2878.98
Waiahole bridge	1751.00
Maunawili bridge	1156.72
Malamalala bridge	883.67
Aowa bridge	413.78

Storm Sewers and Drains
During the periods of 1911-1912 and 1913-1914, the storm sewers of the city received several valuable additions as shown in the following schedule.

Contract dated Sept. 19, 1912, awarded to John V. Fernandez to construct a 24-inch concrete pipe storm sewer with laterals, catch basins, etc., on Kailhi road, from a point below King street to the Kamehameha Boys' athletic field. Length with all laterals totaled about 1350 lineal feet, and laid just inside the Kamehameha school grounds, but will be under the sidewalk when the plans to widen the road are completed. The contract price for this work was \$3020.83.

The construction of a 21-inch storm sewer through the much needed district of Aala, from Kukui street to Beretania street, was started on the 15th day of July, 1912. It extends through a very low and poorly drained tenement district, the grade being very flat, which needs considerable attention to keep it from clogging up. The labor performed on this work was entirely by convicts, and the total cost of the same was \$787.28. This includes pipes, cartage, etc. The total length of the storm sewer is 917 lineal feet, with four manholes.

The construction of the Alexander street storm sewers, from Beretania street to a ditch below King street (McCully tract) was started in June, 1912, and completed two months later. The drain runs along the line of the right of way through which the Honolulu Rapid Transit cars operate at Pawa junction. This was of 21-inch

(Continued on page 6.)

SAXON "SIX"

Announcing The Chummy Roadster

Here is the newest Saxon Model---a racy roadster of the sporting type built to accommodate four passengers. Especially is it an admirable car for the small family.

In design and body lines it has a particularly attractive distinctiveness of appearance that is in pleasing contrast to the present body styles prevailing among roadsters.

Beyond the added advantage of smoother pulling power at all speeds, of faster acceleration and greater flexibility that this refined motor possesses it also has the further feature of greater endurance and stamina gained through the reduction of vibration and friction.

An aisle runs between the front seats, affording easy access to the ample rear seat for two.

So while you get a finer performer in Chummy Roadster you also get a longer-lived car—and naturally a less expensive car to maintain.

This Chummy Roadster has the same splendid motor as the Saxon "Six" Touring car model—a specially built, Saxon design, six-cylinder Continental motor.

Vibration and fraction have been reduced to a nearly negligible point. So that your power-flow is silent, smooth and flexible whether you are idling easily "on high" at a mile and a half per hour or "speeding" at fifty.

Royal Hawaiian Garage, LTD.

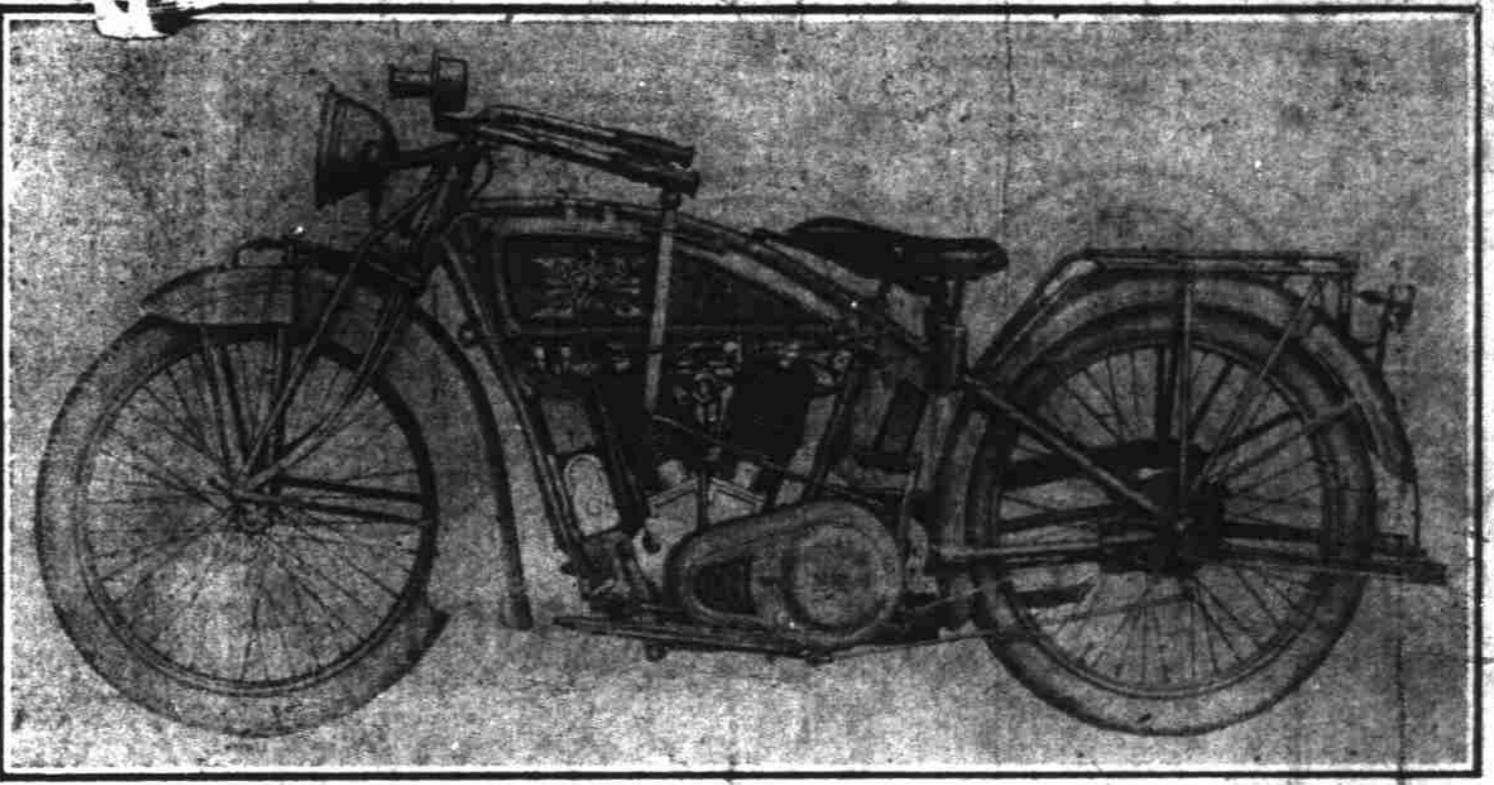
Opp. Royal Hawaiian Hotel

Honolulu, T. H.

WILDER TO GET NEW AUTO
After considerable debate the board of disposals Friday morning voted to grant the request of Tax Assessor Charles T. Wilder for the exchange of his present automobile for a new one.

Wilder agrees to turn in his old machine for \$900.
The public lands department will be allowed to purchase two typewriters of Underwood make, but cannot buy a Burroughs adding machine. G.

K. Larrison of the Bureau of hydrography will be allowed to turn in an old Ford car for a new one.
STAR-BULLETIN GIVES YOU TODAY'S NEWS TODAY



A Wonderful Combination Speed--Power--Durability

The Excelsior Model 18 is the speed king of all motorcycles as shown by the extraordinary large majority of "wins" in speed contests both on the Mainland and in Hawaii.

The big Twin "X" motor is the most powerful and highly developed motorcycle engine ever built. In the "get-away" it is off like a shot. On hills it has never been equaled. Falls sidcar and other attachments without any effort whatever.

And for durability. Well, that's an even stronger point in favor of the "X", for mechanically it is as near perfect as any motor vehicle. Solid nickel steel drop forgings are much more expensive than stampings or castings, but they are the only absolutely safe construction for motorcycles and are what have made the "X" the sturdiest of them all.

Come in and let us demonstrate the

EXCELSIOR MODEL "18" R

Schuman Carriage Co., Ltd.

DISTRIBUTORS

Merchant and Alakea Streets

Honolulu

LOOKING BACKWARD 35 YEARS TIME WORKS VARIED CHANGES FUTURE OF HONOLULU ASSURED

By C. W. ASHFORD
Circuit Judge, First Circuit.

Almost any malifini can draw comparisons between the architectural conditions in Honolulu today and those of five years ago, but my observation of these conditions extends back almost 35 years, and I find it increasingly difficult, as age draws in upon me, to get away from the consideration of the more remote past.

It would far exceed the bounds of a sketch like this to describe Honolulu, in an architectural sense, as I first saw it. Suffice to say that the makai side of Queen street, along which I drove in one of the oldest-fashioned hawks from my point of landing at Brewer's wharf, to Fort street, presented none of the evidences of commercial progress observable there today. The old Masonic temple, at the corner of Fort and Queen streets, was then standing, as now, as also the stone-faced building beside it. The site of the present Hackfeld building was then the rather untidy front yard of what had been the Capitol building, then occupied by Hackfeld & Company. In this yard a few coconut trees were growing. On Fort street, above the Wilner building at the corner of Queen was Wilder's lumber yard, and two decrepit frame buildings, where the Bark of Hawaii building now stands. Other wooden shanties lined the makai side of Merchant street to the walkiki boundary of the present Stangenwald building. On the Meinery corner was an especially decrepit looking wooden building, which was not replaced by the present building until 1887, and a part of the Merchant street front of the present Meinery block was then occupied by a coral building which projected into the street a considerable distance, and was occupied by Hyman Bros. Across the road, where the Henry Waterhouse Trust Company now is, Arthur W. Richardson (now of Hilo) was conducting a haberdashery in a wooden building of two stories. This, and other antique structures on the site of the present Campbell block were demolished during that summer (1888), and the building of the present block followed.

A View of King Street

King street, ewa from Fort, was an aggregation of unlovely wooden structures, and a small broken-down planing mill stood on the corner now graced by the McCandless building. A little, squat red brick building stood where the First National Bank is now located, and here H. B. McIntyre & Bro. conducted a grocery store. Hence to the Brewer block (Honolulu Photo Co.), only the most unpretentious of buildings stood, in one of which Henry May conducted a large grocery store. The ewa side of Fort street, from the Meinery corner to the present Eblers' store, was no better than the above descriptions indicate. On the present so-called Mahuka site, Lewers & Cooke had their main lumber yard. The old Bethel church stood near the corner of Bethel and King, and makai of it was a high and untidy looking frame building used as the Seaman's home, which was later burned, together (if my memory serves) with the Bethel church. It was not until 1883 that the present Central Union church, the pioneer modern church edifice of the city, was built. Where the present Pantheon block stands was Jim Dodd's Pantheon saloon, with a back stand and stage. Where the Clarion building stands (Hotel and Fort), Charles J. Fischl conducted a ready-made cloth and haberdashery business in a tough

1917 DIRECTORY GIVES POPULATION GAIN OF 7094

Distribution of the 1917 directory of Honolulu, Oahu and all other islands in the territory, began this morning. Manager R. W. Robinson of the Polk-Husted Directory Company and his assistants have figured up the names in the new directory, and find the population of Honolulu this year to be \$2,848, not including enlisted men of the army and navy on Oahu. This is a gain of 7094 over last year.

Oahu, the new directory shows, has a civilian population of 111,000. As the population of the entire territory now is shown to be 231,511, this island is seen to have, exclusive of soldiers and sailors, nearly half the population of the territory, and more than half when the enlisted men and officers are included.

This year's directory is larger by 48 pages than the 1916 book. The present total population of the territory is 7134 souls more than last year's, which was 224,407.

MUNICIPAL ENGINEERS HAVE IMPORTANT PROJECTS

(Continued from page 5.)

storm sewer concrete pipe of 885 lineal feet, with 235 feet of 12-inch storm sewer concrete pipe cross section and 4 manholes, and 7 catch-basins. The work performed on this construction was entirely by day labor at a cost of \$2983.92.

Honolulu Construction & Draying Co., Ltd., constructed an 18-inch storm drain on Alakea street, from a point approximately opposite mauka boundary of the von Hamm-Young garage to the Y. M. C. A. building (mauka end) etc., at a cost of \$993.00.

Additional Sewers

1911-1912.

Kanoo street, between Banyan and Pua lane, 18-in. pipe, 375 ft., \$1606.37.
Kakaako street, between Foundry and Ala Moana, 27-in. pipe, 645 ft., \$2491.88.
Kali street, 18-in. pipe, \$3732.61.
King street, between Ala street to Nuanuu stream, 21-in. pipe, 475 ft., \$1461.94.
Kekaulike street, between Hotel and King, 21-in. pipe, 300 ft., \$645.00.
Laiuli road, Nuanuu valley, 21-in. pipe, 580 ft., \$1219.82.
Robinson property, Nuanuu avenue, 21-in. pipe, 557 ft., \$1725.15.
Wylie street, between Nuanuu avenue and Pununi stream, 27-in. pipe, 1212 ft., \$5684.11.

1913-1914.

Halekauwila street, between Fort and Alakea, 21-in. pipe, \$2106.28.
King street, between Fort and Nuanuu, 12-in. pipe, \$748.62.
Pahoa avenue, Kaimuki, 18-in. pipe, \$559.53.
Kama lane, \$234.44.
Keawe street, \$1148.22.
Kali street, near King, \$1096.11.
King street, \$5554.54.
Kuniki street, \$1119.20.
Liliha and School, \$1689.10.
Self lane, \$387.02.

The amount expended for the laying of these storm sewers are included in the construction work of the streets.

Excursion for Hilo leaves Tuesday, 3rd July, 5 p. m. Book early.—Adv.

BOYS GET PAID AS THEY STUDY

"Parents who are anxious to give their boys a favorable start in business should investigate the plan of the business section of the Y. M. C. A. Cooperative Trade Schools," says E. A. Berndt, manager of Diamond & Co., and chairman of the association educational committee.

"The plan makes it possible for boys who have finished eighth grade work to commence work in positions with the largest business firms in the city. The boys work half of each day and study commercial subjects in the Y. M. C. A. classes the other half day. They are paid by the employers for the time spent in classes as well as for the time spent in the business houses.

"Students learn business methods under actual business conditions and are advanced in pay as they make their grades in office and school. All of the boys who completed the course last year were retained by the firms with which they work, and at advanced positions. This has shown that the school is a practical project from the point of view of both employers and the boys."

According to Jay A. Urice, who is in charge of the work, there are positions to be filled for the new term which opens next Monday morning. Boys who are applying at the association are being assigned to jobs by F. P. Rawson, principal of the school. The following firms are employing students and paying them wages:

W. W. Diamond & Co., E. O. Hall & Son, O. R. & L. Co., von Hamm-Young Co., T. H. Davies & Co. (hardware department), Hawaiian Electric Co., Lewers & Cooke, Trent Trust Co.

Mrs. Annabelle Ruddle, wife of a Hilo automobile man, is in Honolulu for a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Eben Low.

NAVAL ACTIVITY POINTS TO GREAT DEFENSE DEVELOPMENT FOR OAHU

Government Base at Pearl Harbor Holds Possibilities of Great Magnitude That promise Fulfillment After the World War

Many developments of interest for the navy forces in Hawaii have been seen in the last five years, and yet these are only the first steps, it is believed, in what Uncle Sam plans to do here eventually.

Rear-Admiral Willard H. Brownson, U. S. N., retired, who is a keen observer of military affairs, declared in an interview with the Star-Bulletin last fall that all things point to Pearl Harbor's development into a great naval base, and work already done seems to give every indication of this.

Navy life here has seen many changes in the period, chief of which was the removal a year ago of practically all the naval station to Pearl Harbor.

The period has seen the completion of one drydock and its subsequent wreckage; this to be followed immediately by the determination to do the work over again on new lines.

Many new buildings have been erected during the last five years, and the Pearl Harbor base has proved a source of steady employment for scores of citizens of Honolulu who take the early morning train out and come back in the afternoon, thus spending their nights at home.

Actual figures on plans for buildings, number of men and other statistical data are not announced by the navy department, owing to censorship and strategic reasons. For this reason much that would be interesting cannot be printed at this time.

Resident officers and employes enjoy the moving picture shows on board the naval vessels stationed at the harbor, or motor into town for evenings here at shows and entertain-

THOUSANDS SPENT ON RECLAMATION AND GOOD ROADS

Reclamation and roads might be said to be the slogan of the public works department for the last five years, especially for the latter part of this period. Development along these lines has been especially notable in the department.

During this period the following work has been done as a part of the business of the department, cost being given in round numbers:

- Kewalo reclamation, \$150,000;
- Waialua swamp fill, \$110,000;
- grading and paving in Auwalu ciliuu tract, \$105,000 homestead roads in Makawao, \$78,000;
- homestead roads in Hawaii, \$55,000;
- Waimea embankment, \$19,000;
- Round Top road, with territorial prisoners as laborers;
- territorial penitentiary, \$200,000;
- Anahola ditch, Kauai \$2,000.

DONATE FEE FOR FRENCH LESSONS TO ORPHAN FUND

The Y. M. C. A. is presenting to its members a rather unique method of showing their patriotism. On Monday, July 9, an evening class in French will be conducted by Madame Quevillon in the Y. M. C. A. and every man who wishes to attend will contribute 25 cents to the French Orphans' Relief Fund each session.

The contributions will go, 100 per cent, to the relief fund. The Y. M. C. A. will donate its rooms and facilities for the promotion of the class and

The Jolly McKinneyites will be the guests of the Y. M. C. A. at the beach house Sunday afternoon. Prof. A. L. Andrews will read a story to the girls at 4 o'clock. This will be followed by a swim and a cup of tea. Although the high school girls will be the guests of honor, all members and friends of the association are cordially invited to attend.

Madame Quevillon, who is now president of the local French Orphans' Relief Society, will donate her services as instructor.

Speedometers Recommend
FEDERAL
Double Cable Base TIRES

MILEAGE—that's the real test of tire service. And Federals have proved their right to the name "Extra Service" Tires.

Ables-Hertsche Co., Ltd. King Street, opp. Library.
Ables-Hertsche Co. Branch, Cor. Bishop and Merchant Sts.
Castner Garage Castner, Oahu
Haleiwa Garage Waialua, Oahu
McBryde Store Eleele, Kauai
The Hilo Auto Co., Ltd. Hilo, Hawaii
V. Uchida Waiuku, Maui

Honolulu Rubber Works, Ltd.
"NOTHING COUNTS LIKE SERVICE."
1175 Alakea Street. Phone 2434

Studebaker

SUPERIORITIES



Studebaker cars are the most powerful in ratio to weight of any on the market

The 4-cylinder motor develops 40 horsepower—and the six, full 50 horse-power.

The masterful power of Studebaker motors assures you of ample reserve energy. Studebakers will go anywhere that a car can go. Another point—an important one—Studebaker motors are so well designed, so conscientiously made, that they produce maximum power at a minimum consumption of gasoline. We can prove these statements to your entire satisfaction. Won't you give us an opportunity?

"Most Beautiful Car in Honolulu"

The long, low, strikingly handsome aluminum body has been designed with wonderful care.

Look this Car over.

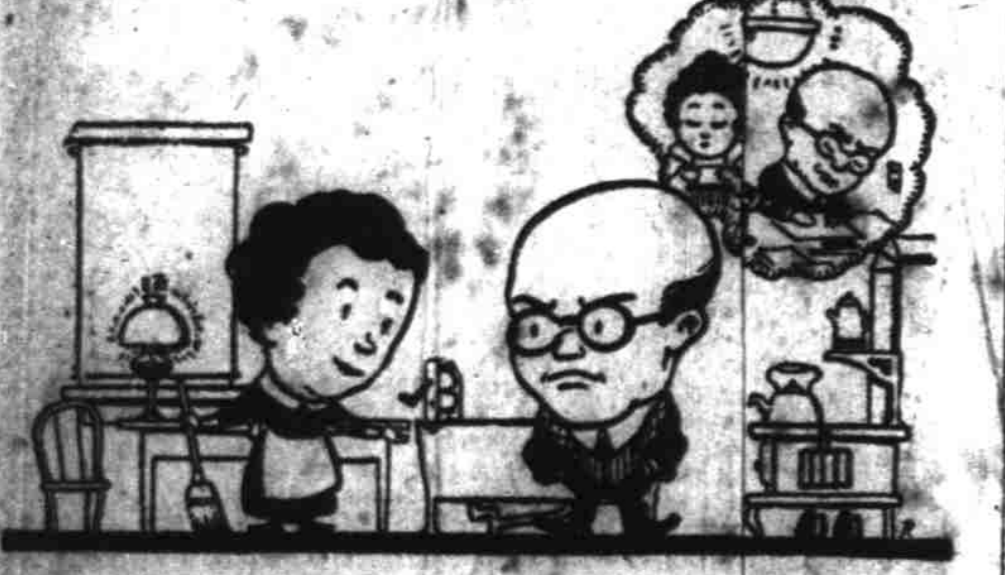
Ables-Hertsche Co., Ltd.

King Street AGENTS Honolulu

Lacquer Tray
of all sizes, just arrived.
Japanese Bazaar
Fort St., opp. Catholic Church



SUMMER RATES
OAHU RAILWAY and HALEIWA HOTEL
Thirty-day excursion tickets between Honolulu and Waialua, Haleiwa or Kahuku: First-class, \$1.15; second-class, \$0.80.
Special weekly rates at hotel during summer months, \$25.00.
Splendid bathing, golf, tennis, glass-bottom boat, rowing, pool.
An ideal vacation resort.
Oahu Railway-Haleiwa Hotel



Ask Him Confidentially
Ask any business man confidentially how he would get along without his telephone, or his stenographer and his typewriter—or his efficiently lighted office store.
He'll Say Right Back That He Wouldn't
Then ask him how a wife should be expected to get along without electric lights—prettily lamps—convenient buttons to press, an electric iron, or vacuum cleaner, toaster, grill, percolator, and maybe a washing machine and sewing machine motor.
If he's the man we think he is, he'll chirp right up quick and give you the direct command to get us on the phone the first thing in the morning for a wiring estimate.
That's the first step. The rest is easy—and now's the time. Don't wait—start him on that first question tonight.

The Hawaiian Electric Co., Ltd.
Electrical Headquarters

STAR-BULLETIN 75 CENTS PER MONTH

Endorsed by Leading Car Distributors

FORD **DODGE**

ZEROLENE
The Standard Oil for Motor Cars

Putney engine, and leading coast distributors for all makes of cars, testify that Zerolene, correctly refined from California asphalt-base crude, gives perfect lubrication with its carbon deposit.
Less wear and more power because Zerolene keeps its lubricating body at cylinder heat. Less carbon because, being made from asphalt-base crude, it burns clean and good clean exhaust.
Zerolene is the oil for your car—wherever the make—the oil for all types of automobile engines. For exact grade get our lubrication chart covering your car.
At dealers everywhere and Standard Service Stations.
STANDARD OIL COMPANY
CALIFORNIA

Short Bits
On City's Progress

The crowds on the street and the increased traffic and the great number of new buildings which have been erected taking the place of the old ones, to my mind emphasize the growth of Honolulu during the past five years more than anything else," says William Hoogs, real estate department Bishop Trust Company.
Business is rushing instead of being at a standstill or dying down since the war began, according to E. A. Jacobson of the Union-Pacific Transfer Company, who, with John T. Wirtud, took over that organization some five years ago. In the time that has passed since then the company has seen the motor truck gradually supplant the horse-drawn wagon, doing three or four times the work in the same time as before.
During the last five years the Hawaiian Electric Co. has extended its lines over practically the entire island of Oahu. Aside from the production of current the company has maintained a thriving ice manufacturing and cold storage business.

An important event in local court circles during the last few years has been the complete remodeling of the interior of the judiciary building, which houses the circuit and supreme courts, the department of public instruction and the tax office, at a cost of about \$100,000.
With a system of self-government established as the result of plans laid by Supt. Frederick Anderson, a brighter future faces the boys' industrial school at Waialae. Anderson has "done things" since taking charge of the institution, which is rapidly being built up into a model school of correction.

More than \$900,000 will be available for use by the department of public instruction during the next biennial period, this being the figure fixed by the last territorial legislature in the passage of the school budget.
During the next two years the department of public instruction will have approximately \$257,000 more to spend than during the present period, but the new budget has generously provided for a raise in the pay of all school teachers on the percentage basis.

Japanese lead in the number of persons filing divorce suits in the local court during the last five years. The principal complaints made by Japanese plaintiffs in such cases are non-support and desertion.
"Police court is progressing along with everything else," says Joe Norbriga, district court bailiff. "Last year we had 1272 cases listed up to this time and today we have just a few over 1200."

An authority on Honolulu's prosperity as seen in the motor-car indicator is Chauffeur Brammer "Bob" Lillis, who is busy every afternoon examining would-be drivers and prospective chauffeurs. "It seems like everybody in town wants to learn to drive," says Lillis, "and all at the same time, too."

W. H. McInerney, speaking for the shoe department of the McInerney store, has a noteworthy statement to make on the shoe business. He says that the sales month for month are greater this year than last in the McInerney store. This is partly due to the fact that shoes are selling for more money this year, but even at that he believes the store is selling nearly as many pairs of shoes this year as last.
Haleiwa Park, Manoa, is one of the new real estate tracts that has built up most rapidly in the last few months. Two years ago there was scarcely a house in the whole area, which was formerly known as the Cooper tract. Today, neat and pretty bungalows dot its carefully laid out streets. The tract was opened by the Waterhouse Trust Company.
Several big road rollers on Oahu avenue are keeping busy a big gang of road laborers. Moonlight is being employed by the contractors these evenings to good advantage, and Manoa citizens will soon have a road that they may well be proud of.

PERISCOPIC VIEWS OF THE FUTURE

Looking back into the years that have flown by, the passing of which has witnessed a wonderful transformation in the city of Honolulu, from an erstwhile primitive village to a modern city based on substantial progress and steady growth, "kamaaina" businessmen who have seen and participated in this transformation have been asked by the Star-Bulletin for an expression of opinion as to what the future holds for the capital of the territory. Their views follow:
E. A. Jacobson, president and manager of the Bank of Honolulu—The course of events during the next several years, but I do not think there is any reason to be alarmed over the progress of the next five years. Tourists have now learned to come to the islands and although it will be open for travel once more it will be war is over, Hawaii will surely be able to get its share of tourists. We cannot give too much attention to public affairs in the next few years, not only because it is necessary for the progress of the actual business of the city, but we must keep things in shape if we are to hold the tourist trade that has been built up and only temporarily cut off.

John Lucas, president and manager of the Honolulu Planning Mill, Ltd.—Honolulu could not move backward, anyway. There is too much money invested here. The price of sugar may go down when the war is over and will have a corresponding effect upon our business, but we are now in a condition where we cannot move right ahead. I can remember when I was running around the foot of Fort Street in bare feet and short trousers. Since that time Honolulu has moved ahead rapidly and steadily, and I believe it will continue so and even more rapidly in the next five years.

John J. Belsler, president and manager of the Honolulu Construction & Draying Co., Ltd.—The completion of the ship repairing facilities of Pearl Harbor ought to bring a large number of first class artisans and their families to Honolulu. Then there will be an increase in the military population of the city, besides which there is certainly a general increase in our population indicated in the continual construction of new buildings about the city.
Bishop street should eventually become an important part of the city's retail business section with the construction of the proposed new buildings there. The extension of the street to the waterfront and to Beretania will be an important factor in meeting the city's growth.
The construction of the new federal building, which should certainly begin money this year, but even at that he believes the store is selling nearly as many pairs of shoes this year as last.

David F. Thrum—"The expansion and upbuilding of Honolulu should continue even faster in the future. The retail business section must spread to meet the increasing business of the merchants of Fort street. It will undoubtedly run into Bishop street when the new buildings are put up there."
"There will be serious problems to face in the mixed population of the islands and of the city, but I have faith in the ability of Honolulu's business leaders, who, I believe, are as fine as can be found anywhere, to meet the difficulties although they may be more trying than the problems we have faced in the past."

Raymond C. Brown, secretary, Chamber of Commerce—The greatest measure of progress, in my opinion, is shown in the evolution of a town into a modern city made up today of men and women. The advancement in the past 16 or 17 years has really been marvelous. We have gone from a mule car to an electric car town. We have advanced from the will of the official into a period of the will of the people. We have graduated from a kindergarten of indifference into a class of activity. Money formerly made men, now men make money. In the past George could do it for you, now if you don't do it yourself your success is probably nil. London recount ostry her old landmarks on planted them. We have something belonging to Honolulu by some. Nothing, in my opinion, has progressed so much in Honolulu, has progress. This is evidenced in our progress. Our schools are better, we need only observe our streets. The automatic telephone, electricity. We can now coal a ship in very short order. The horse is almost a relic. A few years back it required three days to make a trip around the island. Now all one needs is about six hours. Think of our improved water system! See our magnificent homes! What about our defenses?
Progress has been the greatest thing in this community within the past few years.

Charles S. Desky—I claim there are 80,000 people living in Honolulu which is one of the principal features of the growth of Honolulu during the past five years of there were hardly half that number here then. Regardless of how long the war continues I believe that Honolulu's population will continue to grow and I firmly believe the 100,000 mark will be reached in a year or two. All these people who have come here and which are going to buy land which is the lowest in price in any city of equal size in the United States. The reason for the moderate price is that there has been very little property purchased for speculation, the people buying the land for the purpose of building homes.

The opening of Bishop street from Merchant to the waterfront, planned by the territory and city in the near future, is something to which Honolulu may well look forward with pleasure. It will give a clear drive to the center of town for tourists arriving here on the big steamers.
If anyone thinks business is bad in Honolulu he should have his gloom dispelled by Edward A. McInerney. "Business was never better with us," says McInerney. "Since we put up the new store we have had a larger volume of trade than ever before. Calamity howlers are all wrong. There is every indication that our prosperity and that of everyone else is to continue. Why shouldn't Honolulu be prosperous? We have a good live population of over 80,000 right here in Honolulu, to say nothing about over 12,000 soldiers."
Seven thousand tons of hay a year are received here for army horses, according to approximate figures obtainable. Oats probably total 8,500,000 pounds during the 12 months. Bran comes in at the rate of 25,000 pounds a month or approximately 150,000 pounds a year.
By a land exchange which has recently been transacted, the territory of Hawaii secures 38 square feet near Liliha and School streets for 322 feet which is conveyed to E. C. Winston. The purpose of the exchange is to straighten out the street line in that vicinity.



Served in a Stein
Try It Today at
Hollister's Soda Fountain

Odo Shoten
35 Hotel St.
Oriental Silks
and Silk Crepes just arrived.
Now on display at our store.
ODO SHOTEN
Hotel St., near Nuuanu

Koa Furniture
Made to Order

We have had over 20 years experience in the manufacture of koa furniture. Our workmen are expert designers and carpenters, and will carry out any idea you wish. Bedroom, library, dining room and lanai furniture a specialty.

We also stock a full line of Oriental Antiques

FONG INN & CO.
—Nuuanu, opp. Liberty Theater



Kempell
at all fountains.
Cool satisfaction in every bubble.

BANKS SHOW PROSPERITY
DEPOSITS OF \$28,000,000 TOTAL
\$14,000,000 GAIN IN FIVE YEARS

HONOLULU'S BANK DEPOSITS

Bishop & Co.	\$10,714,285.79
Bank of Hawaii	10,015,736.96
First National	2,837,835.77
Bank of Honolulu	1,595,485.58
Yokohama Specie	1,317,394.16
First American Sav- ing and Trust	928,513.04
Pacific	295,757.72
Chinese-American	232,988.49
Sumitomo	119,895.17

From \$14,119,404.46, December 31, 1911, to \$28,015,736.96, December 31, 1916, is the enormous increase in deposits which the past five years has brought to the banking institutions of Honolulu. The increase in capital, surplus and undivided profits amounts to \$14,896,332.54. In 1911 they were \$3,682,829.60 and in 1916, \$18,579,162.14. In deposits Bishop & Company lead, with \$10,714,285.79, which in the last five years is an increase of \$4,899,723.99, and the Bank of Hawaii is second with \$10,015,736.96, an increase

of \$5,283,550.04, the largest gain noted by any bank. In surplus and undivided profits, however, the Bank of Hawaii has \$1,438,702.32, a \$253,645.02 increase, and Bishop & Company has \$1,037,222.64, a \$39,915.80 increase. In deposits and surplus the First National Bank has \$2,837,835.77 and \$805,860.42 respectively. In 1911 there were only five banking houses in Honolulu, but since then four have come into existence. The original five are the Bank of Honolulu, Bishop & Company, Bank of Hawaii, First National Bank and the First American Savings and Trust Bank, while the new ones are the Pacific Bank, Yokohama Specie Bank, Chinese-American Bank and the Sumitomo Bank, the last being less than a year old. The capital, surplus and undivided profits of the nine banks at this time is: Bank of Hawaii, \$1,438,702.32; Bishop & Company, \$1,037,222.64; First National, \$805,860.42; Bank of Honolulu, \$650,000; First American Savings & Trust Bank, \$205,860.42; Pacific Bank, \$192,965.21; Chinese-American, \$111,482.76; Sumitomo, \$100,000.

Surf, Sunshine and Sand Served at Palama Camp



Surf, sunshine and sand, these are the three big "SSS" that are the determining factors in the success of the Palama Settlement Fresh Air camp at Waialua.

Here are two characteristic scenes of happiness and contentment. The above shows kiddies of all nationalities sporting in the surf and sand, the lower pictures a couple of mothers, taking a sun bath.

A delegation of 60 arrived at the camp Monday and will be there for two weeks under the care of Miss Reba Dobson, a settlement nurse, and the direction of James A. Rath, head worker.

If sufficient money is available five delegations of the same number selected in Honolulu from the families most in need, will be given two healthful weeks in the country all during the summer.

Those now at the camp are mostly Hawaiians from the Kailua and Kaula districts. The next delegations will be selected from Kaula, Waiwala and Kakaako.

In 1906 Lake left the attorney general's department to become associated with the city attorney's office, which position he still holds. Prior to 1905 he had been senior captain of police on the island of Hawaii. As a criminal investigator he has seen many city attorneys come and go, including J. W. Cathcart and Edward Douthitt. He has been with A. M. Brown, present incumbent, for more than two years. He was formerly associated with Mr. Brown when he was high sheriff and county sheriff.

Lake's hobby is ferreting out crime and he has many choice bits of clever detective work credited to him. He also makes maps, weighs around the 300 mark and specializes in gardening at his home in Kaimuki.

"Grow your own food" is the slogan adopted by Mrs. Joseph Leal, matron of the boys' detention home on Nuuanu street.

MEN, BOOKS, PEOPLE AND THINGS
 By Dr. E. S. Goodhue

There is a general complaint that American boys and girls who graduate from our preparatory and academy institutions, are deficient in literary expression. Their use of the English language is weak and halting. We are told that the most imaginative and original writers we have were marked low at school; that their power of expression stands in inverse ratio to their school record.

There is much ground for this criticism. While originality, creative instinct, and extraordinary literary expression may be "gifts," or, at least, tendencies in the individual, an ordinary sense of letters, clearness of thought and expression, may be developed to an astonishing degree.

And to a degree may harmful training smother imagination, discourage originality, and end the enthusiasm a pupil shows in his daily work. There are exceptions, like James Lane Allen, Kate Douglass Wiggin, and other obscure instructors of the young, but, as a rule, teachers in our country lack imagination. They are dull routinists. They balk at originality or unskillfulness in the use of a word or phrase, and stand always for conformity to absolute technicality.

The compositions of Henry James were always marked low by his undiscerning teacher of English. His fine though sometimes involved thought was not discovered or appreciated, but his classmates of whom we have now no record of achievement, were marked high for their unoriginal but strictly grammatical and conventional English.

The average school girl's graduating essay has become the object of newspaper jokes because it is so flat. It lacks individual flavor, the tang which makes writing of any use at all. To measure by standards like those of Auer in his books on English, would kill the budding creative instinct of any child, and discourage his further effort at composition.

Take the length of a sentence, for instance. Many, perhaps most of us consider the short sentence always best. We abbreviate, shorten the way to a fact, advise abridgment, conciseness and terse statements. This is very well for some writing, and every one ought to know how to do it. But as applied to all work especially the school composition and essay, whose object is to develop imagination as well as expression, it is disastrously restrictive. It kills spontaneity; it eliminates individual style. It makes the school essay a composite, a dreary, homogeneous echo of other men's thoughts, clothed in conventional phrase.

Through the pedagogic mesh rises the work of the exceptional, low-marked pupil who becomes the well known novelist or magazine writer. A long sentence clearly expressing a new thought in well chosen, simple words, is one mark of genius. It evidences the good writer. It is constructive, concrete proof of good writing, and stands beside the jerky, stilted sentences of the writer of sensational literature as Lamb, Hazlett, or Stevenson do by the side of E. D. E. N. Southworth or Harold Bell Wright.

WHY THE STAR-BULLETIN IS HONOLULU'S PREMIER PAPER

- If you want the news and want it when it happens read the Star-Bulletin.
- The acid test of the worth of a newspaper is the amount, timeliness and accuracy of its news. Star-Bulletin news meets the test.
- Given the advantage of five hours in time over New York and ten hours over London, the Star-Bulletin is able to cover the international field of important war, financial and political events for its readers every afternoon at 3 o'clock and present the world news not only the day but the night as well.
- In the local field the Star-Bulletin sets a pace that no other publication in the Hawaiian group can approach. It gives you news of the day before any other medium. Witness the number of big beats scored by the Star-Bulletin in the last few days not to mention other stories of local interest which were given to the public 18 hours in advance of any other newspaper. Take a look at the appended list of real "beats" scored in the last few days by the Star-Bulletin and then judge if the Star-Bulletin is not the premier paper of Honolulu:
- Maui and Matsonia commandeered by the government.
- Surplus army officers on Oahu ordered to report to mainland.
- Oahu reserve officers called to duty.
- Sensational price movement of Honolulu oil stocks.
- Order prohibiting sale of liquor to army men in uniform.
- Open air jungle schools for Oahu.
- List of school teachers appointed for Oahu.
- Arrest of prominent Montanan for alleged silk smuggling.
- Report of special water commission.
- W. C. Woodward quits as assistant superintendent of department of public works.
- Appointment of L. S. Cain as Woodward's successor.
- Fred Whelan goes to France with "washing."
- New postoffice ready in 1920.
- Matson liners drop Hilo from run.
- Sale of Holt-Smith corner.
- Attempte human sacrifice frustrated at the Volcano.
- First details on commercial center given to public.
- Exposure of track bribery attempt and barring of man accused.
- Consolidation parks and buildings departments with Vienna as head.
- Police court appointments.
- Registrars board appointments.
- Resignation of W. T. Carden as deputy city attorney.
- Arrest of leader of alleged blackmailing gang.
- Washington sugar expert here studying sugar conditions.
- Reorganization of Hawaii National Guard.
- Designation of army officers to go to the states.
- Fight to set constitutionality of compensation law.
- Draft registration regulations and orders for arrest of slackers.
- Opium seizures and arrests.
- Matsonia measured for troops.

Yet, the sort of training many of our school children are getting makes them prefer the latter to our long list of splendid writs of English.

ARTISTS CENTER EXHIBIT WORKS

The artists who are exhibiting in the Pan-Pacific Pavilion on Bishop square were busy yesterday hanging their pictures, between each group palms and sculptures are so placed that the work of the artists is splendidly set off.

The exhibition space is open to all artists now in Kawai who gain their livelihood from their brush or sculpture. None of the paintings has been exhibited beforehand those of D. Howard Hitchcock complete a splendid gallery in themselves. The 20 pictures in this collection are each adequately described on placards on the wall in front of the picture, and later talks will be given by some of the leading art critics, to which students will also have their day at the exhibit. Trigg Smith has nearly a score of his smaller paintings, which are being tastefully grouped, and give an interesting pictorial story of Hawaii. In fact, this may be said to be a Hawaiian art exhibit, for the reason that all of the paintings are of Hawaiian subjects.

E. W. Christmas has entered a number of oil and water colors of scenes on the different islands. Except in the case of the very small pictures, all are hung on one line and directly level with the eye, so that taken in all it is one of the most artistic exhibits of its kind held in the islands. All of the friends who have supported the Pan-Pacific work are invited to attend the opening of the exhibition tonight at 8 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Latimer Freeman of 3445 Ninth avenue, Kaimuki, became the parents of a son at the Kapalani Maternity Home a week ago last Sunday.

LITTLE TALES ABOUT TOWN

Over at the Young Hotel is a busy man who says little but saws wood all the time. The same is Arthur Mayo, chief steward in charge of the bakery, catering, cuisine and cafes. Mrs. Mayo assists in the office of the publicity department as information clerk.

This week about three ships arrived in one day and nearly every passenger on board wanted to eat at the Young Hotel. And so far as they could see everything was lovely, but they will never know how Steward Mayo sweat blood that day, and on similar ones when a great crowd sweeps in unheralded upon a place that has cut its force to a holiday basis, and yet must give the best in service and everything else.

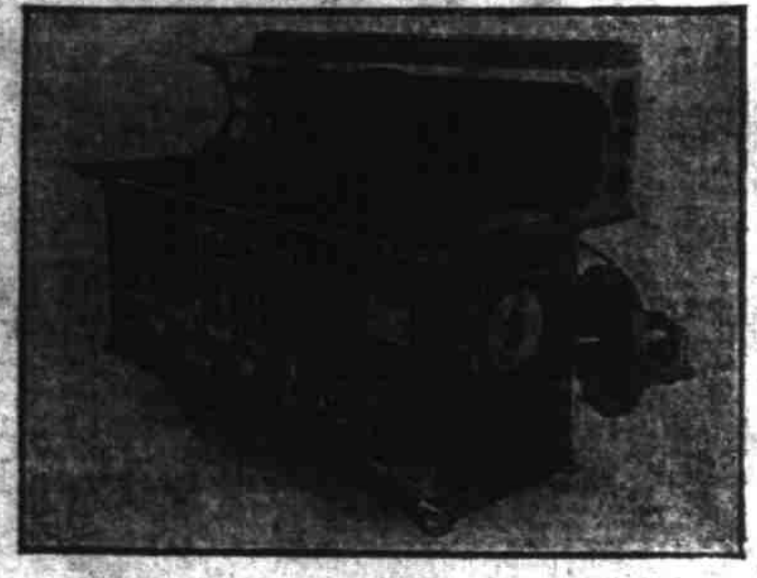
"I wish we could have crowds like that all the time," sighed Mayo after the steam had blown away. "Then I could always be prepared for them. But as it is we have done fairly well this summer, everything considered, and we always manage to treat them pretty well."

Manager Harry E. Stinson of the Young has found that Mayo's services are coming more and more into demand on the roof garden this summer where a custom has been established of taking late supper in the combined rays of a setting sun and a rising moon and to tarry along pleasantly until the music comes for the dancing.

Detective Harry T. Lake, who cher-

COOK WITH OIL

The cheapest and most efficient fuel on the market



Do you know that OIL is 50 per cent cheaper than coal and 90 per cent cheaper than gas? The RAY burners are installed in Homes, Restaurants, Hotels, Apartment-houses, and can be used to advantage wherever heat is required.

Some Advantages of Oil for Fuel

- No Soot
- No Smoke
- No Carbon
- Even Temperature
- Low Maintenance
- Low Fuel Cost
- No Danger of Explosion
- No Water or Steam Used
- No Attention Required
- Less Noise
- Light Weight
- Easy to Light

Let Us Solve Your Heating Problems

The Durant-Irvine Co., Ltd.

Exclusive Agents for the Territory of Hawaii

MODERN PLUMBING

45 North King Street

Telephone 1962

With the Energy and Determination

30 YEARS OF MISSION WORK AMONG JAPANESE REVIEWED SUNDAY NIGHT

JAPANESE CONGREGATIONAL FORCES	
Number of Congregational Evangelists came	63
Number of churches at present	21
Number of missions	4
Number of members	1610
Number of Sunday school children (pupils)	2347

The thirtieth anniversary of this-inauguration of mission work for Japanese in the Hawaiian Islands will be observed at 8 o'clock tomorrow evening in the Mission Memorial building, King street, at which time a program of addresses and reminiscences will be presented.

Following is the program:

An interesting booklet recently issued covering the 30 years of work among the Japanese by the Christian missionaries tells of the obstacles met by these mission workers in Hawaii, in part, as follows:

Year after year new evangelists have come and opened up new fields of activities. But the task which they have combated was by no means easy. Majority of the Japanese in Hawaii were not really immigrants who had crossed the Pacific to find a better life here. They were pure and simple drifters, who had been attracted here on "three year" contract by the almighty dollar. They cared nothing about morality or ethics of everyday life. The only thing that focused their attention was the money. As long as they could accumulate a fortune and be able to go back to their native land and lead a blissful life, they cared nothing. Christianizing of this class of people was extremely difficult, more so in the building up of a church. Just about the time when their faith were being kindled, they were packing their belongings and were leaving these islands permanently. Even though they remained here, they were overwhelmed by the material wealth, and used to meek at the earnest efforts of the evangelists to make out of them a pure, honest, God-fearing and upright people.

"In the midst of these 'infidels,' the evangelists went on spreading the gospel with indomitable zeal, 'they built up night schools, teaching English language, the means of efficient work. They started Japanese schools, educating the children born here in a true Christian spirit. They organized temperance societies, and in some places, the Benevolent Society to care for the down and out. They set apart infrequently as peace-makers in the family quarrels, and in the misunderstandings of the laborers with the plantation managers. They furnished all kinds of assistance, either writing the letters, or sending into the remote death, birth, or marriage notifications, or going through hundreds of odds and ends. They toiled as pastor, evangelist, peacemaker, interpreter, and helper.

"From 1890 Hawaii was torn by the political crisis. The regime of the native kingdom passed away. There appeared a new power, which in turn disappeared and gave rise to the mercurial territory. With such change the status of the Japanese immigrants themselves underwent a great evolution. The fetters of three year contract were shattered. Tyranny gave way to democracy. Every immigrant became a free laborer. The labor exploiters began to pour into Hawaii. They displayed unscrupulous all sorts of the fabulous wealth and opportunities for work on the mainland. They carried off many of the hardest drifters, sometimes even on the especially chartered immigrant steamer.

"Then suddenly and rather unexpectedly, the change for better came. In 1907 America and Japan concluded a 'Gentlemen's Agreement.' The influx of the immigrants from the Orient and the flooding of the Pacific coast with the drifters from Hawaii were instantly stopped. Some people at that time regarded this restriction as a terrible breach of an individual's freedom to travel within the country's borders. But it was distinctly pleasing to the plantations and the Christian churches. The drifters, finding the doors of America closely shut against them, became contented with Hawaii. The higher and more intelligent Japanese came to be engrossed with the idea of living here permanently.

"They came to see that they must assimilate with American ideas and ideals if they are to live here and to work shoulder to shoulder with American people for the upbuilding of Hawaii. Sympathy and interest in the Christian church and its movements spontaneously sprang within them. Undaunted, they came out openly for the Christianity. Children born here have, by the influences of the public schools and the environment, become easy to be Americanized.

"Nearly all of them have innate God-consciousness of Christians, and positively, no trace of the Buddhist faith. The situation of today is just the reverse of what was ten years ago. The Christian church which had been humiliated and persecuted for years by the Honganli has within a short period completely revived and gained her ascendancy. Everywhere, one after another, new Christian church buildings are being erected. Everywhere the churches are now steadily pushing their way into the limelight of the community. Among the Hawaiian-born Japanese themselves, new movements most favorable to the Christian churches are increasingly springing up. The future of the Japanese churches are radiant with bright hopes.

"The period from the founding of the Myama church to the present is just 30 years. This may be subdivided into three periods.

"(a) The first period is the period of the pioneers. It may be characterized as the period of plowing and seed planting.

"(b) The second period is the period of great trials and sufferings. The seed planted by the pioneers have just sprouted out—only to be blown off by the great winds of political changes in Hawaii, and to be buried by the snow of Buddhist persecutions.

"(c) The third period is the period of great hope. The spring wind has begun to blow. The cold wintry blasts and the snow have died down. The real harvesting of the churches have drawn nearer. Adults are steadily decreasing, either returning to Japan, or are being claimed by death. The youths born here on the islands are daily increasing. The day when they will worship in one house is not far. This is not the period for the churches to live a hermit life. It must come out into the world and work for the salvation of all its people. Hawaii cannot hope to be saved unless the churches and all its members really come out into the open."

RED CROSS SUNDAY IS PROCLAIMED BY PRESIDENT WILSON

(Associated Press by U. S. Naval Communication Service)
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 28.—In accordance with the expressed desire of the President, next Sunday will be observed in all the Sunday schools as Red Cross Sunday and the exercises will be along patriotic lines.

MANY DELEGATES AND MINISTERS ATTEND MEETING

More than 150 officers of the association, ministers and delegates were present this week at the 95th annual convention of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association held in Kawahao church.

Officers of the association present were Rev. Henry H. Parker, moderator; Rev. Henry K. Pope, assistant moderator; P. D. Kellest, secretary; J. K. Nikila, first assistant secretary; Rev. William K. Post, second assistant secretary; Rev. Henry P. Judd, secretary of the Hawaiian Board of Missions; Theodore Richards, treasurer of the Hawaiian Board of Missions. The pastors from the island of Hawaii who attended the annual meeting included: Rev. S. L. Desha, C. M. Kamakapuole, L. K. Kakan, G. L. Kopa, W. Makalawa, James Upchurch, Z. M. Malulu, A. S. Baker, John Keala, L. Kalawe, John Kama, E. G. da Silva, K. Higuchi, Tauli Hing Weng, T. C. C. Sagawa, S. Sokabe, U. Cho, Firsterman C. Schenck.

Among the ministers from Maui and Molokai who attended were: Rev. W. B. Coale, Y. T. Kuli, T. Sugino, R. B. Kaumeheua, E. E. Fleasari, L. B. Dodge, J. K. Kahoonui, J. Kuda, G. E. Lake, J. S. Timoteo, D. K. White, S. P. Kaala, L. D. Hana and D. Kaal.

From Maui the following ministers came: Revs. J. M. Lydgate, K. Okamoto, T. Kobokji, Aiba, J. A. Akina, K. Shirashi, D. Tsang, R. Puuki.

Oahu people present were: Revs. S. K. Kamalopili, Yuen To Pal, A. V. Iara, J. H. Williams, J. L. Hopwood, Okumura, T. Hori, Y. Sakai, K. Iga, T. Kei Yuen, William Kamanu, Maeda, S. R. Ygorista, S. W. Kekua, James Davis, J. K. Loti, S. Nagaoka, O. H. Gulick, J. P. Erdman, Akai, Akana, D. P. Mahihila, S. D. Naha, M. G. Santos, W. D. Westert, J. T. Gulick, S. K. Olli, J. K. Pav, F. S. Scudder and G. W. Waiau.

Men and Women Who Led Salvation Army Congress



Here are the officers and their wives who led the Salvation Army congress recently held in Honolulu in the new hall on Beretania street, near Fort. From left to right they are Mrs. Robert Dubbin, connected with the local work; Mrs. Thomas Estill of Chicago; Commissioner Thomas Estill of Chicago, who, with Mrs. Estill, came here to attend the convention, and Col. Robert Dubbin, head of the Hawaiian islands work.

EFFICIENCY SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS WILL BE HELD BY HAWAIIAN BOARD

Invitations to attend a summer efficiency school for Sunday school teachers and officers are being sent out by Henry P. Judd, superintendent of the Sunday school department of the Hawaiian board of missions. The letter reads as follows: "Dear Fellow Worker: You are cordially invited to attend the summer efficiency school for Sunday school teachers and officers that will be held in the Mission Memorial auditorium, King street, every Sunday morning from 9:30 to 10:30 a. m., from July 1 to September 2. The first half hour will be spent in a study of the text book, 'Training the Teacher,' five lessons being devoted to the subject of the pupil and five lessons to the teacher. D. C. Peters, D. D., pastor of the Christian church, will be the leader of the entire school in this course. Promptly at 10 a. m. the teachers of the various grades—the beginners and primary, the junior, the intermediate, and the senior—will go to separate rooms and there take up under various leaders a discussion of the points made in the general study and apply them to their grades. 'If you are not teaching this summer, but are expecting to work in the Sunday school this coming fall and winter, you will find the summer institute a means of gaining new ideas of work and methods and an inspiration to large and more enthusiastic service.'

CENTRAL UNION MAKING PLANS FOR SUMMER SESSION OF BIBLE SCHOOL

Central Union church is facing the problem of its summer responsibilities with a determination to meet and solve them triumphantly. The summer session of the Bible school has always been a big difficulty. While the attendance has naturally decreased owing to the absence of so many children from the city, the regular program has been continued for those who remained and it has been well worth while to do so. At the same time this has entailed a disproportionate effort upon the officers and teachers who have served so faithfully throughout the winter. Consequently the new plan for the summer months seems likely to meet with favor from all concerned. The idea is to begin the session of the school at 10 o'clock, all the sunbeam and primary children meeting in the parish house for brief opening exercises, while the older departments of the school are holding simultaneous exercises in the Bible school rooms. At the close of this opening devotional period the parish house contingent marches into the seats reserved for them in the Bible school room and the entire school listens to the Bible story of the day. This simplifies the problem of teachers and officers to a marked degree and it is believed that better results educationally may be obtained as well. Glenn E. Jackson is superintendent of the summer session and Theodore Richards will tell the first story, choosing Elijah as his subject. Good music will be provided and the social side of the school life will be developed. Herrmann Alexander will assume the responsibilities which the office has to give up as he leaves secretary of the Bible school for an indefinite period. Miss Dorothy Nicolls will be associated with him in the work of the department.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY HUBER WILL BE SPEAKER AT THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH

"Our National Landmarks" is the subject on which District Attorney S. C. Huber will speak at the Christian church tomorrow morning. American life is losing something valuable in the loss of the meaning of its great holidays. Thanksgiving and the Fourth of July have become large by days of sports alone. Athletics, and many sports not so commendable, have taken these days, until the original spirit and meaning of them is entirely, or almost entirely, lost. Here and there a protest is being raised against this desecration of these great holidays, and an effort is being made to restore their original significance. The Christian church on Kewalo street is helping in this commendable effort, by conducting a service, every year on the Sunday nearest to the fourth of July, the message of which bears upon this subject. Some prominent citizen is invited to give the address each year. Two years ago, General Moore, then in charge of the army in Hawaiian waters, gave the address; last year Dr. W. T. Brigham of the Bishop Museum spoke, and the year before District Attorney Huber has chosen to give such an address. Huber will speak from the minister's pulpit next Sunday morning, his subject being "Our National Landmarks." Every one who is at all interested in this effort to restore the spirit and meaning of our national holidays is invited to attend this meeting at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Regatta and Swimming at Hilo on Fourth of July. All the champions entered.—Adv.

Bellevue Hotel
GEARY AND TAYLOR STS. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Solid Concrete Structures ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF
Every Room with Private Bath
Headquarters for Island Residents
European Plan, \$1.50 per day up
American Plan, \$2.50 per day up
Special Monthly Rates
MORGAN ROSS, Manager.
Honolulu Representative: WILLIAM L. WARREN, P. O. Box 769, or Telephone 2973

Where to go to Church

CENTRAL UNION CHURCH
Rev. J. H. Williams, D.D., Acting Minister.
10:00 a. m.—Bible school rooms. Summer session Bible school.
11:00 a. m.—Morning worship. Sermon by Rev. J. H. Williams, D. D. "The Larger Patriotism."
6:30 p. m.—Parish house. Christian Endeavor meeting. Topic, "Little Things that Make or Mar." Leader, Miss Rose Latschar.
There will be no evening service at the church, the congregation being invited to worship with neighboring churches.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH
1502-152 Kewalo St.
David Cary Peters, minister.
Sundays: Bible school opens at 9:45. Morning sermon at 11 o'clock. District Attorney S. C. Huber will deliver a patriotic address.
Evening sermon at 7:30 o'clock.
Young peoples' meeting 8:30.
Junior congregation meets simultaneously with the morning church service.
Mid-week service Wednesday evening at 7:30.
The minister observes office hours at the church from 9-12 and 1-2 every day except Saturdays and Sundays. The church building is open every day in the week for visitors.
Take Punahoa car, get off at Kewalo street, and walk about 400 feet toward the sea. Ask the conductor.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH
Beretania Ave. at Victoria Street.
Leon L. Loofbourov, Minister.
9:45 a. m.—Sunday School.
11 a. m.—Communion service and reception of members.
6:30 p. m.—The intermediate and senior leagues invite young people without a church home in Honolulu.
7:30 p. m.—A patriotic service. The pastor will speak on "The Pruning Knife."

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST.
Odd Fellows building, King and Fort streets, entrance on Fort street, Sunday 11 a. m., Sunday school 9:30 a. m., Wednesday evening meeting at 8 o'clock. Free reading room, Pantheon building, corner Hotel and Fort streets, rooms 1 and 2, open daily from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m., except Sundays and legal holidays. A cordial invitation to attend our services and visit our reading room is extended to all. The subject for Sunday, July 1, will be "Christian Science."

KALIHI UNION CHURCH.
Kalihi Union church, between Gedekia avenue and Kamehameha IV road. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m. Evening service, 7:30 p. m.

Saturday's Sermonette

By LELAND H. TRACY, St. Clement's Church.

ONE PHASE OF THE WAR—AGRICULTURE.

"And there stood up one of them named Agabus, and signified by the Spirit that there should be great dearth throughout the world; which came to pass in the days of Claudius Caesar."—Acts 11:28.

Our world moves in cycles—wet years with abundant harvests are followed by dry years and food shortage. From the time when man emerged out of the mists of tradition, and history has recorded the aspirations and the labors of men, the food question has always been a serious one. We find it recorded in the early chapters of the Book of Genesis; we can follow the bearing of harvests on the life and the development of countries from that date down to the present day. There is something striking in the incident recorded in the text. Prophets had come from Jerusalem to Antioch to tell the dwellers of that city of the condition of the coming harvest, of the want and the misery which would accompany the failure of the crops. But the most striking feature of the narrative is the attitude of these early peoples upon hearing of this. We read: "Then the disciples, every man according to his ability, determined to send relief unto the brethren."

Once again the fate of the world is in the hands of the farmer. Again we hear the voice of the prophets going up and down the land, seeking to awaken the people from their lethargy, seeking to show by every device of oratory the fact that the dramatic work on earth. All military experts tell us that Germany cannot defeat the free nations, but what the Central Powers cannot accomplish, it may be given unto hunger to achieve.

According to the War College, Germany has 30,000,000 people who are slowly starving. The other nations in war-torn Europe are on war diets. The time has come when people cannot buy what they want, but must depend for their substance on what which is allowed them by the Government. The food dictator has been called in by all governments to safeguard the food resources, that the work of the different countries may continue, that the people will not starve.

Waste lands in all countries have been cultivated for the first time in centuries. We can find no better example than that of England. Realizing that at best there were supplies only for a few weeks in the British Isles, and that the submarine warfare might stop those supplies, and that she might be brought to her knees, not because of the failure of her troops, but because of the failure of food—all citizens, high and low, were called upon to make of England a garden.

This week witnesses the landing of the first American troops on French soil. With the sending of troops, there is presented to the peoples of this vast republic another problem. There is a food problem here in the United States. The supply of food must be increased. More and more food must be produced, so that our soldiers may not go hungry, so that the efficiency of our allies may not be impaired. Our most vital duty is to raise a great food supply for ourselves and our allies to last as long as the war will continue. We are a big people, with vast resources, but are we willing to listen to the voices of the prophets as they seek to awaken us from the dream that all present vital problems which now confront us as a nation? We can best show our awakenings by doing something, by pledging ourselves to do something which costs effort in order that the country might continue. We are stirred up with patriotism when we read that the Stars and Stripes are now at the front. But is our patriotism sufficient for us to take a little trouble and plant corn and beans, rice and sweet potatoes? Different this may be from the patriotism which exaggerates itself in benedictions on the success of American arms. But if we are not willing to sweat and toil and work and save for our country's sake, we are not deserving of the name American.

Owing to the fact that Wednesday is the Fourth of July, Central Union church will not hold its usual mid-week service on the evening of that day.

Orders From Methodist Headquarters

Commander: The schools have broken camp and demobilized. Many of our teachers have reported for active duty, and some of our families are on detached service. But apparently a larger proportion of the regiment will be in active service this summer than usual. The church will retain in the trenches. Regular Sunday drill and weekday maneuvers will go on. The purpose of this order is to acquaint you with campaign plans, and to urge great loyalty to your own regiment and to the Commander in Chief, Jesus Christ.

Both regulars and volunteers are requested to report for duty each Sunday. Don't wait for conscription! Volunteer now for duty every Lord's day you are in Honolulu this summer.

Dress parade and inspection at 11 a. m. in the prime muster of the week. Be in the ranks. No chiding. Reveille (Sunday school) at 8:45 a. m. Report to Captain Cooper. The infantry in our main branch, but all departments drilling.

Epworth League Guard-room, Captains Mauley and Harriman commanding, at 8:30 p. m. Strategic positions recently won. Another drive pending. New recruits constantly. Quartermaster's corps meets those away from home at 5:30.

At 7:30 our regiment will have brigade drill with the Christian and Central Union commands, on our parade ground, at McKinley High schools, outdoors if pleasant, indoors if pleasanter. This order is for July 5 to Aug. 5.

Week Day Maneuvers—Two social matters are planned for each month. Watch for orders. If part are issued from Co. E. L. headquarters, come even though you are not a member of that company.

Phonetic Drill July 5 at Temple street, from 8 to 8:30.

Study of Military Tactics and Knee Drill, Wednesdays at 10 and 7:30. For the good of the service, LEON L. LOOFBOUROV, Commanding 1st Regiment, Methodist Troops, Department of Hawaii.

FOURTH OF JULY TO BE OBSERVED AT C. U. CHURCH

A special patriotic service looking forward to the celebration of the fourth of July will be held at Central Union church on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Dr. J. H. Williams will preach on the subject "The Larger Patriotism." The music will be furnished by the male quartet.

The evening service will be omitted in order that the congregation may be ready to enter with added impetus and power upon the series of special union meetings which begin July 8. This vacation evening will also give us the opportunity of talking to the neighboring churches of the city and those extending the spirit of cordial brotherliness which exists so helpfully among the various church organizations here.

Doctor Williams will begin his vacation after this Sunday's services, the pulpits being supplied on July 8 and 9 by Rev. Charles S. Nash, D. D., president of Pacific Theological Seminary, Berkeley, Cal. President Nash is well known and liked throughout the mainland, and Central Union church considers itself fortunate to have secured his services.

ORGAN RECITAL TO BE FEATURE AT C. U. CHURCH

The religious education committee of Central Union church has arranged for a free public organ recital to be given on Tuesday evening, July 10, at 8 o'clock, in the church auditorium.

This recital is given under the direction of Stanley Livingston, director of music, and Miss Alice E. Harrison, organist. If the attendance at this first recital shows that the public is sufficiently interested to justify the continuance of the series other concerts will follow. Mr. Harrison has selected her program with a view to interesting young music-lovers as well as older musicians, a her numbers are such as will make immediate appeal to her hearers.

This recital is open to everybody. The program follows:

Prelude.....Dunham
Air for the G String.....Bach
Largo from New World Symphony.....Dvorak
Madrigal.....Sonetti
Romanza and Intermezzo.....Puffie
The Sandman.....Alden
The Curlew.....Haman
Suite Joyeuse.....Roland Legle

a. Prologue.
b. Romance.
c. Finales Joyeuse.

CENTRAL UNION KIDDIES DO "BIT" FOR ORPHANS

The kiddies of Central Union church already have begun to "do their bit" for the orphans of the French. Announcement comes from the church that at a recent meeting of the Sunbeam class, which is held in the very little folks of Central Union, the youngsters "chipped in" with pennies and nickels and dimes and raised a fund of \$7 which will be devoted to aiding French war orphans and their families.

Seven dollars is not the limit of the children, however. From time to time in the future they propose to give other donations to be used for the same purpose.

C. E. WILL MEET

The Christian Endeavor Society of Central Union church will meet as usual on Sunday evening at 6:30 in the parish house. Topic, "Little Things that Make or Mar." Leader, Miss Rose Latschar.

Two social matters are planned for each month. Watch for orders. If part are issued from Co. E. L. headquarters, come even though you are not a member of that company.

Phonetic Drill July 5 at Temple street, from 8 to 8:30.

The New York Electrical School
Whether Sixty or Sixteen, you are assured absolute success in the future if you attend the only school devoted to teaching every angle of Electrical Industry by a method of "actual practice." All ages enter this school on the same level, are shown "how" and "why," and make rapid progress under the watchful eye of a staff of highly trained and experienced men. No preparation needed to take this course and you can start any day of any week throughout the whole year.
Write for illustrated booklet and "be shown" what the N. Y. Electrical School can do for YOU.
Phone Chelsea 2653
WEST 17TH ST. NEW YORK

H. C. of L. Dealt Stiff Blow By Students

Normal Girls Make Their Own Dresses



Here is shown seven members of the junior class of the territorial Normal school holding dresses they made, and wearing hats they trimmed, during the school year. The girls purchased their own material and made the dresses as a part of their regular class work. They took their dresses home after school closed.—Photograph by Star-Bulletin staff photographer.

In these days when the high cost of living is sniping around every one's door like the proverbial wolf, sweat girl graduates should have considered the members of the Normal junior girls' sewing class before purchasing their commencement hats and gowns and other articles of frilly finery necessary thereto.

Lucky is the maid who may claim a Normal graduate for a wife, for when she leaves school she knows how to cook, how to wash dishes, how to get out a big laundry, how to manage a home, how to make a bed, how to purchase economically and—best of all—how to trim her own hats and make her own clothes.

When the Normal closed its doors for the summer vacation a few days ago, every junior girl in the sewing class wrapped up and took home several dresses, several prettily and cleverly trimmed hats, a few middie blouses and countless frilly lace articles of feminine apparel that appeal to the practical girl.

The big sewing room on the last day of school looked more like the

dress and millinery department of a big local store than a glass room. Around the wall hung dozens of pretty dresses; table after table was neatly piled with rows of dainty articles of apparel, all tastefully embroidered and hemstitched and frilled and trimmed with lace here and there; on another table reposed a variety of hats, all plainly but tastefully trimmed.

Every article in the room was the property of some girl, made by her during the school year, and not one cent was spent by the Normal for material. All the Normal did was to provide competent instructors and the girls did the rest, and the results of their labors showed that interest in the work was not lacking.

It would take a considerable outlay of money to purchase in local stores some of the gowns and dresses which the girls made. There was not a "loud" dress in the room. "Sport" stripes did not appear to appeal to the girls, and every article was plain, inexpensive; yet neat, well made and attractive.

And the hats—well, the hats were every bit as good as the dresses. The girls bought the plain shapes, made their own flowers out of colored silks, and did their own trimming. And some of the results of their work were as sensible and as attractive as hats which may be seen along Fort street any day. And the girls took their hats home with them, too.

But the best thing the girls of the junior sewing class did this year was to get their parents interested. When the parents saw the big opportunities placed before their daughters, it was a simple thing for the girls to get the wherewithal to purchase their material. Some of the girls will have sufficient dresses for the next several months, and as for hats—hats do not go out of style as quickly in Honolulu as they do on the mainland.

For the girl who cherishes fond hopes of marrying some day, there can be no better education than that which is waiting at the territorial Normal school, declare many Honoluluans who profess to know.

Educational News of Special Interest

To Teachers In Hawaii's Schools

By Vaughan MacCaughy, College of Hawaii

SCHOOL FAIRS

The success of the fairs held during the past months by such public schools as Kaneohe and Kailua indicates the real worth of the school fair. These exhibits focus public attention upon the concrete products of the school. They also afford an excellent opportunity for demonstrating the less tangible, but much more valuable products of school life—collectively shown by the significant title of "school spirit."

Good school spirit is one of the finest fruits of educational work. It readily transforms itself into community spirit. Boys and girls with good school spirit become men and women with good civic spirit. It intimately connects the life of the school with real democracy and true Americanism.

The school fair as a local institution could easily become a great and significant annual event in many of our larger public schools. It would command the hearty interest of the community, and be of much benefit to the people, the children, and to the school itself.

A HISTORY OF THE JAPANESE PEOPLE

This is the title of a most commendable volume by Capt. R. F. Brinkley, editor of the "Japan Mail" with the collaboration of Baron Kikuchi, former president of the Imperial University at Kyoto. One may truthfully state that this book should be in every school in Hawaii, as an aid to Hawaii's teachers in understanding the human material with which they work and for which they are responsible.

It comprises 800 pages, with 150 engravings by Japanese artists, and is published by the Encyclopedia Britannica Co. (1916, India Paper). There is a copy in the Library of Hawaii. It is the best and most authoritative work on this subject in the English language.

BIRTH CONTROL

The National Birth Control League of New York City has issued a circular bearing the endorsement of many prominent persons. One of the statements in the circular is:

"It is unreasonable to assume that the world is better, because of children born through accidental and irresponsible procreation, resulting inevitably in the birth of many thousands who are diseased, deformed, or defective, than it would be if fewer children and healthier ones were born into homes ready to welcome them and properly prepared and able to care for them."

WHAT ARE WE FIGHTING?

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, in an address on the Liberty Loan to a meeting of Iowa bankers and business men, made a clean-cut statement that should interest teachers of American history:

"What are we fighting? We are not fighting the German people. This is the most extraordinary war of all time. Here we find ourselves, a great people, without enmity or hostility to another great people, engaged in a war with them. We are not fighting the German people; we are fighting the German military autocracy which is trying to enslave the world, America in the bargain."

"And once we succeed in the destruction of that military autocracy, self-governed peoples may in the future rest in security, because, my friends, do you realize that the one grave menace to the peace of the world for the last 40 years has been the military autocracy of Germany?"

SALARIES OF STATE SUPERINTENDENTS

Oregon	\$ 5,000
Washington	3,900
Massachusetts	6,500
New York	10,900
New Jersey	10,900
Ohio	4,000
Indiana	5,000
Illinois	7,500
Louisiana	5,900
Florida	5,600

WAR SERVICE BY OUR COLLEGES

Last month witnessed a great convention of college and university presidents at Washington, called by the advisory committee on national defense. The object was to determine how our colleges and universities could best serve the country, and at the same time maintain themselves. It has become evident, all over the country, that there is grave danger that the patriotic spirit of American students may empty the halls of learning and practically close their doors, as has been the case in Europe. After careful deliberations the council stated as its belief:

First. That the government should provide or encourage military training of all young men in colleges by retired officers of the army or national guard or other persons competent to give military instruction. The colleges should include as a part of the regular course of study the teaching of military science, in accordance with the provisions of the national defense act.

Second. That all colleges and universities modify their curriculum and calendar so as to subserve most fully the needs of the nation in the present crisis. That they consider dividing the college year into quarters of twelve each. That the college course be adapted to the needs of the food production.

Third. That the universities assume the same scientific functions and calendar as to subserve most fully the needs of the nation in the present crisis. That they consider dividing the college year into quarters of twelve each. That the college course be adapted to the needs of the food production.

Fourth. That the universities assume the same scientific functions and calendar as to subserve most fully the needs of the nation in the present crisis. That they consider dividing the college year into quarters of twelve each. That the college course be adapted to the needs of the food production.

PROGRESSIVE NEW YORK

An excellent law has been placed recently on the statute books of New York state which will undoubtedly be of great benefit to the people.

And once we succeed in the destruction of that military autocracy, self-governed peoples may in the future rest in security, because, my friends, do you realize that the one grave menace to the peace of the world for the last 40 years has been the military autocracy of Germany?"

Old Landmark In Honolulu Put Up In Early Forties

The building below the corner of Kaahumanu and Merchant streets, now in course of demolition, is an old landmark which deserves some notice on account of its long standing, says F. A. Schaefer, kamaaina merchant of Honolulu and head of the old-established business house bearing his name.

"It is doubtful if there is one living in this community today that remembers the construction of the building, as it certainly dates back some 70 years or over. In its earliest days it was frequently used for public affairs in the social line, which signifies its importance for the time being as a structure of prominence. It was originally a three-story building, and as this was recently elected some 30 or 40 years ago—into a two-story building."

"The building has housed numerous business concerns during the many years of its existence, and some of them have to date back into its walls the early days of their beginning, from which they expanded into leading and successful business houses which, in large measure, have shaped the commercial and industrial pursuits of these islands until the present."

CANDIDATES OF 1914 ELECTION GET REFUND

Because the municipal candidates at the 1914 election were called upon to pay \$25 as a nomination fee for the general election after they had already paid \$10 for the primary election and as this was recently found to be illegal, the board of supervisors at its meeting yesterday passed four resolutions appropriating \$600 to reimburse the 24 candidates.

Twins, a boy and a girl, were born Thursday to Mr. and Mrs. Louis Punaloni of Kahi-kai. The infant daughter died a few hours after birth.

NOTICE

The Master and/or Owners of the "ELLSASS" will not be responsible for any debts contracted by any person employed on the vessel.

U. S. SHIPPING BOARD

6335-61

Baggagemen, Furniture and Piano Moving

HONOLULU CONSTRUCTION & DRAUGHTING CO., LTD.
PHONE 498-1
J. J. BELSER, Manager.
STORAGE
670 71 SOUTH QUEEN ST.

LEGAL NOTICES

NO. 365. TERRITORY OF HAWAII. LAND COURT.

Territory of Hawaii to J. A. Victor, Walter Austin, Herbert Austin, Edith Austin, J. M. McChesney (McChesney Coffee Co.), The First American Savings & Trust Company of Hawaii, Ltd., Victor Hurd, E. C. Pohlmann, John S. Gillis, John Buckley, Estate of Stephen Reynolds or heirs of Stephen Reynolds, Asher B. Bates, Benjamin Pittman, C. Bollman, Bishop Trust Company, Ltd., The Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd., Attorney-General: Bertram G. Rivenburgh, Commissioner of Public Lands; City and County of Honolulu by John C. Lane, Mayor and President of the Board of Supervisors; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been presented to said Court by The Waterhouse Investment Company, Limited, to register and confirm its title in the following described land:

Land on Merchant Street, Honolulu, a portion of L. C. A. 625, to Stephen Reynolds.

LOT 1. Beginning on the Northeast side of Merchant Street, at the South corner of the brick building, at present occupied by the Royal Annex Saloon, the coordinates of said corner referred to the PUNCHBOWL TRIANGULATION STATION, being 798.15 feet south, and 482.35 feet west, and its true azimuth and distance from a sewer manhole at the intersection of Nuanuu and Merchant Streets 319° 07' 35.9 feet, and running thence by true azimuths:

- 331° 36' 28.05 feet along Merchant Street;
- 245° 20' 63.5 feet, along property of Yokohama Specie Bank;
- 155° 00' 27.1 feet, along Lot 2;
- 66° 06' 65.2 feet, along the edge of the Royal Annex Saloon Building, to the point of beginning; containing an area of 1772 square feet.

LOT 2. A private alley. Beginning at the east corner of Lot 1, as described above, the coordinates of said east corner referred to the PUNCHBOWL TRIANGULATION STATION, being 796.30 feet south and 481.30 feet west, and running by true azimuths:

- 155° 00' 88.5 feet, along Lot 1, and property of the First American Savings and Trust Company;
- 246° 00' 20.0 feet, along Nuanuu Street;
- 335° 00' 88.25 feet, along property of heirs of J. W. Austin;
- 65° 20' 20.0 feet, along property of the Yokohama Specie Bank, to the point of beginning; and containing an area of 1767 square feet.

You are hereby cited to appear at the Land Court to be held at the City and County of Honolulu on the 8th day of August, A. D. 1917, at one o'clock and thirty minutes in the afternoon, to show cause if any you have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. And unless you appear at said Court at the time and place aforesaid your default will be recorded, and the said petition will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said petition or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Honorable S. B. Kemp, Judge of said Court, this 18th day of June, in the year nineteen hundred and seventeen.

Attest with seal of said Court: ANDREW V. HOGAN, Registrar. 6824—June 23, 30, July 7, 14.

LEGAL NOTICES

NO. 364. TERRITORY OF HAWAII. LAND COURT.

Territory of Hawaii to Nagaran Fernandez, Lag Torg, Lau Hee Cham, Estate of R. Love, Ltd., Lau Shee by representative Wat Ging, Right Rev. Libert H. Bøyesnaems, Bishop of Aloha, head of the Catholic Church, Alonzo Gardley, Territory of Hawaii by L. M. Stalnback, Attorney-General; Bertram G. Rivenburgh, Commissioner of Public Lands; City and County of Honolulu by John C. Lane, Mayor and President of the Board of Supervisors; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been presented to said Court by Alonzo Gardley, to register and confirm his title in the following-described land:

Being portions of R. P. 156, L. C. A. 81 to J. Booth; and L. C. A. 40 to French Catholic Mission; at the south corner of Smith and Pauahi Streets, Kaunakapili, Honolulu, Oahu, T. H.

Beginning at a + cut in concrete sidewalk at the north corner of this lot, being also the south corner of Smith and Pauahi Streets, the true azimuth and distance to an iron bolt set in concrete sidewalk at the west corner of Pauahi Street and Nuanuu Avenue, being 327° 38' 26.77 feet, the coordinates of said iron bolt referred to a Government survey station monument near the west corner of Nuanuu and Beretania Avenues (said monument being on a 12 foot offset from the southwest line of Beretania Avenue, and on a 10 foot offset from the northwest line of Nuanuu Avenue) being 230.45 feet south and 397.62 feet west, and running by true azimuths:

- 327° 38' 64.27 feet along the south west side of Pauahi Street to a 1/4" iron pin in concrete sidewalk;
- 34° 10' 23.2 feet along L. C. A. 3 to Kuakolu, to a 1/4" iron pin;
- 28° 30' 35.0 feet along L. C. A. 83 to Kuakolu;
- 44° 00' 29.5 feet along L. C. A. 601 to John Hobbes; a 1" pipe;
- 148° 14' 65.9 feet along fence along remaining portion of L. C. A. 40 to French Catholic Church, to a 1" pipe;
- 147° 32' 31.9 feet to a 1/4" iron pin in concrete sidewalk;
- 237° 52' 79.9 feet along a south side of Smith Street to the point of beginning; area 6840 square feet.

You are hereby cited to appear at the Land Court to be held at the City and County of Honolulu on the 1st day of August, A. D. 1917, at one o'clock and thirty minutes in the afternoon, to show cause if any you have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. And unless you appear at said Court at the time and place aforesaid your default will be recorded, and the said petition will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said petition or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Honorable S. B. Kemp, Judge of said Court, this 8th day of June, in the year nineteen hundred and seventeen.

Attest with seal of said Court: ANDREW V. HOGAN, Registrar. 6813—June 16, 23, July 7, 1917.

RESOLUTION NO. 791

Be it resolved by the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, that the sum of One Thousand Six Hundred Dollars (\$1,600.00), be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of all moneys in the Road Tax Fund to the credit of the District of Ewa-Walanae in the Treasury of the said City and County for the following purpose, to wit:

District of Ewa-Walanae—\$1,600.00.

Introduced by CHARLES N. ARNOLD, Supervisor.

Date of introduction: Honolulu, Hawaii, June 19, 1917.

Approved this 27th day of June, A. D. 1917. JOHN C. LANE, Mayor, City and County of Honolulu, T. H. 6824—June 28, 29, 30.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

ESTATE OF JAMES LYLE, DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given to all creditors of, and all persons having claims against the above deceased, to present their claims duly authenticated and with proper vouchers, if any exist, even if the claim is secured by mortgage upon real estate, to the undersigned at his place of business, No. 916-920 Fort street, Honolulu, Hawaii, within six months from the first day of the publication.

TRENT TRUST COMPANY, LTD., Executor of the last will and testament of James Lyle, Deceased. Dated Honolulu, June 2, 1917. W. J. ROBINSON, Attorney for executor. 916-920 Fort street, Honolulu. 6802—June 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.

SHERIFF'S NOTICE

All holders of special police commissions and badges are requested to return same to my office on or before July 2, 1917.

CHARLES H. ROY, Sheriff, City and County of Honolulu. 6824—June 28, 29, 30.

NOTICE

PAYMENT OF WATER AND SEWER RATES.

In accordance with Ordinance No. 91 as amended by Ordinances No. 91 and 102 of the City and County of Honolulu, all persons holding water and sewer privileges are hereby notified that the rates for the same are due and payable on the FIRST day of JULY, 1917, at the office of the Honolulu Water and Sewer Works, Kapoli Building, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Upon failure to pay such water and sewer rates within THIRTY days thereafter an additional charge of TEN per cent will be added.

All water privileges upon which rates remain unpaid on August 1st, 1917, will be shut off without further notice.

H. A. WILDER, Clerk. Honolulu, June 22, 1917. FRANK ANDRADE, Esq., Attorney for Petitioner. 6820—June 23, 30, July 7, 14.

NOTICE

Y. TAKAKUWA & CO. Limited

NAMCO CRABS, packed in Sanitary Cans, wood lined Nuanuu St., near King St.

LEGAL NOTICES

NO. 364. TERRITORY OF HAWAII. LAND COURT.

Territory of Hawaii to Nagaran Fernandez, Lag Torg, Lau Hee Cham, Estate of R. Love, Ltd., Lau Shee by representative Wat Ging, Right Rev. Libert H. Bøyesnaems, Bishop of Aloha, head of the Catholic Church, Alonzo Gardley, Territory of Hawaii by L. M. Stalnback, Attorney-General; Bertram G. Rivenburgh, Commissioner of Public Lands; City and County of Honolulu by John C. Lane, Mayor and President of the Board of Supervisors; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been presented to said Court by Alonzo Gardley, to register and confirm his title in the following-described land:

Being portions of R. P. 156, L. C. A. 81 to J. Booth; and L. C. A. 40 to French Catholic Mission; at the south corner of Smith and Pauahi Streets, Kaunakapili, Honolulu, Oahu, T. H.

Beginning at a + cut in concrete sidewalk at the north corner of this lot, being also the south corner of Smith and Pauahi Streets, the true azimuth and distance to an iron bolt set in concrete sidewalk at the west corner of Pauahi Street and Nuanuu Avenue, being 327° 38' 26.77 feet, the coordinates of said iron bolt referred to a Government survey station monument near the west corner of Nuanuu and Beretania Avenues (said monument being on a 12 foot offset from the southwest line of Beretania Avenue, and on a 10 foot offset from the northwest line of Nuanuu Avenue) being 230.45 feet south and 397.62 feet west, and running by true azimuths:

- 327° 38' 64.27 feet along the south west side of Pauahi Street to a 1/4" iron pin in concrete sidewalk;
- 34° 10' 23.2 feet along L. C. A. 3 to Kuakolu, to a 1/4" iron pin;
- 28° 30' 35.0 feet along L. C. A. 83 to Kuakolu;
- 44° 00' 29.5 feet along L. C. A. 601 to John Hobbes; a 1" pipe;
- 148° 14' 65.9 feet along fence along remaining portion of L. C. A. 40 to French Catholic Church, to a 1" pipe;
- 147° 32' 31.9 feet to a 1/4" iron pin in concrete sidewalk;
- 237° 52' 79.9 feet along a south side of Smith Street to the point of beginning; area 6840 square feet.

You are hereby cited to appear at the Land Court to be held at the City and County of Honolulu on the 1st day of August, A. D. 1917, at one o'clock and thirty minutes in the afternoon, to show cause if any you have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. And unless you appear at said Court at the time and place aforesaid your default will be recorded, and the said petition will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said petition or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Honorable S. B. Kemp, Judge of said Court, this 8th day of June, in the year nineteen hundred and seventeen.

Attest with seal of said Court: ANDREW V. HOGAN, Registrar. 6813—June 16, 23, July 7, 1917.

LEGAL NOTICES

NO. 364. TERRITORY OF HAWAII. LAND COURT.

Territory of Hawaii to Nagaran Fernandez, Lag Torg, Lau Hee Cham, Estate of R. Love, Ltd., Lau Shee by representative Wat Ging, Right Rev. Libert H. Bøyesnaems, Bishop of Aloha, head of the Catholic Church, Alonzo Gardley, Territory of Hawaii by L. M. Stalnback, Attorney-General; Bertram G. Rivenburgh, Commissioner of Public Lands; City and County of Honolulu by John C. Lane, Mayor and President of the Board of Supervisors; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been presented to said Court by Alonzo Gardley, to register and confirm his title in the following-described land:

Being portions of R. P. 156, L. C. A. 81 to J. Booth; and L. C. A. 40 to French Catholic Mission; at the south corner of Smith and Pauahi Streets, Kaunakapili, Honolulu, Oahu, T. H.

Beginning at a + cut in concrete sidewalk at the north corner of this lot, being also the south corner of Smith and Pauahi Streets, the true azimuth and distance to an iron bolt set in concrete sidewalk at the west corner of Pauahi Street and Nuanuu Avenue, being 327° 38' 26.77 feet, the coordinates of said iron bolt referred to a Government survey station monument near the west corner of Nuanuu and Beretania Avenues (said monument being on a 12 foot offset from the southwest line of Beretania Avenue, and on a 10 foot offset from the northwest line of Nuanuu Avenue) being 230.45 feet south and 397.62 feet west, and running by true azimuths:

- 327° 38' 64.27 feet along the south west side of Pauahi Street to a 1/4" iron pin in concrete sidewalk;
- 34° 10' 23.2 feet along L. C. A. 3 to Kuakolu, to a 1/4" iron pin;
- 28° 30' 35.0 feet along L. C. A. 83 to Kuakolu;
- 44° 00' 29.5 feet along L. C. A. 601 to John Hobbes; a 1" pipe;
- 148° 14' 65.9 feet along fence along remaining portion of L. C. A. 40 to French Catholic Church, to a 1" pipe;
- 147° 32' 31.9 feet to a 1/4" iron pin in concrete sidewalk;
- 237° 52' 79.9 feet along a south side of Smith Street to the point of beginning; area 6840 square feet.

You are hereby cited to appear at the Land Court to be held at the City and County of Honolulu on the 1st day of August, A. D. 1917, at one o'clock and thirty minutes in the afternoon, to show cause if any you have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. And unless you appear at said Court at the time and place aforesaid your default will be recorded, and the said petition will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said petition or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Honorable S. B. Kemp, Judge of said Court, this 8th day of June, in the year nineteen hundred and seventeen.

Attest with seal of said Court: ANDREW V. HOGAN, Registrar. 6813—June 16, 23, July 7, 1917.

LEGAL NOTICES

NO. 364. TERRITORY OF HAWAII. LAND COURT.

Territory of Hawaii to Nagaran Fernandez, Lag Torg, Lau Hee Cham, Estate of R. Love, Ltd., Lau Shee by representative Wat Ging, Right Rev. Libert H. Bøyesnaems, Bishop of Aloha, head of the Catholic Church, Alonzo Gardley, Territory of Hawaii by L. M. Stalnback, Attorney-General; Bertram G. Rivenburgh, Commissioner of Public Lands; City and County of Honolulu by John C. Lane, Mayor and President of the Board of Supervisors; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been presented to said Court by Alonzo Gardley, to register and confirm his title in the following-described land:

Being portions of R. P. 156, L. C. A. 81 to J. Booth; and L. C. A. 40 to French Catholic Mission; at the south corner of Smith and Pauahi Streets, Kaunakapili, Honolulu, Oahu, T. H.

Beginning at a + cut in concrete sidewalk at the north corner of this lot, being also the south corner of Smith and Pauahi Streets, the true azimuth and distance to an iron bolt set in concrete sidewalk at the west corner of Pauahi Street and Nuanuu Avenue, being 327° 38' 26.77 feet, the coordinates of said iron bolt referred to a Government survey station monument near the west corner of Nuanuu and Beretania Avenues (said monument being on a 12 foot offset from the southwest line of Beretania Avenue, and on a 10 foot offset from the northwest line of Nuanuu Avenue) being 230.45 feet south and 397.62 feet west, and running by true azimuths:

- 327° 38' 64.27 feet along the south west side of Pauahi Street to a 1/4" iron pin in concrete sidewalk;
- 34° 10' 23.2 feet along L. C. A. 3 to Kuakolu, to a 1/4" iron pin;
- 28° 30' 35.0 feet along L. C. A. 83 to Kuakolu;
- 44° 00' 29.5 feet along L. C. A. 601 to John Hobbes; a 1" pipe;
- 148° 14' 65.9 feet along fence along remaining portion of L. C. A. 40 to French Catholic Church, to a 1" pipe;
- 147° 32' 31.9 feet to a 1/4" iron pin in concrete sidewalk;
- 237° 52' 79.9 feet along a south side of Smith Street to the point of beginning; area 6840 square feet.

You are hereby cited to appear at the Land Court to be held at the City and County of Honolulu on the 1st day of August, A. D. 1917, at one o'clock and thirty minutes in the afternoon, to show cause if any you have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. And unless you appear at said Court at the time and place aforesaid your default will be recorded, and the said petition will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said petition or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Honorable S. B. Kemp, Judge of said Court, this 8th day of June, in the year nineteen hundred and seventeen.

Attest with seal of said Court: ANDREW V. HOGAN, Registrar. 6813—June 16, 23, July 7, 1917.

LEGAL NOTICES

NO. 364. TERRITORY OF HAWAII. LAND COURT.

Territory of Hawaii to Nagaran Fernandez, Lag Torg, Lau Hee Cham, Estate of R. Love, Ltd., Lau Shee by representative Wat Ging, Right Rev. Libert H. Bøyesnaems, Bishop of Aloha, head of the Catholic Church, Alonzo Gardley, Territory of Hawaii by L. M. Stalnback, Attorney-General; Bertram G. Rivenburgh, Commissioner of Public Lands; City and County of Honolulu by John C. Lane, Mayor and President of the Board of Supervisors; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been presented to said Court by Alonzo Gardley, to register and confirm his title in the following-described land:

Being portions of R. P. 156, L. C. A. 81 to J. Booth; and L. C. A. 40 to French Catholic Mission; at the south corner of Smith and Pauahi Streets, Kaunakapili, Honolulu, Oahu, T. H.

Beginning at a + cut in concrete sidewalk at the north corner of this lot, being also the south corner of Smith and Pauahi Streets, the true azimuth and distance to an iron bolt set in concrete sidewalk at the west corner of Pauahi Street and Nuanuu Avenue, being 327° 38' 26.77 feet, the coordinates of said iron bolt referred to a Government survey station monument near the west corner of Nuanuu and Beretania Avenues (said monument being on a 12 foot offset from the southwest line of Beretania Avenue, and on a 10 foot offset from the northwest line of Nuanuu Avenue) being 230.45 feet south and 397.62 feet west, and running by true azimuths:

- 327° 38' 64.27 feet along the south west side of Pauahi Street to a 1/4" iron pin in concrete sidewalk;
- 34° 10' 23.2 feet along L. C. A. 3 to Kuakolu, to a 1/4" iron pin;
- 28° 30' 35.0 feet along L. C. A. 83 to Kuakolu;
- 44° 00' 29.5 feet along L. C. A. 601 to John Hobbes; a 1" pipe;
- 148° 14' 65.9 feet along fence along remaining portion of L. C. A. 40 to French Catholic Church, to a 1" pipe;
- 147° 32' 31.9 feet to a 1/4" iron pin in concrete sidewalk;
- 237° 52' 79.9 feet along a south side of Smith Street to the point of beginning; area 6840 square feet.

You are hereby cited to appear at the Land Court to be held at the City and County of Honolulu on the 1st day of August, A. D. 1917, at one o'clock and thirty minutes in the afternoon, to show cause if any you have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. And unless you appear at said Court at the time and place aforesaid your default will be recorded, and the said petition will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said petition or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Honorable S. B. Kemp, Judge of said Court, this 8th day of June, in the year nineteen hundred and seventeen.

Attest with seal of said Court: ANDREW V. HOGAN, Registrar. 6813—June 16, 23, July 7, 1917.

LEGAL NOTICES

NO. 364. TERRITORY OF HAWAII. LAND COURT.

Territory of Hawaii to Nagaran Fernandez, Lag Torg, Lau Hee Cham, Estate of R. Love, Ltd., Lau Shee by representative Wat Ging, Right Rev. Libert H. Bøyesnaems, Bishop of Aloha, head of the Catholic Church, Alonzo Gardley, Territory of Hawaii by L. M. Stalnback, Attorney-General; Bertram G. Rivenburgh, Commissioner of Public Lands; City and County of Honolulu by John C. Lane, Mayor and President of the Board of Supervisors; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been presented to said Court by Alonzo Gardley, to register and confirm his title in the following-described land:

Being portions of R. P. 156, L. C. A. 81 to J. Booth; and L. C. A. 40 to French Catholic Mission; at the south corner of Smith and Pauahi Streets, Kaunakapili, Honolulu, Oahu, T. H.

Beginning at a + cut in concrete sidewalk at the north corner of this lot, being also the south corner of Smith and Pauahi Streets, the true azimuth and distance to an iron bolt set in concrete sidewalk at the west corner of Pauahi Street and Nuanuu Avenue, being 327° 38' 26.77 feet, the coordinates of said iron bolt referred to a Government survey station monument near the west corner of Nuanuu and Beretania Avenues (said monument being on a 12 foot offset from the southwest line of Beretania Avenue, and on a 10 foot offset from the northwest line of Nuanuu Avenue) being 230.45 feet south and 397.62 feet west, and running by true azimuths:

- 327° 38' 64.27 feet along the south west side of Pauahi Street to a 1/4" iron pin in concrete sidewalk;
- 34° 10' 23.2 feet along L. C. A. 3 to Kuakolu, to a 1/4" iron pin;
- 28° 30' 35.0 feet along L. C. A. 83 to Kuakolu;
- 44° 00' 29.5 feet along L. C. A. 601 to John Hobbes; a 1" pipe;
- 148° 14' 65.9 feet along fence along remaining portion of L. C. A. 40 to French Catholic Church, to a 1" pipe;
- 147° 32' 31.9 feet to a 1/4" iron pin in concrete sidewalk;
- 237° 52' 79.9 feet along a south side of Smith Street to the point of beginning; area 6840 square feet.

You are hereby cited to appear at the Land Court to be held at the City and County of Honolulu on the 1st day of August, A. D. 1917, at one o'clock and thirty minutes in the afternoon, to show cause if any you have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. And unless you appear at said Court at the time and place aforesaid your default will be recorded, and the said petition will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said petition or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Honorable S. B. Kemp, Judge of said Court, this 8th day of June, in the year nineteen hundred and seventeen.

Attest with seal of said Court: ANDREW V. HOGAN, Registrar. 6813—June 16, 23, July 7, 1917.

LEGAL NOTICES

NO. 364. TERRITORY OF HAWAII. LAND COURT.

Territory of Hawaii to Nagaran Fernandez, Lag Torg, Lau Hee Cham, Estate of R. Love, Ltd., Lau Shee by representative Wat Ging, Right Rev. Libert H. Bøyesnaems, Bishop of Aloha, head of the Catholic Church, Alonzo Gardley, Territory of Hawaii by L. M. Stalnback, Attorney-General; Bertram G. Rivenburgh, Commissioner of Public Lands; City and County of Honolulu by John C. Lane, Mayor and President of the Board of Supervisors; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been presented to said Court by Alonzo Gardley, to register and confirm his title in the following-described land:

Being portions of R. P. 156, L. C. A. 81 to J. Booth; and L. C. A. 40 to French Catholic Mission; at the south corner of Smith and Pauahi Streets, Kaunakapili, Honolulu, Oahu, T. H.

Beginning at a + cut in concrete sidewalk at the north corner of this lot, being also the south corner of Smith and Pauahi Streets, the true azimuth and distance to an iron bolt set in concrete sidewalk at the west corner of Pauahi Street and Nuanuu Avenue, being 327° 38' 26.77 feet, the coordinates of said iron bolt referred to a Government survey station monument near the west corner of Nuanuu and Beretania Avenues (said monument being on a 12 foot offset from the southwest line of Beretania Avenue, and on a 10 foot offset from the northwest line of Nuanuu Avenue) being 230.45 feet south and 397.62 feet west, and running by true azimuths:

- 327° 38' 64.27 feet along the south west side of Pauahi Street to a 1/4" iron pin in concrete sidewalk;
- 34° 10' 23.2 feet along L. C. A. 3 to Kuakolu, to a 1/4" iron pin;
- 28° 30' 35.0 feet along L. C. A. 83 to Kuakolu;
- 44° 00' 29.5 feet along L. C. A. 601 to John Hobbes; a 1" pipe;
- 148° 14' 65.9 feet along fence along remaining portion of L. C. A. 40 to French Catholic Church, to a 1" pipe;
- 147° 32' 31.9 feet to a 1/4" iron pin in concrete sidewalk;
- 237° 52' 79.9 feet along a south side of Smith Street to the point of beginning; area 6840 square feet.

You are hereby cited to appear at the Land Court to be held at the City and County of Honolulu on the 1st day of August, A. D. 1917, at one o'clock and thirty minutes in the afternoon, to show cause if any you have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. And unless you appear at said Court at the time and place aforesaid your default will be recorded, and the said petition will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said petition or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Honorable S. B. Kemp, Judge of said Court, this 8th day of June, in the year nineteen hundred and seventeen.

Attest with seal of said Court: ANDREW V. HOGAN, Registrar. 6813—June 16, 23, July 7, 1917.

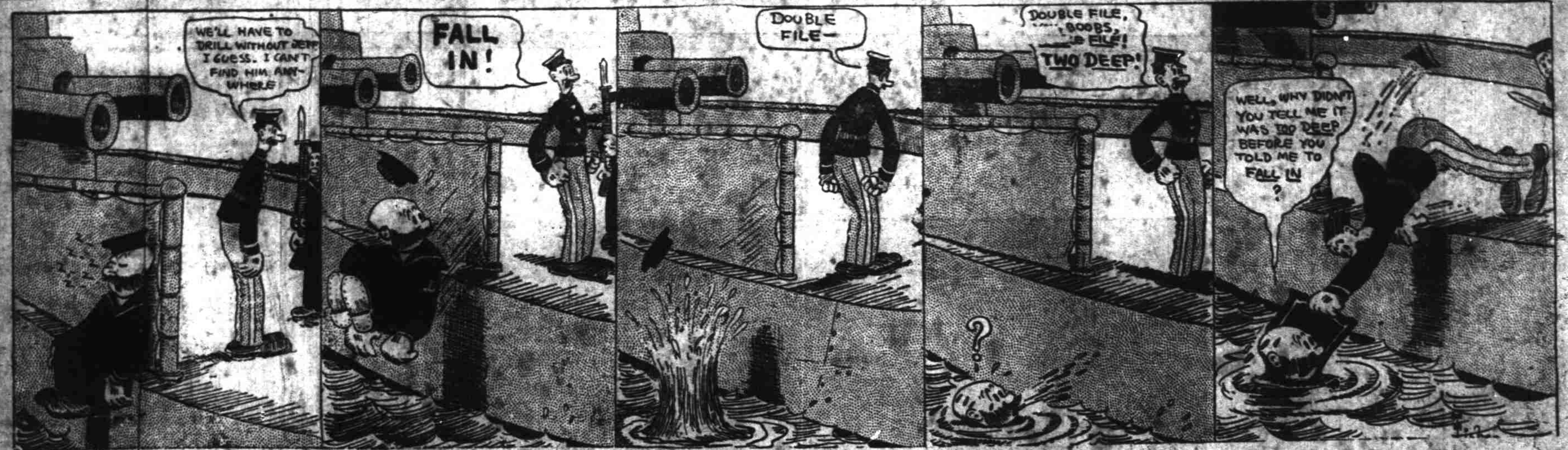
LEGAL NOTICES

NO. 364. TERRITORY OF HAWAII. LAND COURT.

Territory of Hawaii to Nagaran Fernandez, Lag Torg, Lau Hee Cham, Estate of R. Love, Ltd., Lau Shee by representative Wat Ging, Right Rev. Libert H. Bøyesnaems, Bishop of Aloha, head of the Catholic Church, Alonzo Gardley, Territory of Hawaii by L. M. Stalnback, Attorney-General; Bertram G. Rivenburgh, Commissioner of Public Lands; City and County of Honolulu by John C. Lane, Mayor and President of the Board of Supervisors; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been presented to said Court by Alonzo Gardley, to register and confirm his title in the following-described land:

Being portions of R. P. 156, L. C. A. 81 to J. Booth; and L. C. A. 40 to



HONOLULU STAR-BULLETIN
 DAILY AND SEMI-WEEKLY

Terms of Subscription:
 Daily Star-Bulletin 75 cents per month.
 53 per year, 5 cents per copy.
 Semi-Weekly Star-Bulletin, 1 per year.
Advertising Rate:
 Classified and Business Announcements 1 cent per word per insertion, up to one week.
 Estimate six words per line.
 Per line, one week 30 cents
 Per line, two weeks 40 cents
 Per line, one month 70 cents
 Per line, six months 400 cents
 Other rates upon application.
 No advertisements of hours or certain proprietary medicines will be accepted.
 In replying to advertisements, address your replies exactly as stated in the advertisement.
 If you are a telephone subscriber, please state advertisement we will charge it.

OUR PHONE IS 11.

WANTED
 Good salesman for counter retail store. High paying experienced salary expected. Must have general knowledge of merchandise at good personality. Box 465, Great Star-Bulletin. 6825-4t

Single room; simply furnished; clean; by quiet gentleman, rent monthly not more than five dollars per month. Address Box 5, Star-Bulletin office. 6825-4t

ACHT to Repair--We guarantee to stop all leaks. See J. Rogers or Alonzo Jones. We sell; others follow. Eureka Sales Co., 815 So. King St. Phone 2096.

Peerless Pressing Est. Co., also Press and Gravel Specialists, 220 at the old stand Queen St. Phone 4921.

Wanted--Second-hand Ford Truck. State conditions and lowest terms. Address "Aloha," P.O. Box 749, City. 6800-4t

A few more customers of Pugh and Maki's district to be milk from tested cows. Phone 62. 6825-1m

The best market price to be paid for clean washed cottons by the Honolulu Star-Bulletin. 6794-4t

Light one horse dairy delivery wagon. College of Hawaii. Phone 2940. 6825-4t

To rent saddle horse daily by week or month. Apply Wagon Hotel. 6825-4t

Wanted--wardrobe trunk. Box 661, Star-Bulletin. 6824-3t

HELP WANTED
 Young man for office, wholesale house, with some knowledge of bookkeeping and typing. Good wages. Apply in person. Address Box 410, Star-Bulletin. 6807-4t

Boy wanted to take notes in printing plant. Also opportunity of attending school. Good pay to start. Apply Mr. Thomas. H. C. A. 6134-4t

Shoemaker barber wanted. Silent Barber Shop. 6821-4t

Compositor. Ang. Patten Co., Ltd. Hotel street. 6822-4t

SITUATION WANTED
 Young Chinese seeks position in office. Understands bookkeeping, typewriting and shorthand. Address "T" postoffice box 1102. 6821-4t

Young woman (white) with like position with family. Good salary. Address Box 662, Star-Bulletin. 6824-4t

AGENTS WANTED
 Dress manufacturer was representative to sell shirts, underwear, hosiery, dresses, water skirts, direct to homes. Write for free samples. Madison Mills, 67 Broadway, New York City.

AGENTS WANTED
 MAKE NOTICE--BIG MONEY for men and women selling both in the City of Richmond, the manufacturing center of the West. No Standard Oil Co. or Pullman Shops. The Santa Fe R. R. Terminal and shops are located there. Site Owners Santa Fe Co., Humboldt Bank, San Francisco. 6816-1m

Make two time limit and transactions at the annual Grange Fair at Hilo. Held at the Grange Fair. 1061 Asia street, Phone 3584. 6825-4t

FOR SALE

AUTOMOBILES
 Cadillac, 5-passenger, excellent condition, electric lights, self-starter; new tires, power-glass, 4 wheel disc-brakes; 3 extra tires; tubes; complete set of tools and garage. All for \$400.00. E. W. Ely, Q. M. office, Ft. Shafter. 6820-4t

1912 Oakland Roadster, \$150.00; 1916 Chalmers Touring Car, \$450.00; 1915 Studebaker; 1914 Ford Truck. For prices inquire at the Pacific Auto Machine Shop, Phone 4056. 6803-6m

Ford Race--engine in best condition, 70 miles per hour guaranteed. Low price for quick sale. P. O. Box 1159. 6825-3t

BUICK Race, \$300; also Hudson, \$200; both good condition. Phone 4056 or Pacific Auto Machine Shop. 6803-6m

1914 Packard Roadster, in good condition. 4700. Address P. M. Star-Bulletin Office. 6808-4t

1915 Light-Six Roadster for sale. Phone 5454 or call 4110 evenings. 6823-4t

FOR RENT

FURNISHED HOUSES
 Desirable houses in various parts of the city, furnished and unfurnished, at \$25, \$18, \$25, \$30, \$35, \$40 and up to \$125 a month. See list in our office. Trust Trust Co., Ltd., Fort street, between King and Merchant. 6839-4t

Completely furnished cottages and apartments on the beach. Apply Mrs. Cressaty, 1909 Kalakaua Ave. 6779-4t

Cottage, furnished or unfurnished; no children; Alewa Heights, Telephone 1942. 6835-4t

New two-bedroom bungalow, Dewey Court, Walkiki, Phone 2808. 6822-4t

Two-bedroom bungalow. Phone 7509. 6794-4t

UNFURNISHED HOUSES
 Two-room cottage, near car line. Circle lane. Phone 3140. 6824-6t

FURNISHED ROOMS
 Pearl Harbor employes, new, clean rooms; \$10.00 up; five minutes from R. R. Depot. The Ambler, 924 Maunakea St. 6824-13t

Large room for two gentlemen, also single room. Special rates for the month. Helene's Tavern. Phone 4986. 6743-4t

Light housekeeping and single rooms. Genzel Place, 112 Vineyard, cr. Fort. 484-4t

Light housekeeping rooms; high elevation; close in. Phone 1998. 6438-4t

Small cool room, \$3.00. Phone 1998. 6825-4t

BICYCLES
 Komeya, Bicycles, Punched & King. 6016-4t

MEYAMOTO, Bicycles, 135 King St. 6803-6m

SATO, 339 N. King. Tel. 1026. 6808-6m

AUTO ACCESSORIES
 All makes of auto and bicycle tires and tubes; auto accessories; also vulcanizing, retreading, rebanding, etc. Taba Vulcanizing Co., Ltd., 130 Merchant, Mya Alaka at, phone 3195. 6822-6m

Automobile, carriage, wagon supplies--Quaker, Porage tires, tubes. New Oahu Carriage Mfg. Co. Tel. 2742. 6803-6m

Accessories; tires. Tel. 1324 Smoot & Steinhilber, Alaka and Merchant. 6803-6m

AUTO PAINTING
 Pacific Auto Painting Co.--Our coatings guarantee durability of paint on fenders; first-class job, fair prices. Opp. car barns. Phone 5961. 6815-3m

MOTORCYCLES, ETC.
 THOR motorcycles; Pierce bicycles; supplies; painting; repairing. K. Oshiro, opp. Oahu St. Tel. 4918.

T. EKI--cyclomotor apt. So. King. 6804-6m

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE
 Second-hand cameras and lenses bought, sold or exchanged. Kodograph Shop, Hotel and Union sts. 6807-4t

REAL ESTATE
 ATTRACTIVE \$17,000 PROPERTY--House and furniture, grounds 52,500 sq. ft. Beautiful view. Must sell now. Price \$14,000 or terms. Address Box 626, Star-Bulletin office. 6816-1m

House and lot on Fifteenth avenue, Kaimuki. Inquire office, 217 Hawaiian Trust Building, between 12 and 4. 6824-13t

POULTRY
 Retail, wholesale chickens, eggs; Wo Chong, 984 Kekaula, Tel. 2897. 6817-3m

PET STOCK
 German police dog, three years old (male). Address Box 659, Star-Bulletin. 6823-4t

MISCELLANEOUS
 TO CELEBRATE THE 5TH ANNIVERSARY--G. Fujikawa, King and South streets, will hold a grand reduction sale on all new and second-hand furniture at reduced prices for a period of one month until July 12th. Tel. 1625. 6809-1m

MISCELLANEOUS
 New Mahogany Victoria, at a bargain if sold at once. Inquire at 1234 Hospital lane. 6824-3t

All kinds of fruit, vegetables and seeds. 1061 Asia street, Phone 3584. 6825-4t

BUSINESS GUIDE

BAMBOO FURNITURE
 R. Ohtani, Fort, near Kukui, Tel. 3028. 6800-4t

CAFES AND RESTAURANTS
 Boston Cafe--Coolest place in town. After the show, stay in. Open day and night. Bijou Theater, Hotel st. 6839-4t

Columbia Lunch Rooms; quick service and cleanliness our motto; open day and night. Hotel st. opp. Bethel. 6818-4t

New Orleans Cafe--Substantial meals; moderate. Alaka at, cor. Merchant. 6839-4t

CLEANING AND DYEING
 A. B. C. Renovatory; clothes cleaned, dyed and repaired. Phone 4148. 6104-4t

Steam cleaning. Alaka st., nr. Gas Co. 6834-4t

CUT FLOWERS AND PLANTS
 Coconut plants for sale, Samoan variety. Apply A. D. Hills, Lihue, Kauai. 6277-4t

T. Kumikyo, 1111 Fort, phone 1845. 6298-4t

Toyoshiba, King st., opp. Vida Villa. 6411-3m

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS
 HONOLULU PLANING MILL, LTD., Contractors and Builders, Manufacturers of doors, sashes, frames, blinds, moldings, screens, brackets, etc. All kinds of mill work, finishing, turning. Repair work and small jobs a specialty. Fort St. Tel. 1516. 6805-6m

U. Nomura, builder and contractor; excavating, grading, paving, teaming, concrete, crushed rock, sand. Moillili, nr. Quarry, Phone 7488. 6829-13t

CITY CONSTRUCTION CO., general contractors, 1508 Fort st., nr. Kukui, Phone 4490. 6432-6m

M. Fujita, contractor and builder, painter, paper hanger. Phone 5002. 4300-13t

H. Monzen, builder and contractor, 563 S. Beretania st. Phone 3227. 6802-6m

CONTRACTORS--GENERAL
 HAWAII BUILDING CO., building, painting, masonry, etc. 1332 Fort st., near Kukui. Phone 1195. 6816-7m

U. Yamamoto, 83 S. Kukui st., phone 4-30; general contractor; building. 4324-4t

ENGRAVING
 Calling and business cards, monograms, wedding invitations and announcements, stationery, etc.; correct styles. Star-Bulletin Printing Department, 125 Merchant st.

FURNITURE
 Murata--715 South St. New and second-hand furniture light and solid. Chairs for rent. Phone 1698. 6812-6m

New and second-hand furniture bought and sold. Phone 3998. 1231 Fort st. 6433-6m

Salki. Bamboo furniture; 563 Beretania st. 678-4t

JUNK
 Junk bought and sold. Phone 4368. 6407-6m

MASSAGE
 K. Hashimoto, massage and electro-neering. Nuuanu st. opp. Williams' undertaking office, phone 1785. 6400-3m

MERCHANT TAILOR
 H. Y. Sang, tailor, 1121 Union. 6454-6m

MONEY LOANED
 Money loaned on diamonds, watches and jewelry at legal rates. Federal Loan Office, 95 N. King st. 6828-4t

Fidelity Loan Office, 52 No. King st. Money loaned on diamonds, watches and everything of value at legal rates. 6769-13t

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS
 G. Floyd Perkins, 608 Stangenwald Bldg. Phone 2907. 6809-6m

PLUMBERS
 Masaki Bros, 709 King. Tel. 5909. 6812-6m

Won Lou Co., 75 Hotel St., Phone 1035. 6815-6m

Chee Hoon Kee, 11 Pauahi. Tel. 3559. 6817-3m

Four new locations were chosen for the Battle Creek and Fort Sam

BUSINESS PERSONALS

CHIROPODIST
 Dr. Frank O. Kansler, Elite Bldg., 164 Hotel St. Hours, 8:30 to 4:30; Sundays or evenings, by appointment. Phone 5836. 6806-4t

EDUCATIONAL--PENMANSHIP
 L. Malterre classes begin July 19. Call 7176 after 4 p. m. 6806-13m

EDUCATIONAL--LANGUAGE
 Malterre's French lessons in classes or at private residence. Beginners or advanced pupils. Tel. 7176 after 4 p. m. 6806-13m

OSTEOPATHIC
 Dr. P. H. Pennock, osteopathic physician, 124 Beretania st.; phone 3258. 6701-4t

NEW THOUGHT
 Buy New Thought Books. Phone 1679. 6760-4t

DRESSMAKERS
 Mrs. S. Masaki--Maunakea and Beretania. 6814-6m

PALMISTRY
 Mme. Cleo is an experienced practitioner in the Science of Palmistry, by which she has made many remarkable predictions. The lines in the hand show the powerful influence of all affairs of life. Have Mme. Cleo read for you. Satisfaction guaranteed. Parlors 254 S. King street, Phone 3608. Hours 9 to 6. Evenings by appointment. Mme. Cleo will be at Kapiolani Park, near band stand every Sunday. 6805-4t

BUSINESS GUIDE
PRINTING
 We do not boast of low prices, which usually coincide with poor quality; but we "know how" to put life, hustle and go into printed matter, and that is what talks loudest and longest. Honolulu Star-Bulletin Printing Department, 125 Merchant street.

SHIRTMAKERS
 YAMATOYA--Shirts and pajamas made to order. 1305 Fort st., opp. Kukui st., phone 2831. 6442-13t

H. Akagi, 1216 Nuuanu st.; shirtmaker. 6807-4t

G. Yamatoya, shirts, 1146 Nuuanu st. 6453-3m

K. Tamane--made to order, 348 N. King. 6805-5m

TEA HOUSES
 Iheku, best Japanese dinners. T. W. Oda, prop. Telephone 3211. 6183-4t

TATTOOING
 4000 designs, \$50 to \$150, by machinery, 12 years experience, work guaranteed. D. Galang, 273 King, opp. O. R. & L. 6813-4t

TYPEWRITERS
 Repairing and rebuilding. All standard makes. Hon. Typewriter Ex., 184 Merchant, Phone 5575. 6814-6m

VULCANIZING
 Old tires made new, moderate prices. New Hawaiian Vulcanizing, Matunua and Pauahi Sts. 6814-6m

WOOD AND COAL
 Tanaka Co., Pauahi, nr. River st., tel. 2857; firewood and charcoal, wholesale and retail. 6897-4t

SEALED TENDERS
 Sealed tenders will be received by the Oahu Loan Fund Commission of the Territory of Hawaii at its office in the Capitol Building, Honolulu, T. H., up to 11:03 o'clock a. m. of Wednesday, July 25, 1917, at which time and place same will be opened, for the furnishing of one (1) at-am turbine driven centrifugal pump. Plans, specifications and form of proposal, and any information desired, may be obtained at the office of the Honolulu Water Works, in the Kapiolani Building, Honolulu, T. H.

THE OAHU LOAN FUND COMMISSION RESERVES THE RIGHT TO REJECT ANY OR ALL BIDS.
 (Signed) E. G. DUSENBURG, Secretary Oahu Loan Fund Commission. 6818-10t

ORDER
 Saturday's Star-Bulletin. THE PROGRESS EDITION

LOST

Passbook No. 9988. Finder please return to Bishop's Savings Bank. 6825-3t

Gold nugget bar-pin. Return to Moana Hotel and receive reward. 6825-3t

BY AUTHORITY
RESOLUTION NO. 799

Be it resolved by the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, that the sum of Forty Thousand Dollars (\$40,000.00), be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of all moneys in the Permanent Improvement Fund of the Territory of said City and County of Honolulu, for an account to be known as "Purchase of Land for Road Widening--Frontage Improvement Number Eight--Hotel Street" (Nuuanu to Bishop Streets); said sum to be an advance out of said Permanent Improvement Fund to be reimbursed from all moneys that shall hereafter become available in the fund for street improvements in Frontage Improvement Number Eight--Hotel Street.

Presented by CHAS. N. ARNOLD, Supervisor.

Date of Introduction: Honolulu, Hawaii, June 19, 1917.

Approved this 27th day of June, A. D. 1917. JOHN C. LANE, Mayor, City and County of Honolulu, T. H. 6824--June 28, 29, 30.

RESOLUTION NO. 793

Be it resolved by the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, that the sum of Two Thousand, Four Hundred Dollars (\$2,400.00), be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of all moneys in the Permanent Improvement Fund of the Territory of the City and County of Honolulu, for an account to be known as Reconstruction Paliuauville Bridge, Waialua District.

Introduced by CHAS. N. ARNOLD, Supervisor.

Date of Introduction: Honolulu, Hawaii, June 5, 1917.

Approved this 27th day of June, A. D. 1917. JOHN C. LANE, Mayor, City and County of Honolulu, T. H. 6824--June 28, 29, 30.

Two persons were drowned, a score were injured and more than 30 were rescued in Dockers Hollow, Braddock, Pa., following a cloudburst which wrought havoc in the Monongahela valley. A dozen dwelling houses were washed away.

Supreme Satisfaction

is what you get at this GOOD YEAR SERVICE STATION.

The von Hamm-Young Co., Ltd.
 Honolulu

Automobile Repairing
FRANK COOMBS
 Bishop and Queen Tel. 2182

Autos for Hire
 KING & NUUANU AUTO STAND
Phone 4242

FOR ALL PURPOSES
 Paper Bags, Cups, Plates, Napkins and Towels, Etc.
AM-HAW PAPER CO., Ltd.
 Phone 1410
 J. Ashman Heaven, Mgr.

PIANOS
HONOLULU MUSIC CO. Ltd.
 1107 Fort Street

MEAT MARKET & GROCERY
Phone 3451
 C. G. YEE HOP & CO.

M'CHESNEY COFFEE CO.
 COFFEE ROASTERS
 Dealers in Old Kona Coffee
 Merchant St. Honolulu

JORDAN'S
WOMEN'S APPAREL
 1029 Fort Street

Greenhagen's Blue Ribbon
Chocolates
 HAWAIIAN RUB CO.
 Hotel and Bethel Streets

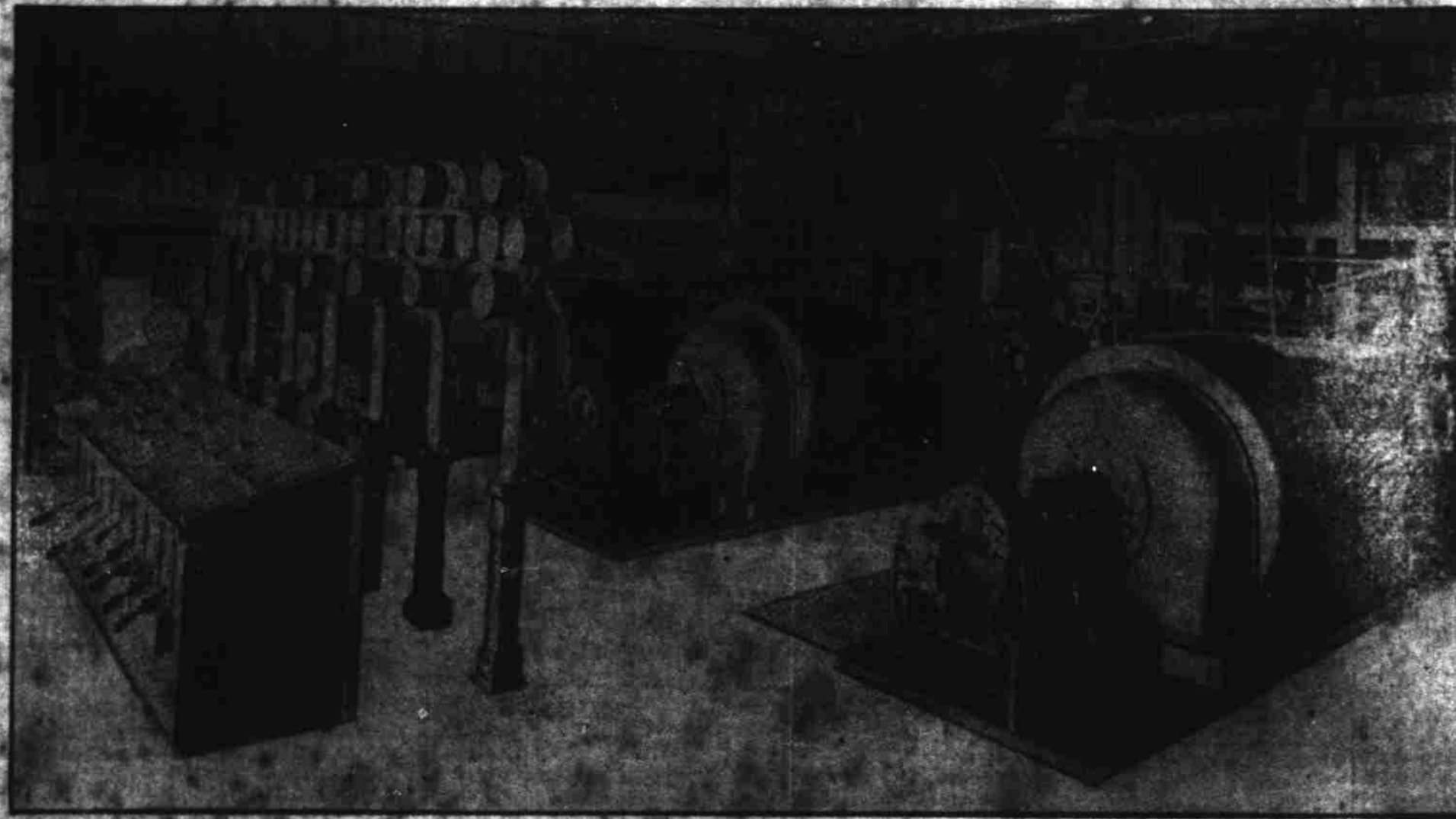
SILVA'S
TOGGERY--Homes of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes
 King, near Fort

PURE ICE
 From distilled water--Quick delivery by motor.
OAHU ICE CO. Phone 1123

The Waterhouse Co., Ltd.
 Underwood Typewriters
YOUNG BUILDING

H. HACKFELD & CO.
 Limited
 Commission Merchants
HONOLULU

Adelina Patti
CIGARS
FITZPATRICK BROS.



Sugar Mill Power Plant in Cuba. Three 1000 K. W. Westinghouse Turbines, three phase, 60-cycle, 480 volt, non-condensing type; 90-lbs. initial steam pressure; 8-lbs exhaust

Electrification of Cane Sugar Mills

Why is it more economical to centralize your power in a turbine driven electric plant, and use electric drive in place of individual steam drive?

Because it means:

1. Elimination of long steam piping.
2. Reduction in heat-losses due to radiation.
3. Decreased cost of maintenance.
4. Reduction in cost of labor, lubricants, etc.
5. Greater ease of operation.
6. Greater cleanliness and neatness.
7. Less difficulty in maintaining a "steam balance."

Westinghouse

machinery has been used in sugar mills all over the world and has proven to be efficient, reliable and satisfactory in every way.



A Corps of
Westinghouse Engineers

trained in sugar mill work is available for you.

Let them help solve your problems by consulting us.

The
Hawaiian Electric Co., Ltd.

Agents for Territory of Hawaii

Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.

Pittsburgh, Pa.