

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER
U. S. WEATHER BUREAU,
Aug. 30, 1917—Last twenty-
four hours' rainfall, .06.
Temperature: Min. 72; Max.
85. Weather, pt. cloudy.

Hawaiian Gazette

LATEST CABLED SUGAR QUOTATIONS		
	Cents	Dollars
90° Centrifugal N. Y. per lb. per ton		
Price, Hawaiian basis...	7.02	\$140.40
Last previous quota-		
tion.....	7.46	\$149.20

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1917—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NUMBER 4665

AWFUL ABUSE OF PRISONERS BY HUNS TOLD OF OFFICIALLY

Announcement Made By State
Department Tells of Terrible
Hardships and Sufferings of
Those Who Fall Into Teutons'
Hands

CAPTIVE RUSSIANS TELL OF THEIR EXPERIENCES

Every Canon of Decency and Rule
of Humanity Violated; Starved,
Made To Work Under Fire and
Often Bound To Boards and
Beaten

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Com-
munication Service)

WASHINGTON, August 31—What Americans may expect if they should be unfortunate enough to fall into the hands of the Germans as prisoners of war is related in an official announcement made last night by the department of state, based upon official reports received from Russia. Every canon of decency, every humane rule of international law, every restriction of the laws of humanity, is disregarded by the Germans, whose prisoners are starved, tortured and forced to work in exposed places on military construction.

The reports received by the state department have been gathered officially by the Russian government from prisoners of several nationalities who have escaped from the German prison camps and reached the Russian lines. They are certified to by the Russian government and given out officially by Secretary Lansing.

AWFUL ABUSE TOLD

Prisoners of war of all nationalities are starved, beaten and subjected to numerous indignities by their German guards, say these reports. They are forced to labor in the German trenches and in the fields close behind the lines, in the open country and within range of the guns firing upon the Germans, from the shells of which many have been killed.

The rations given to prisoners consist of a little bread with thin soup, and occasionally a small bit of horseflesh, from the bodies of animals killed in action.

Prisoners are organized into units and are worked long hours. They receive no medical attention whatever and at least half of them are dying under the tortures to which they are systematically subjected. They are never supplied with new clothes and all the prisoners of many months' standing are wearing only the rags of their original uniforms, while these are vermin infested and filthy.

BOUND AND BEATEN

Frequently the prisoners are tied upon boards and beaten when exhaustion compels them to cease work. No excuses for failure to work are accepted.

Germans who have engaged in rioting against the government and who have been convicted of this offense are frequently included in these prisoners' units and are accorded the same treatment as prisoners of war.

Government To Have Three Yards For Building of Vessels

Contracts will Be Let Today and
Other Contracts Signed For
the Immediate Construction of
Two Hundred Steel Ships

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Com-
munication Service)

WASHINGTON, August 31—The Emergency Fleet Corporation announced last night that it has completed its contracts for the construction of three great shipyards and that the contracts will probably be signed today. At the same time, it was said that contracts would also be awarded today for the building of 200 steel ships for trade with the Allies.

It is the purpose of the Emergency Fleet Corporation to be to an extent at least, free from the necessity of depending upon private contractors, whether corporations or individuals, for the construction of the great fleet of merchantmen that is required. With this end in view, three great shipyards are to be built and equipped and put into service at the earliest possible moment. In these will be built steel merchantmen for Atlantic Ocean service.

Government ownership of these ship building plants will mean that the government can deal directly with the labor required for the ship construction that will go on in them. Where the building is done by contractors, there is always the danger of there arising some controversy between capital and labor, between the employer and the employed, the danger of strike, walk-outs or lock-outs. Where the government deals directly with the mechanics and shipbuilders it can arrange the wage terms and work hours better than can the individual and in case of dire necessity it could draft the services of the men required to construct the ships which are required.

Preparations for the building of steel ships in these shipyards and the letting of contracts for two hundred steel ships, does not mean that the plan of utilizing some ships of wooden construction has been abandoned, for, on the contrary, vessels of both types will be used.

NO CLOTURE RULE IS WANTED BY SENATORS

Agreement Is Reached To Vote
In Next Eleven Days

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Com-
munication Service)

WASHINGTON, August 31—In the senate yesterday it was agreed that the final vote on the War Revenue Tax Bill shall be taken not later than September 10. This action was forced by the signing of petitions for the putting into effect of a cloture rule. The petitions were signed by fifty-six senators but upon the perfecting of the agreement setting an ultimate date for the vote, the petitions were withdrawn.

PRICE IS FIXED FOR THIS YEAR'S WHEAT

Committee Determines On \$2.20
a Bushel In Chicago

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Com-
munication Service)

WASHINGTON, August 31—After an all day session held without result on Thursday the committee selected to fix a price for wheat arrived at a conclusion in a session yesterday which was so informed the President. The price determined upon for the 1917 crop is \$2.20 a bushel f.o.b. Chicago.

Wilson is asked to give his approval to the result of the deliberations of the committee.

NO PEACE CONVENTION WILL BE HELD IN HUDSON

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Com-
munication Service)

HUDSON, Wisconsin, August 31—Five members of the People's Peace Council who came here yesterday were given a reception they will not soon forget. They came to make arrangements for the holding of a convention here and when it was learned what was their mission a crowd of more than a thousand people formed, placed them on a truck, escorted them to the depot and remained with them until they saw them board a train for Minneapolis and depart.

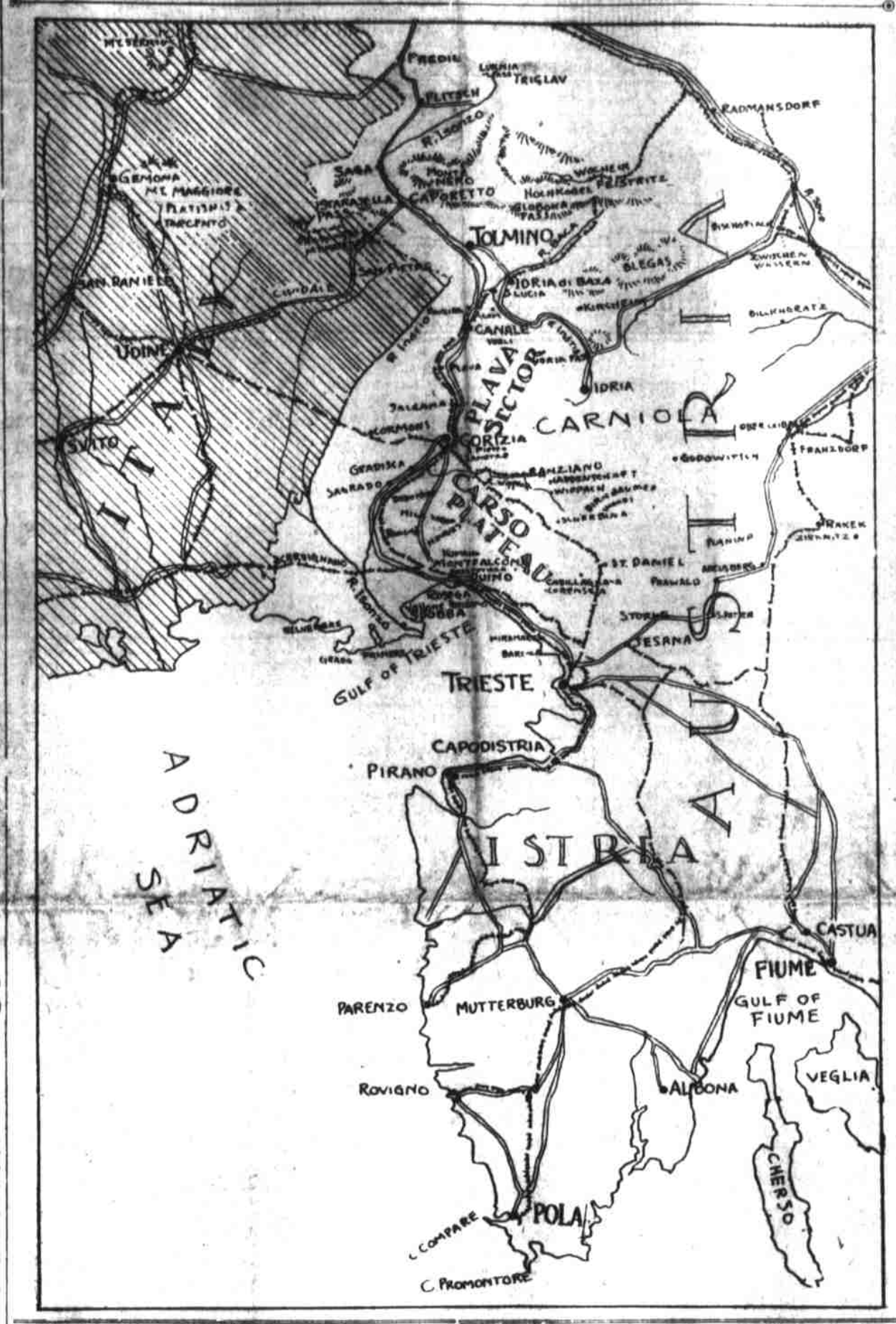
NAVY IS CONVOYING ATLANTIC MERCHANTMEN

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Com-
munication Service)

WASHINGTON, August 31—It was officially disclosed last night that American naval forces are being employed to convoy merchant vessels across the Atlantic. Details were withheld.

While it has been assumed for some time that the navy and its forces were being so employed, this is the first official admission of the fact.

FOR ten days past a terrific battle has been raging on the Italian-Austrian front. This map shows the battle front north of Trieste as well as the Istria Peninsula where are two important objectives, Trieste, the capital, which is already threatened, and Pola, the great seaport and the harbor of retreat wherein the Austrian fleet has its refuge.



TORO INCIDENT IS OFFICIALLY CLOSED

Argentine So Informs Germany;
Belligerent Warships Given
Twenty-four Hours

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Com-
munication Service)

AMSTERDAM, August 31—Berlin dispatches received last night said that the minister for Argentine had informed the German government that the incident of the sinking of the Toro was officially closed. He also informed the German government that Argentine had determined to strictly enforce a uniform twenty-four hour rule for the stay of belligerent warships. This decision was given in the case of a British warship which had entered a port of Argentine.

NEW YORK SUFFRAGISTS OPPOSED TO PICKETING

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Com-
munication Service)

SARATOGA SPRINGS, New York, August 31—New York State Suffragists are opposed to the picketing of the White House grounds to the annoyance of President Wilson. Official action was taken at the convention of the New York State Suffrage party in its convention held here yesterday. This was one of the many resolutions passed.

ESCAPED NAVAL OFFICER REJOINS GERMAN NAVY

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Com-
munication Service)

AMSTERDAM, August 30—Naval Lieut. Otto Scherik, one of the few remaining survivors of the German Pacific squadron, which was defeated by the British off the Falkland Islands in December, 1914, has succeeded in returning to Germany, according to the Zeitung of Eisleben, Saxony. On arriving in Germany he immediately rejoined the navy.

HUNDREDS OF POLICE OFFICERS NEEDED TO TAKE ONE DESPERADO

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Com-
munication Service)

CHICAGO, August 31—One lone but desperate man yesterday stood off five hundred policemen and shot down three. He finally surrendered. Wanted on charges of connection with the robbery and murder of express messengers on Tuesday night, Edward Wheeler was yesterday traced to the house in which he had barricaded himself. As the officers approached he opened fire. They retired and sent in a call for the reserves. Again Wheeler fired on the approaching party and again they retired. In these two fusillades the desperate man had wounded three officers. When a force of 500 policemen surrounded the house and started a general approach upon him, Wheeler saw that the end had come and calling out that he would surrender he threw his pistols and ammunition from the window and opened the door.

GERMAN CONSPIRATORS WORK IN SWITZERLAND

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Com-
munication Service)

PARIS, August 31—The Berne correspondent for the Journal Desbat reports that a number of prominent Germans and Austrians are busy in Switzerland on a peace project. Their object, it is said, is to create friction among the Entente powers.

IMPORTS ARE PROHIBITED

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Com-
munication Service)

LONDON, August 31—King George yesterday signed the proclamation which forbids the importation of bacon, butter and lard except under license.

CONFERENCE MAY BENEFIT RUSSIA

Members Look For Ultimate
Good — Death Penalty Is
Partially Reestablished

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Com-
munication Service)

MOSCOW, August 31—Representatives of several of the participating groups of the conference which has been in session here for the past several days last night expressed confidence that the ultimate benefit to Russia arising out of the determinations at the conference would be great. As to this Millof expressed himself as being very skeptical and said he feared it would be only time and energy wasted.

Premier Kerensky yesterday announced the partial re-establishment of the death penalty. Disciplinary tribunals are to see that this power is conserved and used only in cases of the gravest necessity.

In issuing his order affecting the infliction of the death penalty the premier said that the penalty and the authority to inflict it are absolutely indispensable for the restoration and maintenance of discipline in the army. How German newspapers call attention to a trick that was tried in the denial of German efforts to secure a separate peace with Russia is told in a dispatch received here from Copenhagen. The German papers say that the denial declared that "no overtures for a separate peace with Russia had been made by Holwegg." Kerensky did not mention Holwegg in his charges.

POLISH COUNCIL RESIGNS

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Com-
munication Service)

COPENHAGEN, August 30—It is rumored here that the Polish council of state has resigned, being unable to organize, owing to the interference of German officials.

REINFORCED AUSTRIAN RESISTANCE BATTERED DOWN BY ITALIAN ARMY

Cadorna's Great War Machine Pushes Steadily and Vic-
toriously Onward Capturing Point After Point and
Against Desperate Resistance of Strengthened Enemy

OBJECTIVES KEPT SECRET

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Communication Service.)

NEW YORK, August 31—Battling with incredible vigor, despite the almost ceaseless conflict of the past ten days against the Austrian army which is being reinforced with fresh troops hurried to the front, the Italians on the Isonzo front continue to administer defeat after defeat upon the foe. One position after another is falling and the forward progress of the Cadorna steam roller goes on.

No details of the fighting are being sent out from either the Italian army headquarters in Austria or from Rome and the scene of the greatest of combats in the Austro-Italian campaign has not even been officially disclosed. Nothing whatever of the great battle and its outcome are being received from Vienna, while the accounts from Rome tell only of the general advance, of the toll of prisoners taken and of the great stores of supplies, munitions and equipage and of guns being taken.

Yesterday General Cadorna reported that his men had beaten back a series of desperate counter attacks on one portion of his new front and that elsewhere along the Isonzo they had made new and important gains at several places. "We are giving the Austrians no respite," says the official Italian communique.

BLAMES CONSTANTINE FOR CONTINUANCE OF WAR TO PRESENT TIME

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Com-
munication Service)

LONDON, August 31—But for action taken by Constantine when King of Greece, Serbia might have been saved. Bulgaria neutralized, Turkey defeated early in 1915 and the war ended at least a year ago. This statement is attributed to Venizelos by the Athens correspondent of Reuters news agency.

The full text of the speech which Venizelos delivered on August 26, the correspondent says, declares that if Constantine had not arbitrarily vetoed Venizelos' plans for a Dardanelles campaign those great results would surely have been achieved. He blames the former Greek King for the bloodshed and sufferings which have followed as he asserts, the direct result of the veto.

Russia Uses Discipline
On the Russian front, according to intimations in the official despatches, the "blood and iron" rule is already being put into effect. One of the two cowardly regiments which had deserted its position southeast of Pokhanski, permitting in advance of the Teutons unopposed, has been "dispersed," according to the despatch, and this is taken to mean that it has been disciplined according to the new rule.

Despite the unforced retirement of these two regiments, which left a gap in the Russian line, the fighting yesterday on the Pokhanski front resulted in a Slav victory, von Mackensen being thrown back and out of the villages of Oenkeadi and Vassarhely, which the Russians and Rumanians stormed and regained.

Stomachs on West Front
No major actions have been fought in France or Belgium, the stormy weather preventing Haig's men from their usual activities. The British have been carrying out a series of trench raids only these yielding a number of prisoners and keeping the Germans irritated and uncertain.
The Crown Prince has endeavored to regain some portion of the lost ground at Verdun, sending his men forward in force. These assaults were thrown back. In the Champagne the French raided the German lines in force, taking prisoners, inflicting numerous casualties and destroying some of the German trenches.

GERMANY READY FOR WAR YEARS EARLIER

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Com-
munication Service)

PETROGRAD, August 31—Germany contemplated a declaration of war in 1909 as well as in 1913 when she actually precipitated the conflict, declared General Michaelson, yesterday. He was a witness in the trial of Souk homloff and his declaration of Germany's course came in connection with his testimony.

AMERICAN SCHOONER SUNK BY SUBMARINE

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Com-
munication Service)

LONDON, August 31—The American schooner Laura C. Anderson, bound for a British port, has been sunk by a submarine. The vessel was stopped by the U boat and the crew forced to abandon her. She was then sunk by bombs. The crew was picked up by a British patrol ship and brought safely to port.
The British liner Verdi, of 4482 tons, bound for a British port from South America, was submerged and sunk in the war zone, it was announced yesterday.

BOND ISSUE BILL WILL BE REPORTED TOMORROW

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Com-
munication Service)

WASHINGTON, August 31—The bill which will authorize the issuance of more than eleven billions of dollars bonds and certificates will be favorably reported to the house on Saturday and is expected to pass Wednesday of next week. Secretary McAdoo was again before the committee yesterday and the deliberations closed. The report is to be prepared today.

NAVY LEAGUE SEEKS TO SOOTHE DANIELS

Apology Is Sent To Secretary of
Navy For Criticism On Mare
Island Investigation

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Com-
munication Service)

WASHINGTON, August 30—Expressing regret for the statement made by officials of the Navy League regarding the investigation which the navy department was conducting into the cause of the explosion at Mare Island navy yard, the league today, in a formal communication to Secretary Daniels accepts the government's report as final.

Col. Robert M. Thompson, who resigned as president of the Navy League, following a demand for his resignation because of a "false and slanderous statement" regarding the explosion at the Mare Island navy yard, made by Secretary Daniels, replied at first to the demand of the secretary with a "sporting offer". He said that he would resign if Daniels would. This was on August 15, since which time Colonel Thompson has tendered his resignation, saying that he could not stand in the way if his stepping down would enable the Navy League to continue to serve the Navy and the Nation.

Also since that time, and following the resignation of Colonel Thompson, Secretary Daniels has barred all Navy League representatives from all naval yards and stations and has ordered all men of the Navy to accept no aid from the Navy League.

In making his "sporting offer", Colonel Thompson wrote: "If it were necessary for you to remain as Secretary of the Navy, it probably would be better to have some one

(Continued on page 3, column 1)

SIX THIEVES IN TWO AUTOS ARE CAUGHT; ALL SOLDIERS

Wild Pursuit Down Red Hill and Through Moanalua Park With Pistols Barking From Pursuing Machine Forms Exciting Episode

DRIVER ONLY STOPS WHEN
COLD MUZZLE COVERS HIM

All Culprits Are Caught With Goods Though Those Captured Last Night Treat Matter As Joke When Taken To Police Station

Catapulting down Red Hill and taking the sharp turns through Moanalua Park at fifty miles an hour, two automobiles tore shortly after ten o'clock last night, with those in the pursuing car shouting for the ones ahead to halt and emphasizing their commands with revolver shots.

The front car, a new Hudson Super-six, had been stolen from beside Central Union Church shortly after eight o'clock. Driving it were three soldiers, who had taken possession of the machine and were joyriding. In pursuit was a rent-service machine, small but speedy, and in it were police officers who had been guarding the Red Hill approach to town, watching for the stolen Hudson.

For a mile or more the chase continued. Automobiles pulled out of the track of the speeding cars in the nick of time to prevent catastrophe, and slow-plodding wagons were run into roadside ditches when their drivers heard the warning blasts of horns.

Two shots were fired. The rear car, guided in the thrilling race, and when fifty yards behind, a burst of flame lit the night, and the imperative sound of a revolver shot rang out.

Still the foremost car kept on its way, and when crossing Moanalua bridge there was another flash and another resounding report, and the big car still sped on. Its speed appeared to diminish, however, for the driver thought that the noise of the second shot was caused by a bursting tire.

The check was only momentary, however, and the Hudson was soon under full way again, but in the interim the pursuing car had drawn alongside, and harsh voices cried out and two guns were poked in the face of the chauffeur of the big car.

Caught With the Goods
Then, realizing that business was meant, the driver of the Hudson brought his car to a standstill, and while one man in the other car kept him covered with his gun, two others ordered the occupants of the car to get out and stand in line, hands up.

Such are the rough details of the chase after the surrender of a stolen automobile last night, and the capture of three automobile thieves, caught with the goods.

Earlier in the day, before daylight yesterday morning, three other soldiers had been caught by the police in a machine reported stolen from Schofield. Thus the police record for eighteen hours included the recovery of two stolen machines and the arrest of six men, all caught with the goods and all soldiers in uniform.

Stolen From Church
Car No. 1488, a new Hudson Super-six, the property of J. T. Warren of the Honolulu Photo-Supply Company, disappeared last night from where it had been left on Richards Street, outside the Central Union Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren drove the car from their home to the church for prayer-meeting, leaving it unlocked and standing beside the curb alongside the Army Y. M. C. A. When they came out of church fifty minutes later there was no Super-six in sight. It had followed the wake of so many other good cars of late. A Japanese chauffeur, who said that he had been waiting on Richards Street for ten minutes, stated that the street was empty when he drove into it.

Police Notified
Mr. Warren immediately notified the police of his loss. The car is a new one, having been in use less than six weeks, and is fully insured against everything, from fire to thieves.

Police Net Out
On receipt of the report of the theft of the car the police got busy. Detective Sergeant Kellett, with a body of detectives, went out Punani way. Other officers cut off progress along the Waialae Road, while others sped in the direction of Schofield Barracks, it having been reported that three soldiers had been standing near the missing car in the early part of the evening.

Toward Schofield went Motorcycle Officers Perry and Stuppelbeen, in a car driven by H. H. Akana, who used a machine which he employs in the rent service. In the car, besides the police officers, was Lloyd Morse of the Ordnance Department.

Tearing Back To Town
When the car was near Red Hill, and proceeding in the direction of Ewa, a car came tearing down the hill toward town. The Akana machine gave chase,

POPE HAD EXPECTED FAVORABLE REPLY

Belated Despatch So Declares; Central Powers Will Answer Within Ten Days

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Communication Service)

COPENHAGEN, August 30.—Answers of the Central Powers to the Pope's peace will not be sent to the Vatican within ten days according to the Berlin Kreuzzeitung. Berlin is ready as Vienna but negotiations with Turkey are still in progress.

A despatch from Rome which was delayed in transmission and was sent August 28 says that the Observatore Romano, a newspaper which reflects the views of the Vatican, publishes this morning a discussion of the objections that have been raised against the peace proposals of the Pope, from which it appears evident that His Holiness hopes for a favorable answer from the United States.

ARGENTINE WANTS TO EXPORT WHEAT

Has Great Store and Price Has Fallen; Removal of Embargo Asked To Stop Slump

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Communication Service)

BUENOS AIRES, August 30.—Argentine has great stores of wheat but cannot export it and the price is steadily declining. Recently the slump has been rapid.

Yesterday petitions were signed by grain interests here urging that permission to export wheat be granted. These petitions point out that there are three hundred thousand tons of wheat in Argentina, not needed for home consumption and which should be exported in order to prevent another slump in prices.

Recently the bottom has seemed to be falling out of the wheat market here while the newspapers tell of the high prices that are prevailing in the rest of the world.

WILSON APPROVES OF BIG DESTROYER FLEET

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Communication Service)

WASHINGTON, August 30.—President Wilson has approved the plan of the navy department to give the United States the most powerful fleet of destroyers of any nation of the world and has also given his approval to Daniels' estimates which call for an increase of \$350,000 to secure a vast fleet of destroyers.

Daniels said last night that he will lay the project before congress immediately.

and after it was forced to its utmost speed capacity, drew close to the fleeing car.

As the town-going machine did not stop, Perry fired two shots in the air, but still the car kept on its way. The Akana machine, going, it is said, at a rate of fifty miles an hour, then drew alongside the other car, near the bridge at Moanalua, and Perry and Stuppelbeen forced its driver to stop by poking their guns in the face of the chauffeur.

The three soldiers were taken to the police station, and there treated the matter more or less as a joke, twitting the officer who searched them, and smoking cigarettes the while.

Overcrowded
The car was driven by G. H. Sturgeon, Ninth Field Artillery. The other two soldiers in the machine were J. K. Smith and H. E. Young, both of the hospital corps, and stationed at Schofield Barracks. None of the three men arrested would make any statement last night.

The three soldiers were brought to the police station in the Warren car, which was followed by at least fifty cars and motorcycles which had turned out to do police duty, as soon as word of the theft of the car had got abroad. A number of these volunteers were soldiers.

No damage was done to the Hudson car. Why the three soldiers took the car out of town toward Schofield and then came back again, is a problem which is puzzling the police.

Early Morning Arrests
Early yesterday morning the police picked up three suspects, in connection with the disappearance of a Ford delivery wagon. The men are booked on a charge of malicious conversion of the property of another. They were caught in the car reported to have been stolen.

M. Ingram, T. H. Hoffman and J. L. Evans are the men arrested and they are all soldiers at Schofield Barracks. They are charged with having taken away, without the owner's consent, automobile No. 1152, a Ford, the property of G. Sakaguchi.

The car was stolen from the Leilehua store late on Tuesday night and the fact reported to the police. Motorcycle officers were notified of the theft and held up cars all over the city, early yesterday morning, in an effort to locate the missing car.

The three men were arrested while in the car, at Kalihi, and were on their way to town from Schofield Barracks.

ARGENTINE SOOTHED BY GERMAN PROMISES AND MAY BE NEUTRAL

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Communication Service)

WASHINGTON, August 30.—Hope of Argentine joining forces with the Allies against Teuton autocracy has been virtually abandoned as a result of Germany's success in satisfying the Argentine demands for satisfaction for the sinking of the sailing vessel Toro.

Secretary Lansing pointed out that Germany's agreement to pay indemnities and not to destroy other Argentine ships are no stronger than the paper written on and that Germany made greater promises to the United States and broke her word.

The only effect will be to insure the neutrality of Argentine.

STORMY WEATHER IS CHECK TO WARFARE

No Events of Major Importance On West Front—Italians Continue Their Drive

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Communication Service)

NEW YORK, August 30.—Stormy weather held up and effectively checked all major operations in both Belgium and France yesterday.

The British engaged in a number of minor trench raids in which they claimed successes.

On the Verdun front there was a lull in the heavy fighting which has extended over several days.

On all parts of the Western front there was no abatement of the heavy gun fire, the Allies' bombardment continuing the heavier.

Italians Press Onward
Advices from the Isonzo front showed General Cadorna's armies continuing their victorious advance on the Bainsizza plateau, driving the enemy before them and inflicting severe punishment.

Headquarters reported the Italians had reached the powerful Austrian defenses on this highland and a desperate fight is in progress.

Beyond Gorizia the heights have been reached, and considerable territory captured. More than 1000 prisoners are reported captured in yesterday's fighting.

Berlin Makes Claims
Berlin claims that German counters have driven the British out of positions northeast of Frezenberg.

In the Oltz Valley Teutons are winning ground, and have captured 600 prisoners.

Field Marshal von Mackensen reports the capture of Muncel, in the Suchbaza valley, taking 1000 prisoners and three guns.

Crown Prince Repulsed
The Crown Prince threw his forces in a desperate attack at Carrières wood, in the Verdun sector, but again the French lines held firmly, and drove the Teuton masses back with heavy casualties.

Slavs Lose Ground
Serious disaffection has again broken out in the Slav ranks, a report told of the abandonment by a Russian division of its positions near Pokhanski, and that they were fleeing in disorder.

The Teutons are reported advancing in southern Rumania, with but slight opposition.

It was learned here today that serious disturbances have broken out in Finland, and that fighting is going on between the Finns and Russian soldiers and a number are reported killed.

NO PEACE TALK IN TWO STATES WANTED

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Communication Service)

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota, August 30.—The Peoples Council of American Democracy to discuss peace terms does not know which way to turn. They have been barred from Minnesota and do not know which direction to turn.

They telegraphed to the Governor of Wisconsin and he refused them permission to meet within the boundaries of his state.

NO AGREEMENT REACHED
ON PRICE FOR WHEAT
(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Communication Service)

WASHINGTON, August 30.—After a session which had lasted all day the committee selected to determine upon a price for wheat had failed to reach an agreement. It will resume its work tomorrow and it is expected that an agreement on prices will be reached before the end of the day.

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 K. W. Grove is on each box.

CLOTURE RULE IS ASKED BY SENATORS

Fifty-six Sign Petitions In Effort To Secure Early Passage of War Revenue Bill

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Communication Service)

WASHINGTON, August 30.—Petitions urging the putting into operation of the cloture rule were signed by fifty-six senators last evening. This was done in a concerted effort to force the way open for an early passage of the War Revenue Tax Bill and as the only method of putting a check on the filibusters who are holding back the legislation and making more dimly distant the date of final adjournment.

The senate finance committee today announced that it had decided to recommend the excess profits taxes be raised to thirty-three per cent instead of twenty-six per cent as originally intended.

It was also agreed that all profits in excess of 250 per cent would be taxed at the rate of fifty per cent while all in excess of 300 per cent would be taxed at sixty-five per cent. Approval was given to the clause allowing a minimum of a six per cent and a maximum of ten per cent exemption on capital invested.

This will raise the total revenue to be realized from \$450,000,000 proposed by the measure at present to \$822,000,000.

The plan as agreed upon by the finance leaders of the senate is a compromise, designed to head off the drastic increase in war profit taxes advocated by Senator Johnson of California.

Senator La Follette of Wisconsin and Senator Borah of Idaho.

Senator Hardwick presented yesterday a motion to eliminate the proposed letter postage tax, by which it was intended to increase the postage on first class mail matter from the present 2 cents to 3 cents. It had been estimated that this tax would yield a revenue of \$50,000,000.

Senator Hardwick's motion was adopted by a vote of thirty-nine to twenty-nine.

Senator La Follette presented eight amendments to the war tax bill, by which he proposes to make taxes on war profits from sixty-nine per cent, if possible, down to forty-eight per cent if the higher figure proves impracticable. The higher percentage would yield, it is estimated, a revenue of \$2,280,000,000, while the lower rate would produce a revenue of \$1,440,000,000.

URGES DELEGATES TO AID RUSSIAN ARMY

Appeals Are Made In Moscow To Fight On Against Teutonic Aggression

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Communication Service)

MOSCOW, Russia, August 29.—Madame Brezhnevskaya, who is called the "Grandmother of the Revolution," has appealed to the delegates now in conference here, to work for the good of the army and help them to conquer the enemy.

Peter Kwopatin, one of the delegates, in a powerful address, declared that they must prevent Germany from winning a victory over democracy.

Delegate Alexieff, speaking before the national convention today, declared that while the army under the old regime was poorly equipped with implements of war the troops were deeply imbued with a warlike spirit, whereas the new army was well supplied but had been completely poisoned with ill-applied doctrines.

The action of the soldiers' committee had been fatal to the discipline of the army and the officers and men, declared the speaker, were absolutely irreconcilable. As an example of the terrible conditions now found at the battlefield, he told of one instance where twenty-six officers, twenty non-commissioned officers and two privates led an attack on the enemy while the rest of the soldiers calmly looked on and saw the attackers die to a man without lifting a gun in their behalf.

The army, he declared, must be regenerated, or Russia would be lost.

Speaking on railroad transportation the delegate declared traffic would cease entirely by November unless the tactics of railroad employees, who are reported strongly organized, were changed. He made a strong appeal to the patriotism of the railroad unions to modify their demands. The Jews, he declared, were loyal to the new government.

COTTON MILLS FIGHT CHILD LABOR LAWS

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Communication Service)

GREENSBORO, North Carolina, August 30.—Cotton mill interests have started their efforts to break down the child labor law. They filed an action in injunction to prevent the attorney general from prosecuting mill owners and operators under the law.

Hearing on the injunction was begun today in the federal court here. Counsel for the cotton interests claimed the law was in conflict with the constitution in that it forbids personal rights and invades state rights.

SOLDIERS WHO RIOTED
TAKEN TO FORT BLISS
(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Communication Service)

EL PASO, August 29.—One hundred and forty-two negroes, implicated in the bloody riots at Houston, Texas, a week ago, have been transferred from Columbus, New Mexico, and interned at Fort Bliss, awaiting court martial.

INGENIOUS YOUNG MEN ARE SOUGHT TO HELP FOOL GERMANS

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Communication Service)

WASHINGTON, August 30.—Scene painters, sign painters and stage carpenters have their opportunity to serve their country and a special call for their services was issued yesterday. They are needed for a "Camouflage" unit that is now to be organized.

The army, through the chief of engineers issued a special call yesterday for the enlistment of young men of particular ingenuity and laid stress on the need for artists and painters who are to exercise their ingenuity in fooling the Huns.

The important work of rendering inconspicuous various objects which would otherwise be conspicuous is important in modern warfare and it is for this that their services are desired.

CONGESTION WORKS AGAINST RAILROADS

Plan Is Offered To Divert Foodstuffs For Europe Away From North Atlantic Ports

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Communication Service)

WASHINGTON, August 30.—Plans to divert foodstuffs destined for Europe to Gulf and South Atlantic ports from the eastern ports, as a means to relieve the congestion of the railroads of the country were advanced yesterday. This congestion is becoming more and more alarming and the necessity of devising ways and means for its relief is growing daily more evident.

Government officials claim that as freight is now going the railroads of the country are woefully inefficient and say that by reason of the congestion from twenty-five to thirty per cent of the efficiency which the roads can show in normal times is being eliminated.

COMMITTEE FAVORS INSURING SOLDIERS

Administration Measure, Some-what Changed Is Expected To Pass During Present Week

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Communication Service)

WASHINGTON, August 30.—The house committee yesterday brought in a report approving the insurance of soldiers against disability and death.

The principal changes in the bill as introduced on behalf of the administration reduced the maximum optional insurance to \$5000 and made the allowances to widows cease at remarriage instead of continuing for two years after the death of the husband.

The house is expected to pass the bill this week.

WILLFUL NEGLECT IS VERNANDER CHARGE

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Communication Service)

PETROGRAD, August 29.—Testifying in the trial of General Soukhomlinoff, who is arraigned on a charge of high treason, General Vernander, ex-assistant war minister, declared today that the defendant had willfully neglected to supply the army with necessary equipment, thus rendering it helpless in face of the enemy.

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The principal changes in the bill as introduced on behalf of the administration reduced the maximum optional insurance to \$5000 and made the allowances to widows cease at remarriage instead of continuing for two years after the death of the husband.

The house is expected to pass the bill this week.

AUTHORIZATION FOR BOND ISSUE IS SLOW

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Communication Service)

WASHINGTON, August 30.—Administration leaders have given up hope of securing the passage of the authorization to issue \$11,338,945,460 of bonds and securities before Tuesday or Wednesday of next week. It has made little progress in the committee on ways and means. McAdoo attended before the committee and answered many questions.

SOLDIERS WHO RIOTED TAKEN TO FORT BLISS

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Communication Service)

EL PASO, August 29.—One hundred and forty-two negroes, implicated in the bloody riots at Houston, Texas, a week ago, have been transferred from Columbus, New Mexico, and interned at Fort Bliss, awaiting court martial.

WANT TO FIGHT LAW RATHER THAN HUNS

Some Directors of Coal Operators' Association Want To Contest Control In Courts

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Communication Service)

WASHINGTON, August 30.—Two factions developed at the meeting of directors of the National Coal Producers' Association held here yesterday. One faction is ready to yield and accept the governmental control of coal mines and the coal output while the other faction was bellicose and wanted to take the matter into the courts for a fight to a finish on its legality of such control.

The directors adjourned to meet later when they were utterly unable to agree whether or not to accept the scale of prices fixed by the President.

CANON POTWINE IS DEAD AT SANTA ROSA

Former Honolulu Left Many Friends Here When He Went To Coast Two Years Ago

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Communication Service)

SANTA ROSA, August 30.—The Rev. Canon W. E. Potwine, rector of the Episcopal Church here, formerly of Honolulu, died at his residence last night.

Canon Potwine, whose death at Santa Rosa last night is announced by wireless, was widely known and very popular in the islands, which he left two years ago after more than eleven years of service. He came to Honolulu from Oregon in 1903, to work under Bishop Restarick. Shortly after arriving he was placed in charge of St. Elizabeth's Mission, on King Street, Palama, which was then just starting. He remained in charge of this mission until he resigned and left for Santa Rosa, for family reasons.

During his residence here he filled many positions of importance in the Episcopal missionary district. He was examining chaplain, member of the council of advice, member of the board of missions and of the board of directors.

In 1907, Canon Potwine was married at St. Elizabeth's to Miss Alice Egerton Shipman, one of the mission teachers.

MICHAELIS BLAMED FOR HIS RETICENCE

Criticism Voiced In Reichstag For Silence Relative To Future Course In Belgium

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Communication Service)

COPENHAGEN, August 29.—The policies of Chancellor Michaelis continue to bring sharp criticism from his opponents, the latest being an attack by Professor Delbrueck.

The professor, in a strong article, asks who, if the reichstag resolution has been really accepted by Michaelis, is responsible for the neglect to reply to the question propounded by former British Premier Asquith regarding Germany's readiness to evacuate Belgium.

The article also speaks of the reichstag as being an "unprecedented apparatus."

JAPANESE REPORTED CONCENTRATING FORCE

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Communication Service)

ZURICH, August 29.—A despatch printed today in the Nachrichten, a newspaper published in Munich, Bavaria, says that strong Japanese forces are concentrating in Manchuria, and offers the theory that they are being mobilized preparatory for transportation to the eastern front to fight with the Slav armies.

MUNICH PAPER THINKS AID WILL BE GIVEN RUSSIA

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Communication Service)

WASHINGTON, August 29.—Government officials, it is understood, believe that the threat of Japanese disturbances on the Pacific Coast have passed the climax, and an amicable settlement of all disputes is now hopefully looked for.

ITALIANS SEEK PLANES

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Communication Service)

ATLANTIC PORT, August 29.—Twenty Italian officers arrived here today for the purpose of purchasing American-made aircraft for use with the Italian armies.

MARINE OFFICER KILLED

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Communication Service)

NEW YORK, N. Y., August 29.—It was learned here today that Lieut. Frederick Wahlstrom, with the marine unit in France, had been killed in a motorcycle accident in France. No details were given of the accident.

KEEP IT HANDY.
Immediate relief is necessary in attacks of diarrhoea. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should always be on hand. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

CANADA MAKES READY TO PUT CONSCRIPTION IN FULL FORCE

New Cabinet Will Be Composed Only of Those Who Are In Favor of Compulsory Service and Others Must Pass Out of Government

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Communication Service)

OTTAWA, August 30.—Canada is actively preparing for the strict and impartial enforcement of conscription and draft. A new coalition cabinet is to be formed and it will be composed of all elements favoring compulsory military service and none others. Approval was given to the bill yesterday in the form of royal assent and it is now a law.

Following the strong opposition of certain elements in his cabinet, especially of those from the extreme eastern part of the Dominion and the adverse vote which these opponents to the conscription bill cast on matters connected with compulsory service, Robert Borden, the premier, yesterday offered his resignation in favor of Sir George Foster, now minister of trade and commerce and who in his long career in Canadian governmental affairs has held many positions of great importance and has had most of the portfolios at the disposal of the premier of the different cabinets of which he has been a member.

Following the offer of the premier a caucus was called and the cabinet determined not to accept the resignation but on the contrary to urge the premier to remain in office and to continue his efforts to reorganize the government and to bring in as members of the new cabinet representatives of all of the elements in Canada that favor compulsory service. This he consented to do and made it certain, in language that could leave no doubt in any mind that despite the opposition of certain factions the Conscription Law will be enforced to the letter.

Announcements of the cabinet changes are expected within the next few days.

Conscription and compulsory service became a law yesterday when Justice Duff of the Supreme Court, acting for the governor general, gave the royal assent to the measure.

DEATH CALLS FOR BISHOP KENNEDY

Rector of American College At Rome Had Risen To High Dignity In His Church

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Communication Service)

ROME, August 30.—Monsignor Thomas F. Kennedy, rector of the American College, died at his home here yesterday.

Bishop Kennedy had been at the head of the American College since June 15, 1901. Six months after his arrival here he was named domestic prelate by Pope Leo XIII, and was later honored by Pope Pius X, who named him prothontary apostolic in 1904. In 1907 he was appointed titular Bishop of Adrinapolis and two years ago was promoted titular archbishop of Seleucia in Isauria.

He

THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

RODERICK O. MATHESON, EDITOR

FRIDAY MORNING,
AUGUST 31, 1917.

THE ADVERTISER'S SEMI-WEEKLY

Sugar Control

At the final form of the Food Control Law enacted this week the portion of paramount interest to the sugar industry is contained in Section 5. This section, Facts About Sugar points out, contains what is known as the licensing provision of the law. It authorizes the President, whenever he shall "find it essential," to license "the importation, manufacture, storage, mining or distribution of any necessities." It also authorizes him to determine what is a "just, reasonable, non-discriminatory, and fair storage charge, commission, profit or practice." Heavy penalties are provided as a means of enforcing his decision in respect to any of these matters.

"Necessaries" are defined in the law as including "foods, feeds, fuel, including fuel oil and natural gas, fertilizer and fertilizer ingredients, tools, utensils, implements, machinery and equipment required for the actual production of foods, feeds and fuel." This definition is broad enough to cover sugar, its by-products and the means of its production.

Sugar is not included among the commodities that the government is authorized to purchase, these being limited to "wheat, flour, meal, beans and potatoes," and it has been assumed for this reason that the law did not confer authority to fix sugar prices. An examination of the licensing provision, however, shows that it conveys authority to determine the profit which a producer or distributor of any "necessary" may be allowed to receive and this of course amounts virtually to the conveyance of price-fixing authority.

It is not likely that the President will proceed at once to exercise the full measure of authority conferred by this law. Until some definite statement of plans is issued by the office of the food administration it will not be possible to know exactly how far it is proposed to go in the regulation of the sugar industry. It is clearly within the power of the President, or of such agency as he may designate, however, to license and thereby completely to control (1) the manufacture of sugar and by-products from the raw material, (2) the refining of sugar, and (3) the selling of sugar at wholesale.

It is possible that the licensing power may not be applied to sugar at all. The readiness displayed by the various branches of the industry to co-operate with the food administration in bringing about the proper conservation and equitable distribution of sugar supplies indicates that voluntary action may be relied upon to accomplish all that the situation demands. But, in order to understand the full scope of the measure, it is well for those in the industry to realize the extent to which its provisions may be applied at the will of the governmental authorities.

It is probably true that no such sweeping and autocratic power as this law bestows upon the President—and authorizes him to delegate—ever has been conferred upon any individual by the legislature of a popular government. Its excuse is found in the necessities of the war. Its smooth and efficient operation must depend in part upon the spirit in which it is administered and in part also upon the cheerful and ready cooperation of those whose business may be to some extent disturbed by its application. So far as the sugar industry is concerned we feel certain that this co-operation will be extended in every reasonable requirement.

Second Liberty Loan

THE Second Liberty Loan of 1917 will be the official name of the second issue of the Liberty Loan.

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo has issued a public statement warning the public against recurring unreliable reports regarding the next Liberty Loan purporting to give information as to the date, amount, and other details relative to the issue. He states these reports are merely speculative and the public should not be misled by them; that these matters have not been determined upon, and as soon as they are settled official announcement will be made; in the meantime unofficial reports should be regarded as unfounded.

There is only one thing certain about the financial and commercial conditions that peace is going to bring and that is their uncertainty. It may be that an era of great prosperity may be upon us; it may be an era of stagnation; it may be an era of the severest competition we have ever experienced.

It involves a paradox, but in this present time of comparative commercial peace, for the great war has largely stopped for a time the struggle among nations for foreign commerce, it is a wise thing to prepare for the economic war that will succeed the present world-wide war.

They will be readily convertible into cash. No better provision could be made for the future than an investment in Liberty Loan bonds. They are absolutely safe and no possible condition can destroy their value; exempt from all taxation except estate or inheritance taxes the income from them cannot be lessened; with a market everywhere in the United States and, as competent financial authorities assert, a market in every commercial center in the world when peace comes.

More than that an American citizen investing in Liberty Loan bonds is investing in victory, for the proceeds of the Liberty Loan bonds are to win the war and bring peace in Europe and peace and safety to the rest of the world.

Hawaii's Good Name

DELEGATE KUHIO, just back from Washington, reopens a subject very close to the hearts of many people of the Islands when he announces that he is going to find out why Hawaii, which led the Union in the matter of militia preparation, is the only part of the Union whose men are so far departed from any chance of helping fight the Union's battles. This is something that has never yet been satisfactorily explained to Hawaii, any more than the fact that we have been cut out of the draft and appear to be generally regarded as negligible in a military sense.

The Delegate put his finger on the sorest spot when he refers to Pinkham's ludicrous request of the war department to allow the use of army transports to bring Filipino laborers to the Islands. At Washington it was taken for granted that when such a suggestion could be made the plantations of Hawaii must be in extremis for labor, and the natural conclusion was that a mobilization of the guard or a drafting of any number of men would seriously menace the sugar crop. The sugar planters have stepped forward already to accept a share of the blame for this suggestion, but at Washington the Governor is on record as the one solely responsible for the request that "put the skids under the national guard." At least copies of the official correspondence that has reached local Army headquarters give the Governor the undivided credit.

There is no question but that nothing should be allowed to prevent the maximum production of sugar in Hawaii. Sugar is among the essential food stuffs and Hawaii is naturally looked to for as much as can possibly be grown, especially this season, when it is impossible to increase the beet crop of the mainland. But there never was a time when Hawaii could not have sent into training at least one war strength regiment of militia and one war strength regiment of National Army men, without affecting the plantations to the extent of one stalk of cane. The selective process could have been worked here admirably, and Hawaii would not have been forced into the class which Kuhio describes as the "stay at homes."

We sympathize with Kuhio in the chagrin he has felt at the false position into which Hawaii has been "skidded."

No Time For Peace

THERE is nothing now to justify any consideration on the part of the United States of possible peace any more than there was the day President Wilson asked congress to declare war, and Secretary Lansing has so informed His Holiness, Pope Benedict. The terms suggested by the Vatican are German terms, although every credit for a sincere desire to bring the war to an end must be given to the Pope. But his proposal needs no consideration other than a courteous reception and a courteous reply.

His Holiness has suggested a return to the status quo ante, with each belligerent handing back whatever territory he may have seized and each footing his own war bill. This would leave Germany ahead by the amount of the indemnity that must be paid for the terrible wrongs inflicted upon Belgium, Serbia and France, enabling the Huns to escape from their just debts. This, also would leave Europe where it was before the War Lords decided that the time had come to drench the world in blood for the carrying out of their own ambitions, a state which President Wilson, in two recent utterances, declares it is America's duty to alter.

In a message to the Russian people recently the President said:

Of course, the imperial German government and those whom it is using for their own undoing are seeking to obtain pledges that the war will end in the restoration of the status quo ante. It was the status quo ante out of which this monstrous war issued forth. The power of the imperial German government within the empire and its widespread domination and influence outside of that empire—that status must be altered in such fashion as to prevent any such hideous thing from happening again.

In his Flag Day address the President, referring to the military masters of Germany, said:

If they can secure peace now with the immense advantages still in their hands which they have up to this point apparently gained, they will have justified themselves before the German people, they will have gained by force what they promised to gain by it—an immense expansion of German power, an immense enlargement of German industrial and commercial opportunities. Their prestige will be secure and with their prestige their political power.

In view of the President's words, endorsed by the acclaim of the Nation, which pledged America to stand firm in the war against Autocracy, there was never any question concerning America's reply to the proposals of the Pope. At the same time, it is satisfactory to know that Secretary Lansing has replied and that his words are what was expected.

There can be no space short of the surrender of Germany and the acceptance by the Central Powers of terms that will make it impossible for any war-crazed madman ever again to bring about a repetition of what the world is today enduring.

The people of the Garden Island have a legitimate kick coming. City Attorney Brown has visited Hawaii once and Maui twice in the three vacations he has taken this summer and he hasn't gone to Kauai at all. However, there is yet plenty of time for Mr. Brown to take another vacation, and one is almost due, anyway. He's been working almost a week steady now.

BREVITIES

Albert Kaune has been appointed janitor of Pohukuaia School in place of A. Freeman, resigned.

The territorial grand jury returned eight indictments yesterday, all of which went on the secret file.

H. L. Grace was operated on for tonsillitis yesterday and will be confined to Queen's Hospital for at least a week.

Supervisor E. A. Mott-Smith was an absentee at last night's meeting of the board. He is on the Big Island on a vacation.

A crossed electric wire gave the fire department an exercise run to the corner of King and Liliha Streets, yesterday afternoon.

A verdict of accidental death was returned at the inquest on the body of Hoi Eas, a Japanese man who was on over by a wagon in Manoa Valley, last Friday afternoon.

Hearing to show cause in the habeas corpus cases of Tetsukichi Kuwahara et al., was continued in the federal court yesterday, until Friday morning.

Judge Heen's trial jurors have been summoned to appear in court at nine o'clock next Tuesday morning, when the trial of criminal cases in this division will begin.

There was a hearing to show cause in the habeas corpus case of Take Miyake, in the federal court, yesterday morning. The case was taken under advisement and continued until Friday morning.

The only case treated at the Emergency Hospital yesterday was that of a small boy named John Ferreira, who while playing baseball on School Street, was struck in the mouth with a bat, two teeth being knocked out.

The supervisors last night authorized City Clerk Kalaunokalani to engage an additional typewriter clerk to expedite matters relative to registration, so that the central board of registration may receive the complete report at an early date.

Mrs. C. Montague Cooke, who recently resigned her position of the women's committee of the Territorial Food Commission, has consented to continue her work as a member. Mrs. A. C. Bowditch of Maui and Mrs. Bertha D. Bond of Hawaii have accepted appointments as chairmen of committees for those islands. They will appoint their committee members later.

BINGHAM TO HEAD AVIATION SCHOOLS

The military aeronautical schools of the aviation service, soon to be established by the government, are to have Hiram Bingham, a former Honolulu and descendant of a missionary family, as their head. Professor Bingham holds a chair at Yale University. He is a noted explorer and historian and the author of several books on his travels and discoveries.

Preparations of enormous magnitude are being made to equip and operate the military aeronautical service. An appropriation of \$640,000,000 has been made for the establishment of schools and the purchase of equipment. Plans are being made to build 22,000 planes and train 100,000 men as pilots, mechanics and other workers in the service.

Professor Bingham has gained a nationwide reputation for his explorations in Central and South America, where he was the discoverer of the relics of a civilization theretofore unknown. His ability as an executive officer was proved in these long and troublous journeys into the heart of untraveled countries.

He is the son of Reverend Hiram Bingham, a missionary in the South Seas, and the grandson of the first Hiram Bingham, one of the earliest missionaries to Hawaii. Professor Bingham was born and brought up in Hawaii, receiving his early education at the island schools. He received degrees from Yale, Harvard and California for collegiate work, and was appointed preceptor in history and politics in Princeton. Later he became assistant professor in Latin American history at Yale, where he has since remained.

GREAT NORTHERN MAY OR MAY NOT RETURN

Should the government commandeer several of the ships of the Great Northern Railway and Steamship Company, as it is confidently believed by firm officials they will, people of Hawaii cannot expect to see any of their vessels on the Hawaii run this winter. Should the ships not be commandeered, a boat undoubtedly will be sent here.

Such is the story brought back by Fred L. Waldron, local agent for the Great Northern company, who arrived on the Maui yesterday morning from San Francisco. He has been spending a five months' vacation on the mainland, during which time he thoroughly covered the western coast, traveling as far north as Alaska. Mrs. Waldron and son, Stanley, accompanied him.

Mr. Waldron said that officials of the company are expecting to receive orders to turn their ships over to the government any time, and although the ships are not properly built as transports, for they lack facilities for carrying troop equipment, they can be used as hospital ships. These vessels are now operating on their regular run along the Pacific Coast.

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

PERSONALS

Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Silva and family, who have spent the past six weeks in California, will return next month to Honolulu.

Maj. James D. Dougherty, N. G. H., has returned from a vacation of ten days, which he spent at the Halewa Hotel, Waialua.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. Shaw returned on Tuesday from a vacation of two weeks spent in Hilo and the Cano of Kilauea.

Miss Letha Smith, niece of the late W. N. Smith, arrived on the Maui yesterday to take a position as teacher at the Kahala school.

S. K. Lau, Chinese interpreter of the local circuit court, and Mrs. Lau returned in the Kinau, last Sunday from a trip to Kaula, where they spent three weeks.

Miss Dorothy Perry of 314 Kinau Street celebrated her eleventh birthday yesterday afternoon by a party which was thoroughly enjoyed by the little people present.

R. L. Richards, employed by a local newspaper as an advertising man, left for the mainland yesterday, having received a commission as assistant paymaster in the navy and being ordered to report in Washington.

Abraham Asang Liu, a son of Ah Loong, the King Street merchant, left for the mainland yesterday morning in the Wilhelmnia. Liu was graduated from St. Louis College in 1914. From there he went to Cornell University, where he is now returning a senior.

Among the passengers from the Maui yesterday were: Mrs. R. T. Ford and Miss J. T. Ford, New York City; Miss Claire Galligan, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Miss Dorothy Burns, Los Angeles; Miss Frances Cowells, San Francisco and Miss Lucile Roberts, Los Angeles.

Edwin Arndt, son of Chief Musician Arndt of the Second Infantry, Fort Shafter, has enlisted in Company M., of the Second Infantry. He is seventeen years of age and required the consent of his parents before enlistment. He has been a member of Troop V of the Boy Scouts of America for a number of years.

ASUNCION TURNS STATE'S EVIDENCE

Six Filipinos Indicted and Charged With Murdering Kaneohe Japanese

Six Filipinos were indicted on Tuesday by the grand jury and charged with murder in the first degree, this being the case in which the government charges the men with killing a Japanese storekeeper at the Pali camp at Kaneohe. The indictments had been placed on the secret file, from which they were taken yesterday and the men arraigned.

Eduardo Asuncion, one of the six, was allowed to plead guilty to second degree murder and will be sentenced by Judge Heen on Friday. The other five Filipinos offered to plead guilty, but their pleas were not accepted. The case against these will come up again tomorrow. The five are Isidoro Alario, Gabriel Verver, Florencio Bonella, Pedro Poras and Amador Abeta.

Others indicted by the grand jury on Tuesday, the indictments being taken yesterday from the secret file, were: David Kalua and John Blossom, against each of whom are two charges of second degree burglary. Both men pleaded not guilty yesterday and their cases went on the calendar.

Samuel Roseborough and two others, the indictments against the unnamed ones being still on the secret file. They are charged with refusing to lend aid to a person injured by an automobile. Roseborough pleaded not guilty yesterday and the case against him went on the calendar.

John Ena Makalala, charged with assault with a deadly weapon, to which he pleaded guilty. Makalala will be sentenced by Judge Heen at nine o'clock tomorrow morning.

Herogomez Alcantara, Filipino, charged with killing Eustaquia Ellaina at Waipahu some weeks ago, and on another charge with assault and battery with a deadly weapon. To both charges Alcantara pleaded not guilty and the cases went on the calendar for trial at the proper time. Attorney Nona W. Aluli was assigned by the court to defend the accused man in the murder case.

MARKET FOR LISTED STOCKS IS NARROW

For listed stocks the market was very narrow yesterday. Between boards there were sales of twenty shares of Pioneer and fifty-five of Olua while at the session Hawaiian Consolidated Railway A. was the only stock touched, sales being 219 shares.

Unlisted stocks were virtually unchanged in price. Engels copper sold at \$6.62½ but later quotations went back to \$6.75 bid \$6.87½ asked. Other shares were unchanged in price. Montana Bingham was most in demand and 11,125 shares changed hands. Next was Madena with 4400 shares and then Oil with 2600.

BOY KILLS GIRL WHILE OUT HUNTING FOR DOVES
An accident which resulted in death occurred at Waipahu yesterday morning when a twelve-year-old Filipino boy shot a seven-year-old Japanese girl dead, while out shooting birds. The boy was brought to town yesterday afternoon by Probation Officer Joe Leal and is now at the detention home. His trial will take place in the juvenile court Saturday morning.

LEGISLATION MUST WAIT NEXT SESSION

Committee On Territory Meets Only Once During Session and Bills Are Tied Up

Owing to the fact that there was only one session of the house committee on territories and that was called for the purpose of hearing arguments of Bertram G. Rivenburgh, land commissioner in Hawaii, on amendments to homesteading laws as they affected lands in this territory, most of the legislation in which Hawaii is most directly interested must await the next session of congress for action.

Only war measures and preparedness measures have any chance to get through during the present session and speaking of some of the other measures, Delegate Kuhio yesterday said:

"A goodly share of the Territory's business goes before the house committee on territories. This committee has undertaken no business this session. Chairman Houston has returned to Tennessee, and I was unable to see him before leaving. Earlier in the session, though, he told me the committee would be ready for all of Hawaii's matters after the Christmas holidays of the session to come in December. Matters pending before that committee deal with women suffrage for the territory, the right of the people to elect their Governor and Secretary of the Territory, the creation of a food commission, and the several proposed amendments touching our land laws.

"The question of congress passing an act upholding the act of our legislature creating a food commission was taken up with the committee, also with Secretary of Agriculture Houston and Food Controller Hoover. The committee chairman refused to return his committee and both Secretary of Agriculture Houston and Mr. Hoover said it was not in their province at this time to ask that the measure be considered as a war necessity.

"The committee on territories has had only one meeting during the session, and that was a hearing granted Land Commissioner Rivenburgh on the proposition advanced by the Territorial officials and backed up by the interior department in Washington, to change our land laws insofar as they affect homesteading. This measure was introduced by me upon request. Frank E. Thompson who presented the bill to me, after conferences with officials of the department of the interior, explained that it was a measure designed to create much needed revenue for the Territory. This whole matter is one that will be considered by the territories committee at the next session and ample opportunity will be given those who have opinions on the same, to have their views spread before the committee. By the papers I am advised that many here have criticized my action in introducing the measure.

In doing so, I followed out my duty as a representative of all the people, and though the bill bears my name, the fact that the measure plainly shows it was introduced by request is plain indication that the measure has not received my personal indorsement. Few Requests from Industries

"The war revenue bill is the last big war measure enacted upon. I have had only three requests from home interests affected by the measure. One of amonia, used as a fertilizer in sugar production, remains on the free list. I have had assurances that this will be done. Another is a protest against the repeal of the law granting drawbacks on imported sugar used in pineapple packing. I cannot make a prediction as to the outcome on this, but I feel that the house will eventually kill this feature of the senate bill.

The third request is that touching the duty on coffee. An import duty is assessed. It is also probable that a duty will be levied on domestic coffee and coffee substitutes. I have started a fight to have our coffee exempted. The fight will be waged for us in the senate by a senator who is friendly to our Territory and who is always trying to help out the poor man's industry. If Hawaiian coffee can be exempted it will be a small advantage and will mean about two cents a pound to our coffee producers.

MAUI MEN MAY BUY FARM'S DAIRY HERD

Some of the large landholders on Maui may possibly purchase what remains of the Farm dairy herd, if the efforts of the board of agriculture and forestry are successful in interesting them in the taking over of the cows which have been held at the local quarantine station.

The herd has been in quarantine at the beach for one month tomorrow, and the territorial veterinarian, Dr. Victor A. Norgaard, is ready to give them a clean bill of health if the possible purchasers come forward. The plan is subject to the approval of T. F. Farn, the owner, whom the board is endeavoring to help in the disposal of his unfortunate herd. They will not be sold at auction if a set price can be obtained for them.

SUPPLIED BY ALL CHEMISTS.
Physicians prescribe Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy because it relieves cramps in the stomach and intestinal pains quicker than any preparation they can compound. It can be bought from any chemist. A bottle will keep for years, and no home is complete without it. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

MATSON SHIPS GO; GERMAN PRIZES TO FILL THEIR PLACES

Kuhio Brings Direct Official Word From Shipping Board As To Transportation Question

MAUI AND MATSONIA GO INTO TRANSPORT USE

Great Northern and Northern Pacific Likewise — Coastwise Law Probably Suspended

"Great changes are coming to the shipping interest of the Islands as a result of the war," says Prince Kuhio. "The last thing I did before leaving Washington was to confer with officials of the Shipping Board. Before next spring, the Maui and the Matsonia will be taken over by the government and turned into transports. The Great Northern is also listed to be a transport. Her sister ship, the Northern Pacific, will also go to the Atlantic as a troop ship.

"The nine German interned ships that have been taken to the mainland from here have been about repaired. Five of these ships have been turned over to the quartermaster's department of the army for war purposes. Four of them will be held on the Coast to go into Hawaiian trade as relief ships for the Maui and Matsonia and the Great Northern.

Others Possible

"It is possible that Hawaii may get some of the ships that were interned in the Philippine Islands after they have been repaired on the mainland. Just what disposition will be made of them is a question still before the Shipping Board. There are twelve of these ships and shortly they will all reach the mainland.

"Commissioner Donald of the board is giving close attention to Hawaii's needs. He has assured me that the people will not be left without adequate freight service. He is disposed to make passenger travel as agreeable as circumstances will permit, but the first consideration of the board will be freight.

"The ships from the Pacific that will be drafted by the government for transport service will not be needed for service until spring, when the first contingent of the national army will be turned out of the training camps. Of course, these commandeered ships will have to be made over; that is rebuilt to provide the maximum of berth space. This rebuilding will, of course, take some time.

Suspend Coastwise Law
"Chairman Alexander of the house committee on merchant marine and fisheries, who visited the Islands two years ago, has before his committee a measure that authorizes the President to exempt, during the period of the war, the law that forbids citizens from traveling on foreign ships in coastwise trade. Chairman Alexander has gone to his home in Missouri, and will not have his committee act upon this measure unless it first passes the senate. He told me that there was a strong possibility that this power will be given to the President. If such action is taken it will be for the President to say whether or not citizens of Hawaii may travel to the mainland on foreign ships without being subject to the fine now imposed for a violation of the coastwise law.

Coastguard Delay
"Another matter that is of interest is the question of the new coast guard ship for Hawaiian waters. In the naval appropriation bill of the last congress, there was a provision providing for three new coast guard ships, each to cost \$450,000, and one to have permanent station at Honolulu. Captain McCallister of the Coast Guard Service has advised me that the great demand of the war has made it impossible to have these ships built at this time. It seems as if the building will have to be delayed until the war ends.

Federal Building Plans
"Before leaving I conferred with the officials of the treasury who have the new public building in charge. The architects, York & Sawyer, of New York City, will have the final cabinet sketch ready in about two months. This is a sketch of a modern space that is submitted to the different members of the cabinet who desire space in the building for their departments; namely, post office, justice, commerce and the war departments. The war department has made a demand for so much space that it has raised a rather difficult problem for the architects.

"It will take a month, at least, to have the cabinet sketch passed upon by the cabinet officers. When this is done the architects will then take up the question of design and material. The high price of material and labor, due to war conditions, will be material felt in this matter.

"When this question of design and material is settled, then will come the bids for construction. The officials of the supervising architect's office will advise me later about the possible time before construction work is inaugurated."

TO DISCUSS WOMEN AS ELEVATOR OPERATORS

(By The Associated Press)
SAN FRANCISCO, August 22.—Employment of women elevator operators to replace men throughout the United States is to be discussed at the national convention of Building Owners' and Managers' association in Omaha and which is to be attended by several delegates from San Francisco and other Pacific Coast cities. Reports have been received by the local branch of the organization that women had successfully been employed in Tacoma, Wash-

PEACE PROPOSALS BY POPE ARE REJECTED BY PRESIDENT WILSON

Reply Regarded As High Water Mark of War Declares Huns Must Repair Brutal Wrongs Done

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Communication Service.)

WASHINGTON, August 29—There can be no peace with a military autocracy to which treaties are not sacred and which is willing to defy every law of God and man in the carrying out of selfish ambitions.

If the people of Germany and of Austria desire peace, they must first join the world of free peoples.

The wrongs committed upon innocent peoples by the brutal power of the German government must be repaired before peace is restored to the world.

KNELL OF THE HOHENZOLLERNS

Such is the reply of the United States to the suggestions advanced two weeks ago by His Holiness, Pope Benedict XV, that the warring nations agree to lay down their arms on the basis of the status quo ante, a reply that is regarded by the diplomats here as sounding the knell for the Hohenzollerns and the military autocrats of Europe.

President Wilson's rejection of the Pope's peace proposals, forwarded to the Vatican yesterday through the British foreign office, is regarded here and in the other capitals of the Entente as the high water mark of the war. In the words of President Wilson, the Kaiser and his allies can read the plain fact that there will be no peace while there remains the possibility of a rebuilding of those forces which have plunged the war into the most awful conflict of all times.

SPEAKS FOR ALL ALLIES

The words of the President are indicative of the fact that he has been chosen by the other governments of the Allies to make their joint reply and to sound the keynote for whatever supplementary replies the other Allies may make. Whether the other Entente Powers will send replies at length in the names of their respective governments to the Vatican is not known, but it is regarded here as probable that the words of President Wilson will simply be referred to by the others as expressing their sentiments and their stands regarding peace at this time.

APPEAL TO GERMAN PEOPLE

Students of diplomacy see in the denunciation of the military autocracy of Germany a fresh appeal to the people of war-ridden Germany to throw off their military masters and to join Democracy with a government fit to deal with the world of free people.

The outstanding feature of the President's reply to the Pope, the one point that is certain to fix the attention of the world, is the cold determination expressed that in no event will the President allow the subject of peace to be broached or negotiations for peace with the Central Powers suggested so long as the evil dominating forces of autocracy and militarism control the governments of the Central Powers.

That the words of the President sound the death knell of the Hohenzollerns and of military autocracies is the widely expressed opinion here from members of the diplomatic corps, who expect the effect of the President's appeal to be felt throughout the Central Powers and reflected in the actions of the people.

FULL TEXT OF REPLY

The full text of this greatest of war documents is: "The heart of every man who is not blinded and hardened by this terrible war must be touched by the moving appeal of His Holiness, the Pope, and must feel the dignity and the force of the humane, generous motives of his action."

"We wish that we might take the path he points out, but to do so would be folly if it does not lead to the goal proposed."

"His Holiness, in substance, proposes to return to the status quo ante bellum, but it is manifest that no part of this program can be carried out successfully unless the restitution of the status quo ante bellum is a firm and satisfactory basis for the object of delivering all free people from the menace of and from the actual power of the vast military controlled and irresponsible government which secretly planned to dominate the world and proceeded to carry out its plans without regard to treaties and the practices and principles of international honor."

BLOOD OF THE INNOCENTS

"That power swept a continent in blood, not the blood alone of soldiers, but as well the blood of innocent women and children, helpless and poor."

"Today that power stands balked, not yet defeated, but an enemy of four-fifths of all the world."

"That power is not the German people; it is the German autocratic government."

"To deal with such a power on a peace plan such as is proposed by His Holiness, the Pope, involves allowing the continuance of that power, affording it the opportunity to recuperate its strength and to renew its policy, a renewal that would make necessary and would create hostile combination of nations against the German people as well as against its instruments."

"It would result in the abandoning of the new-born Russia to intrigue."

"Responsible statesmen everywhere must see that no peace can rest securely on conditions of economic and political restrictions meant to benefit some nations and cripple and embarrass others."

INTOLERABLE WRONGS INFLICTED

"The American people have suffered intolerable wrongs at the hands of the German government, but in America there is no demand for reprisals against the German people, who themselves have suffered at the hands of that same government."

"We believe that peace rests upon the rights of the people and not upon the rights of the government."

"The rights of all people, great or small, weak or powerful, are the equal rights to freedom, security, self-government and the participation in the economic opportunities of the world. The German people will be included amongst those with these rights if they accept the principle of equality and do not seek to dominate others."

AMERICAN AIMS PLAIN

"The purposes of the United States in this war are known to the whole world. We see no material advantages. We believe that the intolerable wrongs at the hands of the furious, brutal hands of the German government ought to be repaired, but not at the expense of the sovereignty of any people. Rather are we vindicating the right of sovereignty both of those who are weak and those who are strong."

"We cannot take the word of the present rulers of Germany as any guarantee of anything that will endure unless the guarantees of those rulers are explicitly supported and conclusive evidence given that their word is the will and the purpose of the German people."

NO MORE SCRAPS OF PAPER

"Without such guarantees, the treaties, the covenants and the arbitrations made with the German government would be such that no man and no nation could depend upon them. We must await new evidence of the purposes of the great people of the Central Powers."

"God grant that these may be given soon in a way that will restore the confidence of all peoples in the faith of nations and the possibility of a covenanted peace."

This reply was signed by Secretary of State Lansing as the transmitter.

Text of Proposals Made By Pope To End the War

The text of the peace proposals sent to all the belligerent capitals by Pope Benedict, dated at the Vatican on August 1, is:

"To the leaders of the belligerent peoples: Since the beginning of our pontificate the horrors of a terrible war, let loose on Europe, we have in view above everything, three things to preserve: Perfect impartiality towards all belligerents, as is suitable for Him who is the common father and who loves all His children with equal affection. Continually to attempt to do all the good possible and that without exception of person, without distinction of nationality or religion, as is dictated to us by the universal law of charity which the supreme spiritual charge has conferred on us with Christ. Finally, as our pacific mission also requires to omit nothing as long as it was in our power which might contribute to hasten the end of this calamity by trying to lead people and their leaders to serene deliberation to hasten to more moderate resolution to hasten to the liberation of a peace just and durable."

"Whoever has followed our work during these three painful years which have just passed has been able easily to recognize that if we had always remained faithful to our resolve of absolute impartiality and to our attitude of benevolence we have not ceased to exhort the peoples and the belligerent brothers again to become brethren, although publicity has not been given to all that we have done to attain this very noble aim."

"Towards the end of the first year of the war we addressed to the nations in conflict most lively exhortations, and more, we indicated the part to be followed to arrive at a stable and honorable peace for all. Unfortunately our appeal was not heard, and the war continued desperately for another two years, with all its horrors. It became even more cruel, and extended over the earth, over the sea and in the air, and one saw desolation and death descend upon the cities without defense, upon peaceful villages and on their innocent population; and now no one can imagine how the sufferings of all would be increased and aggravated if other months, or worse still, other years, are added to this sanguinary triennium."

Universal Madness
"Is this civilized world to be nothing more than a field of death? And Europe, so glorious and so flourishing, is it going to be stricken by a universal madness to run to the abyss and to lend its hand to its own suicide?"

"In such a terrible situation, in the presence of menace so serious we who have no particular political aim, who do not listen to suggestions or to the interests of any of the belligerent parties, are solely compelled by a sentiment of our supreme duty as the common father of the faithful, by the solicitation of our children who implore our intervention and our pacifying work."

Through the voice even of humanity and of reason we once more emit the cry of peace and we raise a pressing appeal to those who hold in their hands the destinies of nations. But in order no longer to speak in general terms as the circumstances had compelled us in the past, we now wish to make more concrete and practical proposals and to invite the governments of the belligerent peoples to come to an agreement upon the following points, which seem to be a basis of a just and durable peace, leaving to them the task of analyzing and completing them."

"First of all, the fundamental points must be that the material force of arms be substituted by the moral force of right from which shall arise a fair agreement by all for the simultaneous and reciprocal limitation of armaments according to the rules and guarantees to be established in a measure necessary and sufficient for the maintenance of public order in each State."

"Then in the substitution for armies the institution of arbitration with its high pacifying functions, according to the rules to be laid down and the penalties to be imposed on a State which should refuse either to submit a national question to arbitration or accept its decision."

"Once the supremacy of right has thus been established all obstacles to the means of communication of the peoples would disappear by assuring, by rules to be fixed later, the true liberty and community of the seas which would contribute to end the numerous causes of conflict and would also open to new sources of prosperity and progress."

"As to the damages to be repaired and the war expenses we see no other means of solving the question than by submitting as a general principle the complete and reciprocal condonation which would be justified moreover by the immense benefit to be derived from disarmament, much as that no one will understand the continuation of a similar exchange solely for reasons of an economic order."

"If for certain cases there exist particular reasons, they would be deliberated upon with justice and equity, but these specific agreements, with the immense advantages to be derived from them, are not possible without a reciprocal restitution of the territory at present occupied."

Evacuate Belgium
"Consequently, on the part of Germany, the complete evacuation of Belgium with the guarantee of her full political, military and economic independence toward it."

"The evacuation of French territory. On the part of other belligerent parties similar restitution of the German colonies."

"As regards the territorial questions as, for example, those which have arisen between Italy and Austria, and between Germany and France, there is reason to hope that, in consideration of the immense advantages of a durable peace with disarmament, the parties in conflict would wish to examine them with a conciliatory disposition, taking into consideration, as we have said for

CANADIANS VOTE FOR CONSCRIPTION; BILL IS SIGNED

Decision Follows Bitter Fight
Which Split Political Parties of
Dominion Along Racial Lines

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Communication Service)

OTTAWA, August 29—Following a bitter fight, which split the political parties in Canada along racial lines and which threatened to create tremendous difficulties between the English-speaking and the French-speaking residents of the Province of Quebec, the Canadian Conscription Bill passed third reading in the senate yesterday and was immediately signed by the governor general, the Duke of Devonshire, thus becoming law.

The matter of conscription has been before the Canadian people for the past year and a half, ever since the Canadian pledge to supply half a million men for the Canadian army in France threatened to deplete the man power necessary for the carrying on of the industries of the country, the volunteers being drawn from those classes required in the industries, while the men who could be spared refused to enlist. The difficulty of enforcing conscription before the United States entered the war was considered too great, inasmuch as it was feared that compulsory service would mean the migration to the United States of very many, whose absence would aggravate the already existing labor famine. When America declared war and passed a conscription law, the way was open for Canada to do the same, leaving only the Quebec problem to be faced.

Trouble Anticipated

This brings the Borden administration into conflict with the authorities of the Roman Catholic church in Canada, who have taken the position that the Canadian French have not been given all the extraordinary rights promised them in the Treaty of Quebec, whereby the British became in possession of Canada. Being denied their rights, the Roman Catholics declined to take part in the war, the result being that the enlistments from the Roman Catholic province have been only a few thousands, despite the fact that the war was for the liberation of France from the invasion of a hereditary foe. The anti-conscription feeling in Quebec is running high, evidenced from the attempt recently made to assassinate Lord Atholstan, publisher of the Montreal Star, which paper led in Quebec in the fight for the Conscription Bill. The house of the publisher was wrecked by dynamite.

MICHAELIS GOES TO GLOAT OVER BELGIUM

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Communication Service)

LONDON, August 29—Georg Michaelis, the German chancellor, left yesterday for Brussels, according to reports received here. He has gone to look over the country devastated by the Hunnish hordes of his master, the Kaiser.

ROYAL ART TREASURES STOLEN FROM MUSEUM

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Communication Service)
PETROGRAD, August 28—Works of art, it was learned today, to the value of five million rubles have been stolen from the museum of the erstwhile Grand Duke Michael.

merely, the aspirations of the people and the special interests and general welfare of the great human society."

"The same spirit of equity and justice ought to be followed in the examination of other territorial and political questions, notably those relative to Armenia and the Balkan States, and territories making a part of the ancient kingdom of Poland, whose noble and historical traditions and suffering which it has endured, especially during the present war, ought to conciliate the sympathies of nations."

"Such are the principal bases whereon we believe the future reorganization of the peoples ought to be built. They are of a nature to render impossible the return of similar conflicts and to prepare a basis for the future and the material wellbeing of all belligerent states."

"Therefore, in presenting to you who direct at this hour the destinies of the belligerent nations, we are animated to see them accepted and to see the conclusion at an early date of the terrible struggle which more and more appears a useless massacre."

"The whole world recognizes that the honor of the armies of both sides is safe. Incline your ears, therefore, to our prayer. Accept the fraternal invitation which we send you in the name of the Divine Redeemer, the Prince of Peace, reflect on your very grave responsibility before God and before man."

"On your decision depend the repose and the joy of innumerable families; the life of thousands of young people; in a word, the happiness of a people for whom it is your absolute duty to obtain their welfare."

"May the Lord inspire your decision in conformity to His very holy will. May God grant that, while meriting the applause of your contemporaries, you will also obtain in the future generations a splendid name of pacificators."

"As for us, closely united in prayer and in penitence, with all those faithful souls which sigh for peace, we implore for you the light and counsel of the Divine Spirit."

(Signed) —BENEDICT.
At the Vatican, August 1."

KORNILOFF MAN OF HOUR IN RUSSIA

Hailed As Hero To Whom Russia
Must Now Look For Her
Salvation

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Communication Service)

MOSCOW, August 29—General Korniloff is hailed in Russia today as the man of the hour, as great a hero as Premier Kerensky and the one to whom Russia must look for her salvation from disintegration and from the wiles of the Hun.

The sudden elevation into popular favor of General Korniloff followed a thrilling address which he made here yesterday at the conference of delegates who have assembled to try to devise plans for the formation of a new government to save Russia from herself and from the unscrupulous machinations of the Hun.

General Korniloff, who was given a great ovation as he entered the convention hall, minced no words in stating the gravity of the situation. Drastic and stern action must be taken, he declared, if Russia was not to be deprived of all the fruits of her sacrifices of the past three years. He made a stirring appeal to the people of Russia to save themselves and their country. Following his address General Korniloff left by train for army headquarters.

Premier Kerensky explained to the delegates to the convention for the purpose of discussing the situation at the battle front and, if possible, devising means whereby the army could be brought to a realization of the gravity of the situation which had developed through the disaffection and desertions among the troops.

Death To the Traitor
General Korniloff, in the course of a telling speech, declared the death penalty was only one of the remedies necessary to be inflicted against an army stricken with disorganization and insubordination.

During the month of August, said the commander-in-chief, mutinous soldiers had killed four regimental commanders and many other officers of lesser rank. Threats of extermination were made in order to convince the Siberian regiments, which heretofore had been the bravest and most gallant of the army, to return to the posts which they had abandoned.

Situation Is Bad
The situation at the front, Korniloff told the delegates, was very bad. They had lost the fruits of all the victories by their voluntary retreats. And now the enemy was on the aggressive.

Discipline in the ranks and increased authority given to officers were the most important measures that could be taken to bring the army up to a proper standard, said Korniloff, while committees of peasants and such like organizations must be impressed with the fact that their interference with the military operations must cease.

"The strength of the army depends upon the restoration of transportation facilities for the speedy forwarding of supplies to the battle front," concluded the commander, "or else inevitably a debacle." Shortage of food for the army and a decreased production of shells, if continued, "would bring the Russians into the same state as the spring of 1915 found them, at which was the cause of the great retreat."

VENIZELLOS DECLARES KING WAS TRAITOR

Constantine, He Says, Tried To
Betray People of Greece In
Order To Help Kaiser

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Communication Service)

ATHENS, August 29—The perfidy of King Constantine, in attempting to betray the people of Greece in order to help the cause of the Kaiser, the treachery of former Premier Goenaris, and his disloyalty to their country of those who professed loyalty to Constantine were dealt with unsparingly by Venizelos in an address made before the Greek parliament yesterday, in the course of which the Cretan was repeatedly interrupted by wild cheering. Venizelos openly charged the former King with base treachery, in which the cause of Germany was repeatedly served at the expense of the Greek people, who were deceived by the King and misled as to the reasons underlying his actions and the actions of his ministers.

Goenaris was merely the agent of the Central Powers, declared Venizelos while the protagonists of Germany who spread misinformation throughout the kingdom and endeavored to mislead Greece into treachery towards Serbia and towards those fighting for the free dom of small nations, were protected by the King and his premier on the plea that they were loyalists.

The premier read numerous extracts from state papers and correspondence seized, to prove his charges.

TEETHING CHILDREN

Teething children have more or less diarrhea, which can be controlled by giving Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. All that is necessary is to give the prescribed dose after each operation of the bowels move from natural and then castor oil to cleanse the system. It is safe and sure. Even the most severe and dangerous cases are quickly cured by it. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaii.

BIG FIGHT ON WAR TAX BILL BEGINS TODAY IN THE SENATE

Finance Leaders In Private Conference Agree Tentatively On
Draft of Amendments To Increase Levy On Profits

CONSERVATIVE ELEMENT CONFIDENT OF VICTORY

LaFollette Determined To Raise
Taxation Rates and Will Insist
Upon Proposals To Make the
Rich Pay High

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Communication Service)

WASHINGTON, August 29—The senate finance leaders, at a private conference held last night, agreed tentatively upon a draft of amendments to the War Tax Bill, and the big fight on this measure, which has been before congress for many months, will begin late today, after the senate shall have disposed of the publishers' tax phase of the bill.

The amendments, which were tentatively agreed upon will, if embodied in the bill, increase the gross levy on war profits from twenty-six per cent, as now contemplated by the measure as it is before the senate, to about thirty-three and one-third per cent. This will raise the total revenue to be realized from the \$562,000,000 proposed by the measure at present, to \$850,000,000.

TO HEAD OFF RADICALS

The plan as agreed upon by the finance leaders of the senate is a compromise, designed to head off the drastic increase in war profit axes advocated by Senator Johnson of California, Senator LaFollette of Wisconsin and Senator Borah of Idaho.

The conservative element of the senate is confident that it has sufficient strength to win out along this line. But it is not going to do so without a fight. The supporters of a higher rate of taxation upon war profits express equal confidence and declare that they will be able to make the tax not less than fifty per cent.

POSTAGE INCREASE KNOCKED OUT

Senator Hardwick presented yesterday a motion to eliminate the proposed letter postage tax, by which it was intended to increase the postage on first-class mail matter from the present two cents to three cents. It had been estimated that this tax would yield a revenue of \$50,000,000. Senator Hardwick's motion was adopted by a vote of thirty-nine to twenty-nine.

Senator LaFollette presented eight amendments to the War Tax Bill, by which he proposes to make taxes on war profits from twenty-six per cent, if possible, down to forty-eight per cent if the higher figure proves impracticable. The higher percentage would yield, it is estimated, a revenue of two billion two hundred and eighty million dollars, while the lower rate would produce a revenue of one billion four hundred and forty million dollars.

LAFOLLETTE IS INSISTENT

Senator LaFollette announced that he intended to offer first the amendments covering the higher rate of taxation on war profits, and that if these were rejected by the senate, he would offer the amendments, in order, calling for lower rates.

SUGAR and PLANTATION NEWS

MARKET HESITATES AWAITING ACTION ON PRICE CONTROL

First Hesitation In Advance of
Hawaiian Sugar In Weeks Is
Noted in New York

GROWERS AND REFINERS
BOTH IN WAITING MOOD

Stopping of Trading in Futures
Is Well Received By Those
In Legitimate Business

Hesitation in the New York sugar market following the stopping of trading in futures and the consequent elimination of the speculative element, uncertainty in the minds of the sugar producers and the refiners relative to the action which the food controllers will take relative to fixing a price for refined sugar, the first hesitation in the advance of Hawaiian sugar for weeks, are told in the letter which a local agency has received this week from its New York representative. He considers high prices warranted by statistical conditions but recognizes that the price determined upon for refined sugar is the big and all important element in the sugar market.

The sentiment on the stopping of trading in futures, occasioned by the request and practically the command of the food controllers, the writer says, is generally favorable.

His letter follows in full:

"Last week saw the culmination of the rise in prices of raw sugar and this week, so far as buyers are concerned, has been one of doubt and hesitation. Not, we believe, because the prices attained have not been fully justified by the statistical situation, but because both buyers and sellers, particularly the former, think it advisable to take a breathing spell until some more light and leading come out of the muck of Washington whether many men prominent in sugar circles have been summoned to meet Mr. Hoover in conference. The gyrations of our option market these past few days will doubtless supply a few observations and what will be decided upon at this conference is waited with much interest. The fluctuations of said market are believed to have been due to the desire of the speculative element to anticipate drastic action by standing under, and there was no very great surprise when, yesterday, all trading was suddenly suspended in obedience to a virtual command to that effect from Washington.

First Reaction Felt

"Offerings of Cubas are not very large, some 30,000 to 40,000 bags being offered at 6.50 cents C. & F. with refiners professing indifference and indicating not more than 6.25 cents. Cuban holders are still very confident and some of them will hold out for better than 6.75 cents for September shipment. The one sale yesterday to the Federal of 6500 bags Cuban for prompt shipment at 6.37 1/2 cents C. & F. equal to 7.40 cents duty paid was made just before the exchange market received its quietus. It establishes the first reaction in the basis for Hawaiian sugars that we had in weeks. Today there is one small lot of 1000 bags offering at 6.37 1/2 cents C. & F. but for the present the attitude of 'the street' may be described in the phrase, 'he also serves who waits.'

Some Welcome Change

"The pall of gloom which has settled over the exchange market is not likely to be dissipated for some time. Many of the habitués of the street are glad that the outside speculative element has been eliminated. Some of the raw sugar producers feel that a legitimate method of hedging against unforeseen eventualities has been unnecessarily taken from them, but all are willing to accept the fortunes of war in the best possible spirit.

"Figures from Cuba (in tons) for week ending 11th inst., follow:

	Gums (All Ports) Tons
Receipts	21,191
Exports	77,538
Stocks	429,416
Centrals (estimated)	14
Exports, Atlantic ports	16,434
Exports, New Orleans, etc.	15,311
Exports, Europe	45,558

"Complaints are made that rain is much needed in many parts of the island.

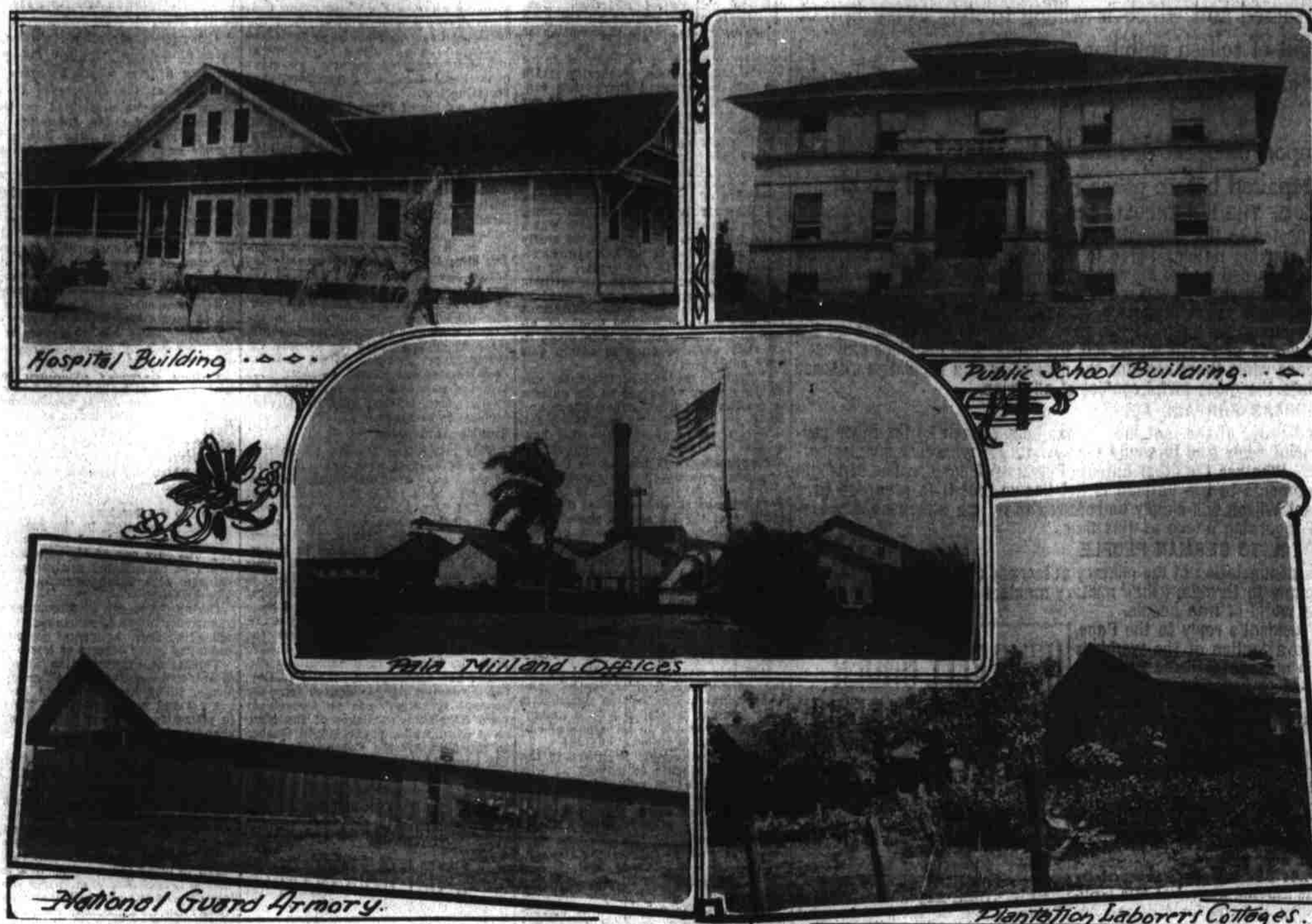
"Cubas are still being taken for Europe in fair quantities at 6.30 cents to 6.40 cents f. o. b.

Refined Sugar Market

"After the excited demand of the past few weeks for refined sugar things have quieted down considerably and now that the government has taken a hand the trade is going to wait the course of events. As a consequence two refiners have indicated a little more anxiety to sell and though there has been no formal announcement, there are all kinds of prices between the American's bids of 8.40 cents and the Federal's at nine cents. If Java to the extent of 50,000 tons are en route to Europe it would naturally decrease the urgency of the demand for refined sugar from this country and cause refiners to modify the very satisfactory margins they have for some time enjoyed.

"The appointment of Mr. George M. Rolph as executive head of the government bureau relating to sugar gives general satisfaction.

ALL of the plantations are doing much for the welfare of their laborers and the community which surrounds the respective plantations. Paia is one of the foremost in this work as is shown by these pictures of various buildings on the plantation on Maui. They show the interest taken by the Maui Agricultural Company in the health and comfort of employees, education of the children and in home defense. These are only a part of the buildings devoted to such purposes by this company.



CUBAN SUGAR MUST PAY TAX Industry Bears Burden of Debt

Writing to Paris About Sugar in
New York from Havana H. G. Neville
Sends the following account of Cuban
conditions:

HAVANA, August 9.—Very little rain has fallen for the week in the east. In the west scattered rains have fallen due to local thunderstorms. No cyclonic conditions, usually due at this time, are reported to date. Fourteen centrals are still grinding. Central Cuente, at Guantanamo, finished this season this week with a total production of 55,000 bags, also Central Patria with a total output of 79,632 bags, or over 90,000 bags below its estimate. Receipts to August 4, 28,924 tons, exports 60,094 tons, stocks 544,077 tons.

Rainfall Has Been Light

The rainfall has been very light during the past week, especially on the north coast of Oriente Province, where there have been only light showers. The temperature has been somewhat lower than recorded for the previous week. Weather conditions in the eastern provinces have been particularly favorable for the mills which are still grinding, and lack of heavy rain there has also been favorable for weeding the cane and general field operations.

It is hoped by the planters in the east, however, that this unseasonable condition will be followed by the usual rainfall, as this precipitation is essential for the proper growth of the cane.

According to the latest authentic reports obtainable, sixteen centrals are still grinding, as compared with eight mills operating for the corresponding week of 1916, and nine mills for 1915. Arrivals at the six principal ports for the week ending July 28, were 6,782 tons; in all other ports 22,320 tons, making a total of 29,012 tons, against 20,285 tons for the corresponding week of 1916, and 18,522 tons for 1915. Receipts to date total 3,190,835 tons as against 3,267,618 tons for 1916, or 76,783 tons less than the 1916 receipts. The exportations were 52,956 tons from the six principal ports, and 25,920 tons from all other ports, making a total of 78,876 tons, as against 42,588 tons for the same week of 1916.

Stocks in the six western ports were 410,121 tons, and all other ports 164,124 tons, making a total of 574,066 tons, as against 587,004 tons for the same week of 1916, a difference of 12,934 tons in favor of last year.

Of the total exports of 88,881 tons, 36,415 tons went to England, 8,613 tons to France, 2,316 tons to Spain, and the balance of 41,537 to the United States.

The market for raws has advanced rapidly during the last week, the price of sugar reaching as high as five and one-half cents in store at Havana and Cardenas. The export houses are anxious to buy, but the stock remaining

in first hands is very small, and holders have very exalted ideas as to the future of the market, so that it is difficult for buyers to transact any business. The sales for the week ending July 28 in the six principal ports amounted to about 70,000 bags. The market closed firm on that with every indication of going higher.

Freight Rates Decline

The demand for tonnage has been light during the week, and the rates are somewhat lower than the previous week, fluctuating between thirty-six and forty cents from the North Coast to ports north of Hatteras, and from twenty-eight to thirty cents to New Orleans.

The following centrals are reported to have been sold recently to local interests, and the price noted is that commonly reported to have been paid by the purchasers: In Matanzas Province, Harmonia, \$750,000; Araujo, \$900,000; Porvenir, \$870,000; in Santa Clara Province, San Pablo, \$500,000; in Camaguey Province, Santo Tomas, purchase price unknown, and Patria sold to a company capitalized for \$1,650,000. Central Esperanza was also sold to Cor La Rosa, who is part owner of Central El Fuerza.

There are also rumors that other centrals have changed hands recently, but there are no definite details as to these transactions at the present writing.

Sugar Production Taxed

It will be remembered that about two months ago, President Menocal requested Congress to sanction a loan for \$20,000,000, which, he indicated, was necessary to meet the Government's expenses during the first period of the war. In his message to Congress he outlined certain forms of taxation, which he maintained would best raise the necessary revenue.

After weeks of debating, Congress finally passed a law which was entirely different in its major provisions from the recommendations made by the President, and he in turn vetoed this bill.

The reasons for his disapproval of the measure were stated at great length and he sharply indicated that the forms of taxation which he requested had been carefully and scientifically studied. Congress has since given heed to the rebuke administered, and in its special session passed the law in compliance with the President's wishes.

The principal way in which revenue is to be raised for the payment of interest and principal of the loan, are as follows: First, a stamp tax; second, a tax on the production of sugar; third, a tax on the production of molasses; and fourth, various classes of income taxes levied on corporations.

If it held in some quarters that it is unfortunate that the President chose

LITTLE ANXIETY AS TO SHIPPING IS FELT

Words of Delegate As To Matson
Boats Causes No Alarm

Delegate Kuhio's assertion that the government will take over the two larger of the Matson steamers does not raise alarm among the sugar shippers at this time. Had it come earlier in the season there would have been cause for alarm, they say, but now the greater part of the crop has gone and it is assumed that several more cargoes may be taken, that the government is waiting until this year's crop has been shipped from here.

Even if the government does not wait, shippers point out, Kuhio brings the assurance that former German ships will be supplied to make up the deficiency.

Unless American-Hawaiian steamers be taken off, which is not now expected, they, with the addition of the Serapis, which was chartered for two voyages, will carry all the Hawaiian sugar from here, and the two remaining Matson liners with the aid of former German steamers should be able to get the remainder of the crop to Crockett.

Another year is another matter, but owing to the interest the food administration is showing in sugar prices, it is assumed that the government will be anxious to get the sugar as Hawaiian growers will be to ship it, and will make the requisite provision to obtain it in order to swell supplies to meet the requirements of the continental United States and its allies.

HAITIAN SHIPMENTS GROW

As a result of the operations of the Haytian-American Corporation, which entered the field on a large scale immediately the American protectorate over the black republic became effective, 45,000 tons of Haitian sugar will be shipped to the United States during the approaching crop season, it is announced. This is 25,000 tons more than the amount expected on the basis of previous Haitian production. The increase will largely represent the first year's output of the Haytian-American under the new regime.

these forms of taxation and not others which would have been less onerous upon the nation's principal producing industries. The taxes which are to be levied are mostly taxes on the products of the country, and in this respect their tendency will be to restrict production, which, up to the present time, has developed at a surprising rate. Practically no attempt is made in the law at taxing luxuries, amusements, or in general the spending of money for purposes other than necessities.

PAIA WORKERS CONTENTED Comfort and Health Cared For

Payment of wages for their services
is not all that the laborers on Hawaiian
plantations receive from the employ-
ing companies. Comfortable homes,
good schools for their children, pleasant
surroundings, care in case of sick-
ness, provision for entertainment and
amusement are some of the other ben-
efits which they receive from their em-
ployment and the cost of which falls
upon the companies.

In what may well be termed welfare and comfort work, the Maui Agricultural Company and its subsidiary plantations, of which Paia is one, stand out prominently.

At Paia during the past few years especially everything has been kept up, kept neat and clean, beautiful, new buildings have been erected and much has been done and is being done for the welfare, the comfort and the happiness of the employees. This has been at a considerable expense but it is recognized as essentially worth while in that satisfied and contented workers are always more efficient.

Children Well Cared For

On Paia plantation the children of the workers have splendid educational facilities. There is a large, handsome and well equipped general school building and in addition to this, the territorial school, the Maui Agricultural Company has erected two fine kindergarten school buildings.

For the care in case of sickness or injury the company has provided hospitals and the hospital at Paia is truly a fine one. In connection with work for the health of the people on the plantation a recent and successful innovation should be mentioned. This is the employment of a district nurse who goes from house to house through the plantation, helps care for the sick, especially sick children and gives to the parents of children advice as to the care for their physical condition that will result in the saving of many a baby's life. So successful has the innovation proved that it is now planned to employ a second nurse for this work.

On the plantation there is an excellent store where the employees can secure their supplies and make their purchases of other goods they may need or desire. The big general store at Paia is housed in a fine building and easily keeps up to the demands made upon it. It is a store of which any town might be proud.

Patriotism Is Shown

The big armory at Paia was only recently completed. It shows the public spirit of the management of the plantation, its territorial pride, its very patriotism to erect such a building for the citizen soldiers who are employed on the plantation.

Recently it was desired to form a plantation band. It was formed. The Paia Company bought and paid for the musical instruments and the band is well equipped and its concerts are much enjoyed by all on the plantation. For amusement of the grown ups and the larger boys there have been supplied athletic grounds and a baseball ground. When there are games on or when entertainments are being given trains are run about the plantations on the company's lines to carry the laborers and their families back and forth.

Have Own Gardens

The laborers have comfortable homes with some ground about them and when the United States entered into the arena of war the company gave to its employees ground for vegetable gardens, free water for irrigating the gardens and have encouraged them to raise table supplies to aid in relieving the food situation here and on the mainland through a cutting down of Island imports.

Before the close of the school, the school children were encouraged to go in for gardening and the school gardens were a source of interest and benefit to boys and girls alike. Many of these are keeping on with garden work during the vacation season.

And again finds it worth while to do these things. Its employees are among the best satisfied, most comfortable and most contented and they realize that wages are not all that go to make life worth while, though their pay is as high as on the other plantations.

COOPERATIVE DELIVERY BEING CONSIDERED BY LOCAL RETAIL TRADE

A number of merchants met in the rooms of the chamber of commerce, yesterday afternoon, and talked over the idea of bringing a man here from the Coast who has had experience in forming cooperative retail delivery companies. It was decided to hold another meeting next Thursday morning at ten o'clock, at which all local merchants will be invited to be present, and at which it is expected that some definite action in the matter will be taken.

The object of the establishment of a cooperative retail delivery company is to secure more frequent deliveries of goods at a greatly reduced cost to the retailer.

NO SIGN OF BREAK IN DROUGHT IS SEEN ON HAWAII OR MAUI

No Official Estimates of Crop Will
Be Issued Until December and
Condition May Change

WATER SHORTAGE NOW
IS DELAYING GRINDING

Conditions Serious and Critical
Time For Plantations
At Hand

How seriously the 1918 sugar crop has been damaged on Hawaii and Maui is still a matter largely of surmise. That it is seriously damaged on both islands there is no doubt expressed, but there is a hesitancy at furnishing of any estimates on the probable 1918 crop.

It is not until December that real estimates of the coming crop is prepared at the various plantations from the then condition of the crops. It was pointed out at one of the sugar agencies yesterday, and it would be foolish at this time for the plantations to make estimates. A soaking rain followed up by normal rainfall for the balance of the year would materially alter crop conditions in December from those that exist at the present time.

Now is the critical time for all the plantations of Hawaii and of Maui, it was said. On Hawaii, outside of the North Kohala, Hamakua and North Hilo districts, there has as yet been little loss occasioned on next year's crop, though it is dry. Shortage of water is working against the fluming down of cane to the mills, and in consequence the daily output of numbers of plantations is being materially reduced through inability to get the cane to grind. In some instances this has reduced the daily production by twenty-five per cent and more.

Unless there be good rains the 1918 cane on nearly all of Hawaii will be damaged. Already the losses in Hamakua and North Kohala are immense, and in North Hilo heavy. It appears certain that some of the Hamakua plantations must lose half their crops and possibly more. Early rains alone can prevent the heaviest of losses, but at best a half crop is all that some of the plantations expect.

In the dry districts of Hawaii and Maui no important rainfalls are reported for last week. Here are some of the figures: Punahele, 0.29; Kohala Mill, 0.43; Kohala Mission, 0.51; Niuli, 0.58; Honokaa, 0.72; Paauhau, 0.84; Ookala, 0.27; Lanipahoehoe, 0.32; Honohina, 0.80; Honouliuli, 0.81, and Pepeekeo, 1.04.

On Maui figures are as follows: Kaneohe, 0.09; Wailuku, 0.12, and from the other stations no reports were received.

Unofficially sugar men are willing to talk of the prospects and admit the seriousness of the situation. Some figure a loss of 40,000 tons, others run as high as 50,000, and the more pessimistic say that unless the change comes soon the loss in next year's crop will be from 60,000 to 70,000 tons. Such figures are largely guesses and would be materially changed should good rains come.

KAHULUI WILL SEND LAST EASTERN SUGAR

Final shipments of eastern sugar from Kahului will be made on the Texan which is expected to leave that port for Hilo Monday.

To load sugar for the eastern ports the Texan arrived yesterday noon from the mainland and is today busily engaged in loading here for it is planned to place in her hold 3200 tons of Oahu Sugar before she leaves for Kahului sometime Saturday.

At Kahului the Texan will take aboard the last sugar from that port destined for the eastern market, 1641 tons. This she will load quickly and proceed on to Hilo where she will load the balance of her cargo, 5657 tons. She will also have to do some rapid loading at the Big Island port if she is to get away September 5, as is now expected. This cargo of the Texan is a big one totaling 15,500 tons.

MUST REPAIR BRIDGES, IMMEDIATELY IS REPORT

According to a report submitted to the supervisors by Fred Ohri, acting city engineer, \$14,250 will have to be expended immediately for the reconstruction of three county bridges on this island. The report also sets forth that there are at least twenty two other bridges in urgent need of repairs, which will cost the city approximately \$3250. Bridges requiring immediate reconstruction, together with the estimated expense, are: Kahuku, \$3750; Lala, \$4300; Waikakala, \$6000.

A MASTER REMEDY

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is master over cramp colic, dysentery, and all intestinal pains. One dose relieves, a second dose is rarely necessary to effect a cure. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

GRAND JURY IN ITS REPORT CRITICISES WAREHOUSE MOVING

Declares Legislature Violated Act In Passing Special Law Permitting Awarding of Contract

NO CHARGE IS MADE OF UNDUE PROFITS

No bids Were Called For and Honolulu Contractors Given No Chance To Compete

Edward P. Fogarty, foreman, presented Judge Heen in the circuit court yesterday the report on the findings of the Territorial grand jury in regard to the awarding of the contract by the public works department to a mainland firm for the moving of the three-story brick warehouse of Theod. H. Davies & Co.

This matter has been under consideration of the grand jury for several months and it has been well aired. The grand jury in its report makes no recommendation and says that there is no charge on its part "that undue profits have gone to any one in this work."

The jury, however, criticizes the methods pursued in passing the law under which the letting of the contract was authorized, which, it says, was a direct violation of the Organic Act. On this score the jury says: "We respectfully point out that securing the enactment of special legislation ignoring the Organic Act and the common statutes is unwise public policy, to say the least."

The report, in full, is as follows:

Grand Jury's Report

"Your grand jury, at the request of a number of business men of the city undertook some weeks ago to make an inquiry into the contract for the removal of the Theod. H. Davies & Co. brick warehouse now on its new site on lower Bishop Street.

"We find that this was authorized by Act 167 of the Session Laws of 1917, a copy of which act is hereto attached and made a part of this report.

"The criticism made of this transaction was that no bids were called for, and that no opportunity was afforded Honolulu contractors to compete for the work. We learn from the office of the superintendent of public works that an agent of that department was sent to San Francisco and closed the arrangement for moving the building with one firm without call for tenders, and that this transaction was approved by the office here.

"We attach herewith a copy of Section 45 of the Organic Act of the Territory of Hawaii, which says that each well shall embrace but one subject which shall be expressed in its title. This section of the Organic Act is entirely ignored in Act 167.

"We also hand you a copy of Section 1418 of the Revised Statutes, 1915, requiring the solicitation of bids by advertisement where the public expenditure is to be more than \$1000. This law was also repealed by implication, or ignored entirely in the passage of Act 167. In the title of Act 167 there is no mention of the Organic Act, Section 45, or Revised Statutes, Section 1418.

"This grand jury, through a committee, inquired of the chairman of the finance committee of both the senate and house of the 1917 legislature and learned that this Act 167 was reported on favorably at the urging of the then superintendent of public works, presumably on behalf of the administration.

"We attach to this report also two marked pages of mainland engineering papers carrying advertisements for the construction of a steel bridge under the authority of the Kaula Loan Fund Commission. The result of this advertisement was that proposals were received from one mainland concern and from three local concerns, and the contract for the steel bridge was awarded to a local concern.

"The result might have been something of this character if advertisement had been made for the work authorized by Act 167.

"We submit to you also a copy of letter from an engineer of Honolulu to the firm interested in the moving of this warehouse, which shows that it was at least possible to obtain here specifications for the removal of the building, and we believe that had advertisement been made, bids would have been submitted locally.

"The final exhibit of this report is a marked page containing an advertisement of house-moving concern at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, showing by illustration the removal of a three-story brick building, forty-four by eighty-five, which was raised 186 feet and moved 500 feet up hill.

"We gather from this and many other advertisements and news items that removal of brick buildings is a rather common occurrence, and that for this reason the work just finished, if advertised, would have been the subject of close competition, as we are informed the original estimate of the superintendent of public works here was several thousand dollars below the appropriation.

"There is no charge on the part of your grand jury that undue profits have gone to anyone in this work, but we respectfully point out that securing the enactment of special legislation ignoring the Organic Act and the common statutes, is unwise public policy, to say the least."

CITY GETS SEVEN HUMAN PROBLEMS

Woman With Fatherless Children Is Cared For By Gospel Mission in Palolo

"One of the other islands" yesterday contributed seven individuals to the permanent population of Honolulu and added seven more human problems to the few Honolulu has on its own account. Explaining that she had been shipped to the city by her priest, a Porto Rican woman appeared at the police station yesterday morning, carrying two children and with four others clinging to her skirts. She explained that she had no money, no friends, no food for her children and no place to stop.

One child is an infant; another is an imbecile, four and a half years old, unable to walk or talk. Another child is feeble-minded. Because of the baby and the imbecile, the woman explained that she could not work. She had no husband and the children were not the children of any one man. Apparently she does not know the paternity of any one of her six children; the oldest of whom is fifteen years.

The police sent the bedraggled family to the Associated Charities. Manager Brook of the Charities telephoned to Superintendent Piestek of the Gospel Mission Home, who consented to take the family in and care for the members of it until something could be done. Mrs. Elgin, of the Humane Society, bundled the seven problems into her auto and drove them out to the home, where they were disinfected, re-clothed and fed.

The Gospel Mission Home was called upon later in the day to come to the scene of another mother, this time a Chinese woman, with three children, one a babe in arms. The husband, who is now before the courts, has made it impossible for this woman to remain with him longer. The presence of the babe makes work for her impossible. The Gospel Mission Home was appealed to by neighbors, and last night she entered it, making, with her little family, eleven new inmates of the new institution in Palolo in one short day.

Captain Nicholson, Popular Mariner, Answers Last Call

Capt. Donald Francis Nicholson, for twenty-one years in the service of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company, died at his home, 261 Perry Street, this city, at seven o'clock yesterday morning, succumbing to Bright's disease at the age of fifty-nine years, ten months and thirteen days. Masonic funeral services were held at three o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Captain Nicholson had for eight months been very ill, being a patient at the Queen's Hospital until three weeks before the end. Born in Fall River, Massachusetts, he early took to the sea. He made numerous sailings in this ocean and, twenty-one years ago, brought the steamer Noeau to Honolulu from the Pacific Coast, for the Inter-Island. He was a thirty-second degree Mason, having been affiliated with the Maui Lodge, No. 94, of which he was a charter member. He was a member of the Westworth Lodge, No. 89, of Sydney, joining the latter on January 6, 1891. Harmony Lodge, No. 3, I. O. O. F., of Honolulu, numbered the late captain among its members.

The widow and two sons, D. F. Jr., and Sydney George, all of Honolulu, survive the well-known and popular mariner.

TWO GUARDSMEN MAY GO TO WEST POINT

Vacancies in Military Academy To Be Filled From Hawaii

Two vacancies in the military academy at West Point are to be filled from members of the National Guard of Hawaii, according to word received here by the Governor from the War Department. These vacancies will be available on June 14, 1918.

Each State or territory is allowed a proportion of candidates for the national military academy depending upon the size of its national guard. The total allowance for this purpose is forty-four, and Hawaii's share of two candidates is considered very creditable to the Territory. These young men after completing the course at the military academy, will receive commissions in the regular army as second lieutenants.

Applicants for admission are eligible after one year of service in the National Guard of Hawaii. They must be between nineteen and twenty-one years of age. Preliminary examinations of all applicants will be held between January 4 and 15, 1918. The entrance examinations will be held beginning the third Tuesday in March.

One vacancy in the military academy was offered to Hawaii last year, and Sgt. Martin Fennell of the Engineer Company of the guard was appointed. He is now pursuing the course of studies at West Point.

GREAT ADVERTISER PRAISES STEEL'S HAM CARTOONS

President Cudahy of Big Packing Company Says Artistic Advertising in Advertiser Is Fine Work

A ham, an artist, a Chicago packer and a Honolulu business man have all had something to do with Hawaiian moving pictures. Not the "real" pictures, but real moving pictures.

The pictures appeared in The Advertiser on July 11 and 12, from the facile pen of Neil Steel. They played up Puritan Ham as the hero in the plot, and Manager John H. Clegg of the Hamwell Meat Company was the impresario who introduced his particular ham to the local stage.

Now comes President E. A. Cudahy, of the Cudahy Packing Company of Chicago, in a communication to Clegg, declaring that the artistic advertising matter appearing in The Advertiser had met with his high approval. He would figure as the critic, or perhaps the censor, in this popular play. The Advertiser, to be sure, is the theater in which the virtues of Puritan Ham were thrown upon the screen. The metaphor may be mislaid, but there can be no misunderstanding about certain facts.

First, that the ham is a favorite, second, that Neil Steel can delineate ham to perfection; third, that Clegg and Cudahy are unanimous as to the effectiveness of this form of attracting public attention. They both say so.

GERMAN DIVER FALLS INTO TRAP

Is Blown Up By Mine Dropped By Her Prospective Victim

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Communication Service)

AN ATLANTIC PORT, August 29.—How one German submarine fell a victim to a British trap within the past few days is related by the captain of a tank merchantman, who was brought to this port aboard an arriving liner yesterday. The affair was witnessed by those on the liner on the run through the submarine zone.

The cruiser, apparently having knowledge of the presence of the hostile submarine, was proceeding slowly on her course, as though unsuspecting of danger. The submarine appeared far in her wake, the periscope cutting the water as the undersea craft hurried to get within torpedo range of the cruiser. Suddenly there was an explosion, the hull of the submarine was blown upwards, into full view, and then disappeared in pieces.

The cruiser had been sowing the waters behind her with floating bombs, into one of which the submarine had fallen. Following the explosion and the destruction of the raider, the cruiser circled back upon her course and the work of picking up the bombs missed by the submarine commenced.

GALE DOES DAMAGE TO CROPS IN ENGLAND

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Communication Service)

LONDON, August 29.—A gale which raged throughout last night and swept the British Isles did considerable damage to the standing grain and to the orchards. No estimates of losses have as yet been possible, but the reports of damage to grain and fruit crops are widespread.

CHINESE TROOPS FOR EUROPE OFFERED

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Communication Service)

PEKING, August 28.—Commanders of fifty thousand troops in the provinces of Yunnan, Kweichow and Kwang Tung have offered their services to fight with the Entente forces in Europe. Indications point to a complete reorganization of the north and south, and the hostile movement of the southern armies is pronounced a fiasco. Eighteen provinces are declared to have approved the project of a national council.

IN TROUBLE AGAIN

Keene Keewekane, the young fellow who was acquitted on two charges of first degree murder in connection with the killing of two children in Makiki Valley, a few months ago, is in trouble again.

The Hawaiian was yesterday charged with petty larceny, and is alleged to have stolen a bicycle belonging to the Hawaii Meat Company, some canned goods from a restaurant, and some linen from a clothes line.

ARE YOU GOING ON A JOURNEY? Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should be packed in your hand luggage when going on a journey. Change water, diet, and temperature all tend to produce bowel trouble, and this medicine cannot be taken on board the train or steamship. It may save much suffering and inconvenience if you have it handy. For sale by all dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

YUKI MARU HERE TO RELIEVE SHORTAGE OF JAPANESE FOODS

Native Products Arrive In Quantities To Appease Nipponese Appetites In Islands

For the relief of the Japanese in the islands who are facing a shortage of native foodstuffs, the Toyo Kisen Kaisha freighter Yuki Maru arrived at seven-thirty yesterday morning, twenty days from Kobe. She sailed from Yokohama August 2 and from Kobe August 8. Her food shipment measured 4530.19 tons. Her average speed was eight miles an hour from Kobe. With the exception of head winds, the weather was ideal on the entire voyage. The Yuki Maru will not proceed to San Francisco, but will return to Yokohama with scrap tin. It was originally intended that she carry scrap iron on the return voyage, but owing to the latest export order on this product, she will return without it. Before iron can be exported a special license must be obtained from Washington, and this can be had only upon a sworn statement that it will be used in the manufacture of war materials. She will take about 350 tons of bunker coal here.

It is hoped by her agents, Castle & Cooke, that she will be ready to sail Friday noon. Double shifts will be worked in an endeavor to discharge and load her by that time.

Shortage of Japanese Food

Owing to an extraordinary scarcity of available bottoms in the Pacific, many Japanese in these islands and the United States have begun to feel a pinch in their stock of foodstuffs, which has rapidly decreased since early in the year. Notwithstanding several applications to shipping firms of Japan for more cargo space for the transportation of food, bottoms are not forthcoming, so foreign rice and food are so cheap that shipping firms refrain from carrying these less lucrative commodities. It is said in Japan that the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, sympathizing with the Japanese hungry for a meal from home, has despatched the Yuki Maru that the Japanese appetites in Hawaii might be appeased. Her cargo consists of rice, salt, beans, soy, miso, wine, sake, and other foodstuffs of various kinds. She also has a shipment of Japanese books.

Shipping In Japan Also

Sailing from Japan about the same time as the Yuki Maru was the freighter Yashio Maru, chartered by the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, for the relief of Japanese who are facing a similar shortage of native foodstuffs in the United States. She is bound for San Francisco, direct. It is said that these products of Nippon have increased in price in some instances over one hundred per cent. Not only in the United States does this condition exist, for the Japanese of Hawaii are paying correspondingly high prices for their native food in Hawaii. The Yashio Maru carries a cargo similar to that of the Yuki Maru.

Whether the arrival of this long-desired cargo will affect the present price of Japanese foods is problematical.

NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS QUIZZED

Those Given Conditional Commissions Are Now Being Examined As To Fitness

All national guard officers who were given commissions subject to examination are now to be examined to determine their fitness for the grades to which they were assigned. The examinations for commissions began yesterday at the national guard armory, with some of the higher officers as the first to go through the mill. The physical examination was given yesterday.

Those who were called for the first exams were Col. W. H. Riley, Lieut. Col. Gustave B. Lang, Col. H. H. Morehead of Hilo, Maj. Charles S. Custer, Capt. J. W. Caldwell and Lieut. Marshall Webb of the Engineers, and Captain Hill and Lieutenant Bigelow of the Coast Artillery.

The examining board for field officers includes Brig-Gen. Samuel L. Johnson, Maj. L. C. Crawford, and Maj. L. L. Patterson. For officers below field rank the examining board will be Maj. L. C. Crawford, Maj. L. L. Patterson and Maj. Merle M. Johnson.

Owing to the large number of national guard officers to be examined it is thought that the examining board will be in daily session throughout August and September.

PRACTICAL TEACHERS OF MODERN WARFARE

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Communication Service)

WASHINGTON, August 28.—It was announced today by war department officials that British and French officers experts in trench warfare, will be attached in an advisory capacity to the various militia and national army camps for the purpose of expediting training in that branch of warfare. Great attention will also be paid to the camps to the maintenance of communication and airplane observation.

VICTORY COSTING MANY THOUSANDS OF LIVES

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Communication Service)

LONDON, August 28.—The war office today announced the casualties on all fronts for last week as 218 officers killed and 790 wounded and 2421 men killed and 10,902 wounded.

HOMESTEADERS ON BIG ISLAND NEED MORE HELP

Territory Should Control Crop Cultivation and Give Encouragement To Small Farmers, Food Commission Is Told

The Territory should control more closely the crop cultivation of the homesteaders on Hawaii, and should give them more help and encouragement than they have been getting, in the opinion of Herman L. Holstein of Kohala, as expressed to W. W. G. Moir, deputy agent for the Territorial food commission.

Holstein thinks that enough help should be given to the homesteaders to enable them to make a living out of their land and be more successful in their agricultural pursuits. He is in favor of the government's taking control and seeing them through, not aiding them sporadically and then dropping them, thereby giving homesteaders in Hawaii another blow.

"If such help cannot be given them," Holstein said, according to Moir's report, "they should be encouraged to grow more crops, only to suffer from over-production and a corresponding era of low prices and total ruin, whereby the homesteaders suffer and at last lose heart."

Abandoning Corn Growing

Kaunahoa homesteaders might make a success of growing corn if they had a demonstration area in which the value of and the right to apply fertilizers could be taught. Moir states that nearly all of those located above the Kohala ditch have corn instead of sugar cane, but are changing back to cane, as they will not fertilize and cultivate the corn sufficiently to get the best results. The cane gives them a sure return without fertilizing or much care, even though it is not as large. Corn is one of the few vegetables suited to this region. Pumpkins and watermelons also do well when not attacked by the melon fly. Dry weather or has made the corn crop this year almost a failure in this section. Acres upon acres of it are dried up and infested with blight or rust. Other areas have fine corn plants fully grown but no ears developed on them, due to planting in the wrong season and the dry weather. The crop this year will be much smaller than usual but what has been harvested is of good quality.

Must Grow Cane

According to a statement made by Aloha, a large rice planter of that section, to Moir, homesteaders who try to grow anything but sugar cane have a hard time of it. Aloha says he has some land under the homestead agreement, and that if he tries to grow anything else but cane he meets with all sorts of hardships. This statement can be proved by homesteaders in the sections all over the island, Moir states.

Laborers on Halawa plantation have taken the beans given them for seed, and then have refused to buy beans which were grown between the sugar cane rows, because they claimed those beans should be given to them also. They are little interested in gardens and refused an offer to allow them to cultivate beans for themselves between the cane rows.

GIRL IS INJURED BY A MOTORCYCLE

M. Fujimoto, a fourteen-year-old Japanese girl, was run into by a motorcycle at Palama last night and badly injured.

The motorcycle was turning out of a lane as the girl was turning in, and as a result of the accident which occurred the girl was burned on the right forearm and on her left leg above the knee. Her right ankle was sprained.

After picking the girl up and leaving her with a Japanese, the three men who were riding the machine rode away. The girl will swear to a John Doe warrant this morning.

Good Health Makes a Happy Home



Good health makes housework easy. Good health takes all happiness out of life. Hosts of good women and good mothers drag along in daily misery, back aching, worried, "blue," tired and worn, because they don't know what ails them or what to do for it.

These same troubles come with weak kidneys, and if the kidney action is disastrously disordered, there should be no doubt that the kidneys need help. Get a box of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. They are safe and reliable. They have helped thousands of discouraged women.

"When Your Back is Lame—Remember the Name." Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—ask distinctly for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and take no other. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50c a box. (Six boxes \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., or Benson, Smith & Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.—Advertisement.

11,003 DRESSINGS SENT TO FRANCE

Women of Hilo and Vicinity Have Done Huge Work For Red Cross

One day a week has been set aside by Red Cross workers in Hilo in which to make surgical dressings for the wounded in Europe. Heretofore the workers have been meeting once a month to discuss business matters and distribute out work for the members to finish at home, but now the weekly meeting will take its place.

The Hilo unit has been working since January, and has forwarded six large cases and three smaller ones to the Red Cross in that time. A total of 11,003 surgical dressings and garments have been included in the cases sent.

Funds for this huge quantity of dressings and garments have been raised by monthly dues of fifty cents or more from each member, from a number of donations, and several benefit affairs. The Junior Piano Club of Hilo gave a concert for the benefit of the Red Cross fund of the unit. A number of the donations have been generous in kind. Mrs. J. T. Moir, secretary of the unit, in a letter to Mrs. Henry E. Damon, received yesterday.

One day each week is now spent in making bandages. Other work is taken to the meeting all cut and prepared for sewing, and distributed to the members to be sewn at home. When finished it is returned to the unit headquarters to be inspected and packed for shipment.

Some of the workers come from twenty miles in the country to attend the meetings of the unit, while others come from lesser distances about Hilo. Workers at Honokaa, Paauhau, and Paunalo are mailed packages of work ready to sew, as the distance is too great for them to attend the meetings.

The complete list of the different kinds of dressings included in the cases shipped to France follows:

- 142 pairs pajamas.
- 374 abdominal binders.
- 374 nightgowns.
- 182 pairs drawers.
- 182 pairs flannellette bed shoes.
- 471 knitted wash cloths.
- 251 knitted floor mops.
- 39 pairs knitted socks.
- 58 knitted eye bandages.
- 18 knitted chin bandages.
- 6 knitted mittens.
- 76 knitted compresses.
- 1 pair wristlets.
- 5159 gnuze bandages.
- 1092 flannellette bandages.
- 329 muslin bandages.
- 85 T bandages.
- 109 meter bandages.
- 1500 4x8x8 1/2 inch compresses.
- 748 4x4 inch compresses.

There are about fifty-five men, women and about 70 women members contributing to the monthly dues of the club. The list of workers for the unit includes Mrs. J. M. Ross, Mrs. Whitman, Mrs. Wm. Pullar, Mrs. Pyper, Mrs. Butchart, Mrs. J. Webster, Miss S. Wilkie, Mrs. Irvine, Mrs. Hutchison, Mrs. J. Butchart, Mrs. Crozier, Mrs. Joan, Mrs. Silver, Mrs. Nicol, Mrs. Beveridge, Miss Beveridge, Mrs. E. Smith, Mrs. Wm. Wyllie, Mrs. J. T. Moir, Miss Moir, Mrs. Gordon Potter, Miss Fentiman, Mrs. Washburn, Mrs. E. Weight, Mrs. E. Campbell, Mrs. Napier, Miss J. Napier, Mrs. Brien, Mrs. R. Forbes, Miss Groves, Miss Medcalf, Mrs. Wilford, Mrs. Hitchcock, Miss Hitchcock, Mrs. Snow, Mrs. Forrest, Mrs. Vears, Mrs. Williamson, Mrs. Wm. Chalmers, Mrs. E. Brien, Mrs. Severance, Mrs. Severance, Mrs. Laughlin, Mrs. D. Forbes, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. R. Lindsay, Miss A. Chalmers, Mrs. E. Horner, Mrs. Dranga, Mrs. Meydwell, Mrs. Zimmerman, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. A. Richardson, Mrs. Wm. McKay, Sr., Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. J. T. Lewis, Mrs. J. Henderson, Mrs. E. Hitchcock, Mrs. F. Andersen, Mrs. D. Pullar, Miss Ida Smith, Miss J. Wilkie, Miss N. Wilkie, Mrs. Chalmers, Mrs. Wesley, Mrs. Booth, Mrs. Decosta, Mrs. Jennings, Mrs. Frances Whetmore, Dr. J. L. Levan, Mrs. Thanum, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. C. C. Kennedy, Mrs. Naquim, Miss Fyock, Mrs. Webster, Mrs. Stone, Mrs. Todd, Mrs. Lidgate, Mrs. Hay, Miss Lyman, Mrs. John Scott, and others.

Recently they had meetings once a month to discuss business matters and also to distribute the out work, but now they meet in Hilo once.

PUBLIC IS WARNED AGAINST LAND FRAUD

No Chance Now To Get Oregon Tracts, Says United States

United States Attorney S. C. Hubo received a communication from Washington, warning the local public against Oregon land schemes.

The letter stated that the attention of the attorney-general's department has been called to the fact that the public is being misled and deceived by persons who pretend to be able to furnish reliable and helpful information to those who are desirous of entering portions of the Oregon and California Railroad lands in Oregon, title to which was reversioned in the United States by an act of June 9, 1916.

Enclosed with the communication was a copy of a notice promulgated on June 15, 1917, by the Department of the Interior, warning the public that there is no possible way by which a preference right of entry may be had at this time.

The notice says in part, "that it is the policy of the department that when the lands are ready to be thrown open for settlement and entry, the public is to be notified thereof, so that everyone will have an equal opportunity and an equal chance."

Published statements that the drought on the island of Hawaii, which is seriously affecting the sugar crop, has been broken, are entirely without foundation, according to reports brought to the city yesterday by passengers arriving from the Big Island on the Mauna Kea. The dry weather still holds and each day is eating into the profits of next year and the year following. Light showers have fallen in some places, but not enough to be of material benefit. J. M. Lydgate, one of the Mauna Kea's arrivals, reports that he was informed by Big Island people that the 1918 sugar crop prospect has already been reduced by twenty thousand tons, the pecuniary damage at this time amounting, in round numbers, to \$3,000,000. Water is actually selling by the bucket in the neighborhood of Honokaa. The drought around Hilo, however, is not nearly so bad, showing chiefly in the lack of fume water. In Laupahoehoe, it is reported, there is not water enough to keep the mill condensers going. L. A. Thurston, also a passenger returning from Hilo, states that there are some showers at Oloa, but not enough for fluming purposes. Oloa mill is running during the daylight hours only, handling what cane is brought in on the railroad. While Oloa has not the water required, the cane is as yet not suffering materially. In the Kona district there are daily rainfalls. In Pahoa there is insufficient moisture, while Kohala is suffering as badly as Hamakua. Copious rains in Kona and some other sections, it is said, no doubt led to the report that the long drought, that is doing so much damage in certain districts, had at last been broken.

CANE ON HAWAII SERIOUSLY HURT BY LONG DROUGHT

Reports of Copious Rainfall Are Contradicted By Arrivals Yesterday From Big Island

EACH DAY IS EATING INTO PROFITS OF NEXT YEAR

Light Showers Fall In Some Places and Heavy Rain In Kona

Published statements that the drought on the island of Hawaii, which is seriously affecting the sugar crop, has been broken, are entirely without foundation, according to reports brought to the city yesterday by passengers arriving from the Big Island on the Mauna Kea. The dry weather still holds and each day is eating into the profits of next year and the year following. Light showers have fallen in some places, but not enough to be of material benefit. J. M. Lydgate, one of the Mauna Kea's arrivals, reports that he was informed by Big Island people that the 1918 sugar crop prospect has already been reduced by twenty thousand tons, the pecuniary damage at this time amounting, in round numbers, to \$3,000,000. Water is actually selling by the bucket in the neighborhood of Honokaa. The drought around Hilo, however, is not nearly so bad, showing chiefly in the lack of fume water. In Laupahoehoe, it is reported, there is not water enough to keep the mill condensers going. L. A. Thurston, also a passenger returning from Hilo, states that there are some showers at Oloa, but not enough for fluming purposes. Oloa mill is running during the daylight hours only, handling what cane is brought in on the railroad. While Oloa has not the water required, the cane is as yet not suffering materially. In the Kona district there are daily rainfalls. In Pahoa there is insufficient moisture, while Kohala is suffering as badly as Hamakua. Copious rains in Kona and some other sections, it is said, no doubt led to the report that the long drought, that is doing so much damage in certain districts, had at last been broken.

AMERICAN BLUSTER RILES THIS GERMAN

Doctor Jenny Fears We May Get Lockjaw By Shouting of Our Deeds

THE HAGUE, August 10.—Under the title "Americanism" Doctor Jenny publishes in the Pan-German Tagliche Rundschau another violently sarcastic article about "American bluster and bluff." He says:

"Americans think in exaggerations and talk in superlatives. Even Ambassador Andrew White drops into superlatives over almost every incident in his memoirs, describing a comparatively unimportant incident as the most remarkable experience of his life and asserting that some very average person made the deepest impression on him ever conveyed by a human being."

"Her 10,000 men have been reduced to 120,000 volunteers, while 565,000 men raised by compulsory enlistment not even be fit to be sent for further training behind the front until six months hence. Her 100,000 airplanes came down first to 30,000, and then to some 3000, which the Americans hope to have ready by next summer if they can obtain a suitable model for fighting planes in time."

"As for her armada of ships to convey troops across the Atlantic, America has not yet decided, six months after the declaration of war, whether she will build them of wood or steel. Thus not one single keel of that armada has yet been laid."

"It comes out that at this time, when with much difficulty some small tonnage might be scraped together for transport, there are no troops ready and when troops are ready really there will no longer be any ships to transport them."

"Ten million soldiers and 100,000 airplanes which to be hurled at the heads of the wicked Germans turn out to have been premature, overland, genuine American boasting. And in that Americans have unsurpassed skill. It is remarkable what they can compass in the way of shouts and stretching without getting lockjaw. That comes from their great experience in bargaining, and in turn conforms with their mental capacity."

WHO SPIKED GUNS OF THE GUARD? KUHIO WILL ASK

Delegate, Returning From Wash-
ington, Threatens An Inves-
tigation By Congress

DIRECTS HIS GAZE AT SOLID IVORY CHAMBER

Declares He Is Going To Find Out
Who It Was That Kept Ha-
waiian Militia Out of War

That highly interesting conundrum about "Who put the skills under the National Guard?" is still in order. The latest person to tackle the puzzle is Delegate to Congress Kuhio, who returned yesterday from Washington and who announces that he is out for an answer, even if it takes a congressional investigating committee to do it.

The Delegate names no names, but he hints most awfully strong, directing his gaze, metaphorically speaking, in the due direction of the Solid Ivory Chamber, out of which emanated the recent cordial letter of praise to Dr. F. Schumann, the well known local writer on war subjects.

It was the Governor who innocently forwarded to Washington a request that anyone suggesting using the army transports as molasses carriers should be set on, because any army transport kicking around could be used very nicely to transport Filipino laborers to Hawaii, where there was a constant demand, due to the activities of the various county sheriffs.

That Spilled the Beans
It was this suggestion that spilled the beans, that labor is so short here that transports should be used to augment the supply, that upset the chances for active service for the guard. "It things are in such desperate condition in Hawaii, we cannot think of using the Hawaiian militia for anything except raising sugar," decided the war department, and the official correspondence which has reached Hawaii states exactly that in effect.

The innocent little suggestion about Filipinos and transports hit Washington at the crucial moment. "While the militia matter was pending," says Kuhio, "an effort was made to have more Filipinos brought in on government transports. This matter went directly over my head but I am glad to say that Secretary of War Baker showed good judgment when he flatly denied the request."

Wants the Exact Facts
The Delegate does not intend to allow the status quo to stand. He says:

"The question of the Hawaiian militia, which has so stirred the people here, has been anything but a pleasant one for me to attempt to solve. It was a blow to me to be advised by the war department that our reorganizing militia was not to be called to the colors. To my way of thinking, it is anything but complimentary to us Hawaiians to have the federal government deny us the right to fight for our country when our country is at war."

Kuhio Held the Sack
"I notice that while those here in authority made no effort to keep me advised as to the situation and what recommendations had been made direct to the war department, when the set back came I was permitted to assume a good share of the responsibility. This is not a new condition of affairs, but repetitions of it do not help the Territory. I firmly believe that the courtesy should be extended to my position at least of advising me of all the facts in matters pending before the federal departments and congress as that I will not have to work in the dark."

While the militia matter was pending an effort was made to have more Filipinos brought in on government transports. This matter went directly over my head, but I am glad to say that Secretary of War Baker showed good judgment when he flatly denied the request.

"We'll Flow, You Fight"
"Economic conditions in the Territory are the sole reasons given for the failure to permit us Hawaiians at this time to join the colors. My under standing of the matter was that if the militia were reduced to three thousand men, these men could be spared and that not the slightest loss would come to crop production. It seems to me that whoever had the ear of the war department, whether individuals or organizations, played the economic and the 'let us flow so that we will not have to fight' role with great success."

"I am determined to get the complete record in the Hawaiian militia case. I am waiting until the next session of the house when I will demand a congressional inquiry."

"The people of Hawaii should know and they will know just what was said and who said it to influence the war department against the calling out of our volunteers. It is my patriotic duty to delay at this time in this matter, for I know that the war department has its hands full in creating, equipping and drilling its first army, a matter that is now under way. By winter this first army will be in the training camps and it will then be proper to find the real reason for the placing of the Hawaiian militiamen in the state-at-home class, for the officers who have the matter at hand will be able to testify without interfering with their important duties."

War Dominates All And May Last For Several Years

Delegate Kuhio Returns From
Washington and Tells of Work
Congress Has Been Doing and
How Hawaii Has Fared In
Appropriations

Delegate Kalaniana'ole believes that, considering that the present congress is essentially a war congress, the Territory of Hawaii has fared very well in the appropriations that have been made for war and other purposes that were considered, and outside of war measures, those were few indeed. In the Army Bill and the Rivers and Harbors Bill he considers that Hawaii has reason for satisfaction at the treatment which it has received. He came home, he says, since the committee in which Hawaii is interested, will not meet again this session, and the house is making time to the closing work of the senate, which remains to be accomplished by the house being largely perfunctory.

Referring to the present congress as a war congress, the vital importance of the war legislation and the conduct of the war and as to what Hawaii has secured in appropriation the Delegate said:

"War dominates everything at the nation's Capitol. It dominates every act of congress and every act of the federal government. In Washington officially it is nothing but war and preparations for war. Outside of Washington and even among many in the nation's Capitol, it seems to me that here is a lack of realization of the extreme seriousness of the situation. Then, too, many men in congress fail to recognize the truth of the situation. 'The reputation of being a pessimist to my mind is not an enviable one, but I must be frank and state my belief that we of the United States are the central figures in this war to save the civilization of the entire world to democracy. We people of the United States voluntarily took upon ourselves the greatest burden in the world's history when we said to the hard-pressed Allies, France, Belgium, Russia, England and others, that we would fight them; that we would fight for them, and that we would save them."

Typically War Congress
The session of congress coming to a close has dealt strictly with war measures. It has declared war; it has created the machinery and the money for an army; and has given the President of the United States, who under our form of government, is responsible for the successful prosecution of this war, unlimited authority and supervision over the expenditure of sums of money running into the billions.

"When the congress was called into session, the Democrats, who have complete control of the legislative machinery, eliminated from consideration all matters that did not meet the standard set by the President who questioned only those matters that would affect the conduct of the war. Hawaii fares reasonably well."

"Hawaii has many matters pending before congress that were tobaccoed by the leaders and, therefore, must go over to the next session. We fared well, however, in the army, the river and harbor appropriation, and the supply bill that went through as war measures. In the Army Bill there was an appropriation of \$100,000 for a hospital at Schofield. In the Sundry Civil measure, there was an appropriation of \$92,000 for seacoast defense, one of \$80,000 for aids to navigation at Pearl Harbor, and another of \$100,000 for Kahului Harbor. The River and Harbors Act authorizes the much needed Kalihiki Channel in Honolulu Harbor. An appropriation of \$50,000 was made to inaugurate this work, and there was also made available for the same purpose \$50,000, an unexpended balance of a previous appropriation for work at Honolulu Harbor. There was another provision, one of \$150,000 for continuing work at Hilo Harbor."

Only One Remaining Project
The inauguration of the Kalihiki Channel project leaves us with only one important project not authorized by congress, and that is a harbor for Kaula at Nawiliwili. This matter is pending before the Rivers and Harbors Committee of the house, and I trust it will be our good fortune to have favorable action in the River and Harbor Act of the next session. It is an important project and in fairness to Kaula and to the Territory, congress should act favorably upon it."

Wants Congressional Visit
"One of the first things I will do is to discuss with the Governor, Senator Phillipsworth, Speaker Holstein and others, the advisability of bringing to the Territory during the month of November a congressional party. Billions of dollars will be spent the next few years for war purposes. It seems to me that it would be the intelligent thing to do to have the fortifications and the naval station at Pearl Harbor brought up to the highest point of efficiency at this time. It will be well to bring here as our guests members of the military and naval committees of the senate and house. Another innovation in regard to a congressional party I will suggest is that the party include high officials of the federal government who are experts in agriculture, in commerce and in land affairs. Diving to the fact that the country is at war, the party should be 'stag' and strictly official."

"As pertaining to the Territory, we were either disposed of or definitely postponed by the committees having jurisdiction until the next session. I decided to return at this time. The house is simply marking time, two birds of the membership being out of the senate. If a record vote is necessary when the war revenue bill comes back from the senate they will come in for the vote."

HORSE DASHES INTO SIX-YEAR-OLD GIRL

One of the most serious cases which the emergency hospital physicians have been called upon to treat, came to hand yesterday afternoon when Mary Tavash, a six-year-old girl, was brought in the ambulance suffering from an extensive scalp wound, nearly half the girl's scalp being torn off. The poor child also sustained several lacerations of the face, had her right hand fractured and two teeth knocked out.

Mary was crossing the road near Wilder Avenue and Metcalf Streets, when she was knocked down by a runaway horse attached to a wagon. The wagon is owned by a Japanese named Koji, who is said by the police to have left the horse untied while he was cutting grass nearby.

Twenty-four stitches were taken in the girl's scalp, and, although she was suffering extreme pain, she never even whimpered as the operation was being performed. She was removed to the children's hospital.

Koji was brought to the police station and charged with leaving his horse untied. He will probably receive the limit of the law, when he faces Judge Irwin, this morning.

AFTER LONG ILLNESS EARL GREY IS DEAD

Former Governor General of Can-
ada Passes Away In London

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Communication Service)
LONDON, August 29.—Earl Grey, former governor general of Canada, died here today after a long illness.

Earl Grey was an intimate friend of the late Joseph H. Choate, American ambassador to Great Britain, often visited the United States, called upon Presidents Roosevelt and Taft at Washington, and declared that he was a lover of America. This sentiment he gave as his reason for restoring to the United States a picture of Benjamin Franklin which has been in the possession of his family since Earl Grey's great-grandfather, Maj.-Gen. Charles Grey, was quartered in Franklin's house in Philadelphia as an officer of General Howe's staff during the Revolutionary War. The restoration of the picture was announced by Earl Grey at a banquet tendered to him in New York while he was governor general of Canada. In making the announcement he said he believed there were higher laws than the laws of possession.

Born November 28, 1851, Alfred Henry Grey, the fourth Earl Grey, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He married Alice Holford, of Westons, England, in 1877. Two daughters, Lady Evelyn Grey and Lady Sybil Grey, were the result of the union.

MINERS POORLY FED AND COAL IS SHORT

(Associated Press by U. S. Naval Communication Service)
BASLE, August 29.—That there is a serious shortage of coal in the Austrian empire is shown by reports reaching here of a statement made by Minister of Public Works Hamann in the Austrian parliament today that the crisis has reached a most serious aspect.

The minister told the assembly that the miners were undernourished and unable to produce the amount of coal necessary for the nation's needs. A bill was introduced to enforce the more economical use of fuel.

Only One Remaining Project
The inauguration of the Kalihiki Channel project leaves us with only one important project not authorized by congress, and that is a harbor for Kaula at Nawiliwili. This matter is pending before the Rivers and Harbors Committee of the house, and I trust it will be our good fortune to have favorable action in the River and Harbor Act of the next session. It is an important project and in fairness to Kaula and to the Territory, congress should act favorably upon it."

You can make Excellent Cake with Fewer Eggs

Just use an additional quantity of Royal Baking Powder, about a teaspoon, in place of each egg omitted.

This applies equally well to nearly all baked foods. Try the following recipe as an example:

CREAM LAYER CAKE
1 cup sugar
1 egg
2 cups flour
2 tablespoons shortening
4 teaspoons Royal Baking Powder
1 teaspoon flavoring
Makes 1 Large 2-Layer Cake

DIRECTIONS—Cream the sugar and shortening together, then mix in the egg. After adding the flour and baking powder together two or three times, add all to the mixture. Gradually add the milk and beat with spoon until you have a smooth pour batter. Add the flavoring. Pour into a buttered layer cake pan and bake in a moderately hot oven for 15 minutes. Put together with Cream Filling and cover top and sides with White Icing.

The old method called for 3 eggs

New book of recipes which economize in eggs and other expensive ingredients mailed free. Address Royal Baking Powder Co., 135 William St., New York, U. S. A.

**ROYAL
BAKING POWDER**
Made from Cream of Tartar, derived from grapes
No Alum No Phosphate

WILSON'S ORDER DOES NOT AFFECT HONOLULU SALOONS

War Department's Definition of
Term "Military Camp" Saves
Local Liquor Business

INTERPRETATION HAS BEEN EAGERLY AWAITED

Booze Dealers of City Feared
They Would Be Wiped Out But
They Are Safe For the Present

The saloons in the city of Honolulu are not in any degree affected by the recent executive order of the President, issued under the authority of the Selective Draft Act, prohibiting the sale of liquor within five miles of military camps or half a mile in the case of an incorporated city.

This statement, which will come as a great relief to the anxious liquor dealers of Honolulu, may be made upon the authority of the war department's definition of the term "military camp," a copy of which was received by The Advertiser yesterday.

Since announcement was made several weeks ago that the President had issued an executive order prohibiting the sale or possession of liquor within five miles of military camps, the liquor dealers of Honolulu have been on the anxious seat. They did not know what constituted a military camp, and neither did anybody else in Hawaii, including the federal and army authorities. Consequently all concerned have been anxiously awaiting the official definition, which was expected to be issued at any time, throughout the United States. Under its definition of what constitutes a military camp within the intent of the regulations, there is only one such camp on the island of Oahu, and that is the reserve officers' training camp at Schofield Barracks. No liquor may be sold within five miles of that camp, but the saloons of the city of Honolulu are in no wise affected.

Only One "Camp"
The war department now makes it clear that the regulations established by the President were not intended to all small or temporary camps that have been or may be established from time to time throughout the United States. Under its definition of what constitutes a military camp within the intent of the regulations, there is only one such camp on the island of Oahu, and that is the reserve officers' training camp at Schofield Barracks. No liquor may be sold within five miles of that camp, but the saloons of the city of Honolulu are in no wise affected.

The statement of the war department is as follows:
"The President directs that the term 'military camps' employed in the regulations established by the President and published in paragraph 1 of Bulletin 45, War Department, dated July 23, 1917, shall be construed to refer only to cantonments or camps established for the mobilization or training of divisions of the National Army, or divisions composed of members of the national guard drafted into the service of the United States; to training camps established under authority of Section 54 of the National Defense Act, approved June 3, 1916; to camps at ports of embarkation; to other camps designated as embarkation camps; and to camps designated as aviation camps."

Had the order been defined to include garrison camps or barracks, under the clause of the order prohibiting the sale of liquor within half a mile of a "military camp" within the confines of an incorporated city, the beach resorts which are within half a mile of Fort De Russy would have been put out of business, as far as the selling of liquor is concerned.

SPORTS

SWIMMING MEET
ENTRIES ARE CLOSED

Several Hundred Men and Women
Sign To Compete In A. A.
U. Aquatic Races

Entries for the A. A. U. championship and open swimming races to be held in Honolulu on Monday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week closed yesterday at the Hawaiian News Company.

The Hui Nalu, Heanani, Palama, Outrigger and Outrigger Women's Auxiliary, Engineers, Fort De Russy and U. S. S. Alert swimming clubs have each a large number of entries. The main and swimmers, men and women, now here, have all entered in different events.

The entries for the three-day races are the following:
Heanani—Harold Kruger, John Ke-
li, John Keshola, Jr., Ah Kin Yee,
John Kim, Gilbert Canario, Frank Cum-
mings, Sheridan Winner, Robert K. Fuller,
Jack Horth, Reginald C. Cooper and
George Kane.

Palama Settlement, men and boys—
Clarence K. Lane, A. V. Kaehu, George
Lum, Francis Xavier, John Kahaleanu,
James Hakole, Tom Moriyma, Shigi
Mataguma, Pua Kealoha, Mitrie Mit-
hell, Michael Kapakapu, Samuel Guer-
rero, John Perkins, Clarence Hurley,
Walter Chung, Michael Subotina, Luke
Wai, Isobe Hakikuni, Anson do Rego,
Ken Mataguma, Hong Lum, Jennings
Parker and Richard L. Carter.

Palama, women and girls—Thelma
Keen, Edith Keen, Rose Roberts, Elsie
Auld, Agnes Auld, Rebecca Hanaka,
Marie Ladington, Edna Ladington and
Mrs. Adelaide McCann.
Hui Nalu—Duke P. Kahanaomoku,
David P. Kahanaomoku, Lukela Kaupio,
Archie Kanakau, Melvin Holt,
Willie Kanakau, Francis Brown,
Harry Steiner, W. A. Cottrell, Albert
K. Makiney, Harry Markham, Fred-
rick Wilhelm, L. Kim Wai, James Mac-
Kinney, Vincent Genova, George Ken-
nenah, Richard Holstein and Cleo-
born Hoy.

Outrigger Canoe Club—Edwin Lew-
ers, Paris, Howard Benner, Howard
Smith, Irvin Hamilton, Paris, Ernest
Cook, Lloyd Schmidt, Philip Lindeman,
Albert Gay Harris, Harold Harvey,
Charles Lambert Jr., Franklin D. Rich-
ardson, Roydin B. Lindsay, G. D. Croz-
ler, R. P. Rogers, L. Andrews Jr., Ed-
die Cook, Lorrin P. Thurston, A. E.
Minville Jr., Chester Sims, R. G. Watt,
S. K. Stacker, Francis Bowers, Moulton
Burbank, James O'Powda, Ronald
De W. Higgins, Preston Chapin, H. V.
von Holt, W. W. Paty.

Outrigger Canoe Club, women's auxi-
liary—Madeline Chapin, Louise Drew,
Irene Martin, Eleanor Lyser, Josephine
Hopkins and Emma Torleton.
Engineers—John C. Chick, Bethel J.
Martin, W. A. Brant, Edward Callard,
Anthony Carroll and Marcus C. Kosta.
Fort De Russy—A. M. Ross, James
P. Alyn, Henry Snyder, Clifford G.
Shoven, Howard M. Goetz, John T.
Joynt, William H. Hemley, Elmer T.
Johns, C. A. Walker and Arthur W.
Perry.

U. S. S. Alert—Alfred W. Skull, F.
A. Dodge, Dennis O'Brien, David Car-
ter, E. L. Whited, Donald Romans, Roy
Murphy, Jacob Akiona and Lyman S.
Bailey.

Fort Shafter—James A. Buchanan,
Jr.
Olympic Club, San Francisco—Nor-
man Ross.
Unattached—William A. Nichols,
Fred Torrell, Miss Lucille M. Legros,
Jackie Wright, Walter Steiner, Ernest
Steiner, Mrs. H. Raphael, Robert Co-
burn, Dorothy Coburn, Gerd Hirth,
Richard Raymond, Charles Wandrey,
Kathleen Law, Miss Teddie Salter.
Mainland swimmers—Dorothy Buras,
Frances L. Cowells, Claire Galligan,
Norman Ross, Bachrach, Abe Siegel
and "Davy" Jones.

GIBBONS AND HOWARD MEET SEPTEMBER 14

(Associated Press by U. S. Naval Communication Service)
DULUTH, Minnesota, August 30.—
Mike Gibbons and Jimmy Howard of
Philadelphia have signed articles for a
fight, which will take place in this
city on September 14. The fight is to
be in ten rounds, for a newspaper decision.

BRITISH GENERAL PLAYS GOLF AT BURLINGAME

Brigadier General W. A. White of the British Army and Brigadier General Henry H. Whitney were the guests of the Burlingame Country Club on August 19, says a San Francisco paper, and played eighteen holes of golf in the afternoon. The British recruiter-in-chief is quite handy with the ancient and royal tools and turned in a useful score for the round. There was a mixed foursome in progress and the greens were arrayed in all the colors of the rainbow.

M'GRAW FINED \$1000 BY NATIONAL COMMISSION

(Associated Press by U. S. Naval Communication Service)
NEW YORK, August 30.—John McGraw, manager of the New York team of the National League, was fined \$1000, censured and reprimanded by the directors of the league yesterday. He was charged with approving an interview published here attacking President Taft of the National League. The commission found McGraw guilty of the charges and imposed the heavy fine, which was coupled with a severe censure and reprimand.

WHITE SOX ANNEX ONE DOUBLE-HEADER

Giants Not In Frame of Mind To
Lose—Cardinals Defeat
the Phillies

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
	Won	Lost	Pct.
New York	70	41	.630
Philadelphia	64	51	.557
St. Louis	64	58	.523
Cincinnati	61	61	.500
Chicago	58	62	.483
Brooklyn	58	62	.483
Boston	49	64	.434
Pittsburgh	38	81	.319

The White Sox took a double-header yesterday from the Browns, and in both games the losers were handled shamefully. Yesterday's victories increased the lead of the White Sox considerably and it does not look now as if the Red Sox, runners up, will have much of a chance to get within striking distance of the leaders.

In the only other American League game played yesterday the Tigers played tag with the Naps. The score of this game was almost as bad as the worst this season. If there were any other games in this league yesterday no report of them came over the cable or wireless.

The National League teams played the full complement of games during the day. The Giants, who are several hundred miles ahead of the next nine, the Phillies, took a close game from the Pirates, while the Cardinals defeated the Phillies, thus widening the distance between New York and Philadelphia. The Superbas got away with a very close contest with the Cubs, while the Reds just managed to nose out as winners in their game with the Braves.

Yesterday's results were as follows:
National League
At Philadelphia—St. Louis 5, Philadelphia 3.
At Boston—Cincinnati 5, Boston 4.
At Brooklyn—Brooklyn 2, Chicago 1.
At New York—New York 6, Pittsburgh 5.
American League
At Cleveland—Detroit 15, Cleveland 1.
At Chicago—Chicago 6, St. Louis 0.
Chicago 11, St. Louis 1.

TODAY'S GAMES
National League
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.
Boston at Philadelphia.
Detroit at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Boston.
Washington at New York.
American League
St. Louis at Chicago.
Detroit at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Boston.
Washington at New York.

HOME TEAMS LOSE IN COAST LEAGUE

COAST LEAGUE			
	Won	Lost	Pct.
San Francisco	55	35	.610
Salt Lake	28	55	.335
Los Angeles	25	70	.261
Oakland	22	73	.232
Portland	15	71	.172
Vernon	11	83	.118

The Seals lost again yesterday and dropped a few points in their percent age at the top of the list, but the Bees, second in line, also lost.

The three games were close and among the best played in the Pacific Coast League in weeks. The Oaks whipped the Bees. The Beavers won from the Tigers and the Angels downed the Seals.

The scores were as follows:
At Salt Lake—Oakland 5, Salt Lake 2.
At Vernon—Portland 5, Vernon 2.
At San Francisco—Los Angeles 4, San Francisco 2.

NEGRO HEAVY-WEIGHT BEATS GUNBOAT SMITH

ROCHESTER, New York, August 21.—Kid Norfolk, a negro heavy-weight of Baltimore, decisively outfought Gunboat Smith here last night in ten rounds. Norfolk carried the battle all the way, seldom giving Smith an opportunity to set himself for a telling punch. Smith claimed to have hurt his right hand in the third round. The weights were: Norfolk, 170½; Smith, 174.

ARREST GAMBLERS AT RED SOX BALL PARK

Five arrests on charges of gambling at Fenway Park, the home of the Boston American League Club, were made on August 12 at Boston in a campaign started as a result of a visit to Boston that day by Ban Johnson, president of the league. He gave orders that gambling must be stopped.

WHITE SOX CRYING OVER LOST GAME

CHICAGO, August 21.—Because it was started less than two hours before sunset as prescribed in the league rules, there may be a protest over the second game of yesterday's double-header between the Boston and Chicago teams of the American League. The game did not begin until 4:51 o'clock. The sun set at 6:44.

NAPIHAA AND CORREA WITH ST. MARY'S GRIDS

Honolulu Football Players Make
Team in Coast College

St. Mary's College is getting ready to make the big splash in football this season, says the San Francisco Chronicle of August 22. "Babe" Wilson, former coach for Whittier College, will come up from the south in a few days to take charge in order to have first practice on Monday.

Graduate Manager A. L. Terovich is pleased with the outlook for a winning eleven. Many of the stars of last season are returning and in addition two Hawaiians have signed up for football. They are Napihaa and Correa from Honolulu and they won some fame on high school teams.

The other material includes Olson, Griggs, Frank Oeschger, brother of the Philly pitcher, Brown, Witt, Serbell, Meldon and Williams. Terovich is busily engaged arranging the schedule of games for the season. He has already concluded several of them. The University of California, University of Nevada and colleges in the south will be the likely opponents.

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