

	Cents	Dollars
90° Centrifugals N. Y. Per lb.	4.405	\$88.10
Price, Hawaiian basis		
Last previous quotation.	4.515	\$90.30

Naval Board Finds Battery Explosion Sunk F-4

ALLIES' LOAN CUT IN HALF ON ADVICE OF J. P. MORGAN

Entente Will Have No Difficulty In Obtaining Half A Billion On Own Terms, It Is Believed, Despite Teutonic Opposition

STANDARD OIL GROUP MAY HELP FINANCING

Bryan Denounces Project, Asserting It Will Practically Make The United States One of the League of Germany's Enemies

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.) NEW YORK, September 17.—The proposed loan to be floated by the Anglo-French commission has now shrivelled from a billion to half a billion, according to Wall Street gossip, and it is believed that the Allies will have no difficulty in securing this amount on the terms offered by them despite the nation-wide campaign that is being conducted.

It is reported that J. P. Morgan has allowed it to be known that the commission is not in need of a billion dollars and has decided to cut the original request in two. Yesterday, in a secret session, Mr. Morgan and the financiers associated in the Morgan interests met the commissioners and canvassed the situation with them, after which it was stated that the flotation of a half million dollar loan for the establishment of war credits is going to prove a comparatively easy matter. Standard Oil Interested. A further report is that the financiers of the Standard Oil group, headed by John D. Rockefeller Jr., are considering terms under which they will take up a portion of the loan.

In the meantime the opposition being created by the German-American Alliance is growing in intensity. Yesterday, Senator J. Hamilton Lewis of Chicago published a letter protesting against the issuance of such a loan in America, predicting that if the Allies succeed in securing the huge amount asked for it will invite a reversion in the United States of the financial panics of 1873 and 1903.

If there be any such amount of money in the United States available for foreign loans, says the Chicago senator, it should be loaned to the governments of South America, where it will be used in the building up of trade with the United States.

Bryan Fights Loan
William Jennings Bryan, who is at Washington, has also come out in public protest against the loan, stating that the taking up of the notes of the Allies on such a scale will prejudice the neutrality of America and make this country practically one of the Entente Allies.

At Johnstown, Pennsylvania, a statement was issued last night by the national president of the Verahoy Aid Society, a Magyar association, which says that the society will withdraw its fund, amounting to half a million dollars, from the banks if the loan to the Allies is undertaken.

The statement also contains an appeal to the members of the society and all friends of Austro-Hungary to withdraw their personal deposits from any bank participating in any way with the Allies' loan.

RUMANIA MAY CAST LOT WITH TEUTONICS

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.) LONDON, September 16.—Rumania may shortly enter the war on the side of the Teutonic Allies, according to intimations in German newspapers. According to a despatch from Copenhagen, the newspapers are publishing telegrams indicating that Rumania's participation may be expected soon.

GERMANS STILL ADVANCE SLOWLY AGAINST SLAVS

While Teuton Drive At Russian Center Progresses, Petrograd Is Optimistic

MUSCOVITES WINNING ON FRONT IN GALICIA

Troops of Czar Now Are Well Supplied With Munitions - For Winter

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.) LONDON, September 17.—Although the Germans continue to advance slowly on both the north front and against the Russian center, the despatches from Petrograd are optimistic, it being believed there that the Russians now have the situation well in hand and that further decisive steps against them are impossible.

On the south, the Russians are repeating their successes and have already driven the Austro-Germans back across the Stripa River to the west. This has necessitated an Austro-German retreat along the entire Northern Galician line to prevent a Slav turning movement against the tip of the right wing.

Von Mackensen Cuts Railroad
Von Mackensen has penetrated the Pripiet marsh district on the center and has cut the Brest-Litovsk-Gomel railroad at Prinak, the Russians retiring before his advance, carrying on a series of rear guard actions.

The Russians are now well supplied with munitions for their fall and winter campaign, both Great Britain and France having shipped huge quantities to their ally by way of Archangel, while supplies from Japan are pouring in over the Siberian railroad system. The shipment of munitions from the west into Russia will now cease and the Allies will be able to devote their entire attention to supplying their own demands.

Duma Is Prorogued
The duma was prorogued yesterday until December 15, while a meeting of representatives of the various district councils of Russia and of municipal leagues has been called, to meet in Moscow next week.

An imperial ukase has issued calling in the reserves of the territorial army. A careful tabulation will be made of the ages, number and districts from which these reserves are called so that future resources in men may be understood.

It is reported that the Czar has granted amnesty to all political prisoners. These number, it is estimated, 100,000, and many of them will be available as soldiers.

The Petrograd correspondent of the London Times quotes General Polivanoff, Russian minister of war as follows: "We are confident of our ability to safeguard Petrograd. Our armies can stand the winter without inconvenience. Everything is ready for that purpose."

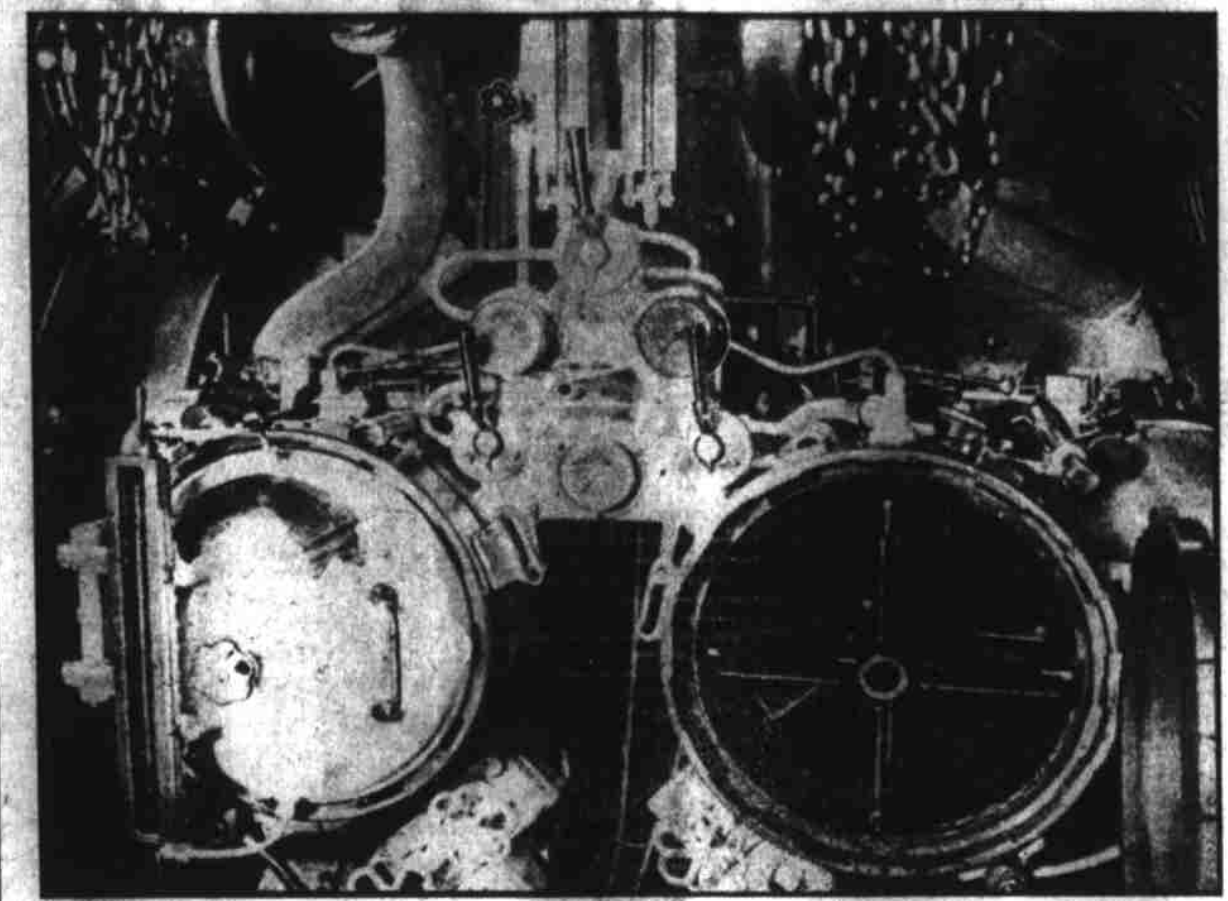
New Army of 2,000,000

"A new force of 2,000,000 men will be trained far behind the fighting line and will be ready to take the field in the spring. General Ruzsky is commander-in-chief of the Petrograd front with several armies at his immediate disposal. It is my settled purpose to do everything in my power to work in harmony with the Duma and public opinion." General Polivanoff, says the correspondent, characterized the suggestion that the allies were not helping Russia to the utmost of their power as "senseless gossip."

FIGHTING IS LATENT ALONG WESTERN LINE

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.) LONDON, September 17.—Fighting on the western front is subsiding, nothing but relatively unimportant artillery duels having been reported today. Nothing but artillery fighting is reported from the Austro-Italian front also.

TORPEDO TUBES of German Submarine—On Left, Shut, Ready To Shoot, and On Right, Open, Showing Propeller of Torpedo In Tube and 'Lid' of Cylinder Thrown Back



NINE AMERICANS TOLL ON BORDER

This Number and One Hundred Mexicans Have Been Killed in Fighting

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.) BOWNSVILLE, Texas, September 17.—One hundred Mexicans, five American soldiers and four civilians have been killed in the fighting occasioned by raids of bandits from the other side of the Rio Grande.

This total was announced yesterday following the death of an American soldier from wounds he received in a skirmish with Mexicans Monday.

The celebrations of Mexican Independence Day have passed with no serious outbreaks. This is believed to have been due to the stern precautions taken by the military.

BRITISH CONSUL MAY FLEE

WASHINGTON, September 17.—The British consul for Chihuahua and Sonora may flee the country with all American consuls and consular agents there. He was instructed yesterday by the British embassy to confer with American officials regarding the advisability of withdrawing from Mexico. American consuls and consular agents have been ordered out because of the semi-anarchistic conditions prevailing in the northern states.

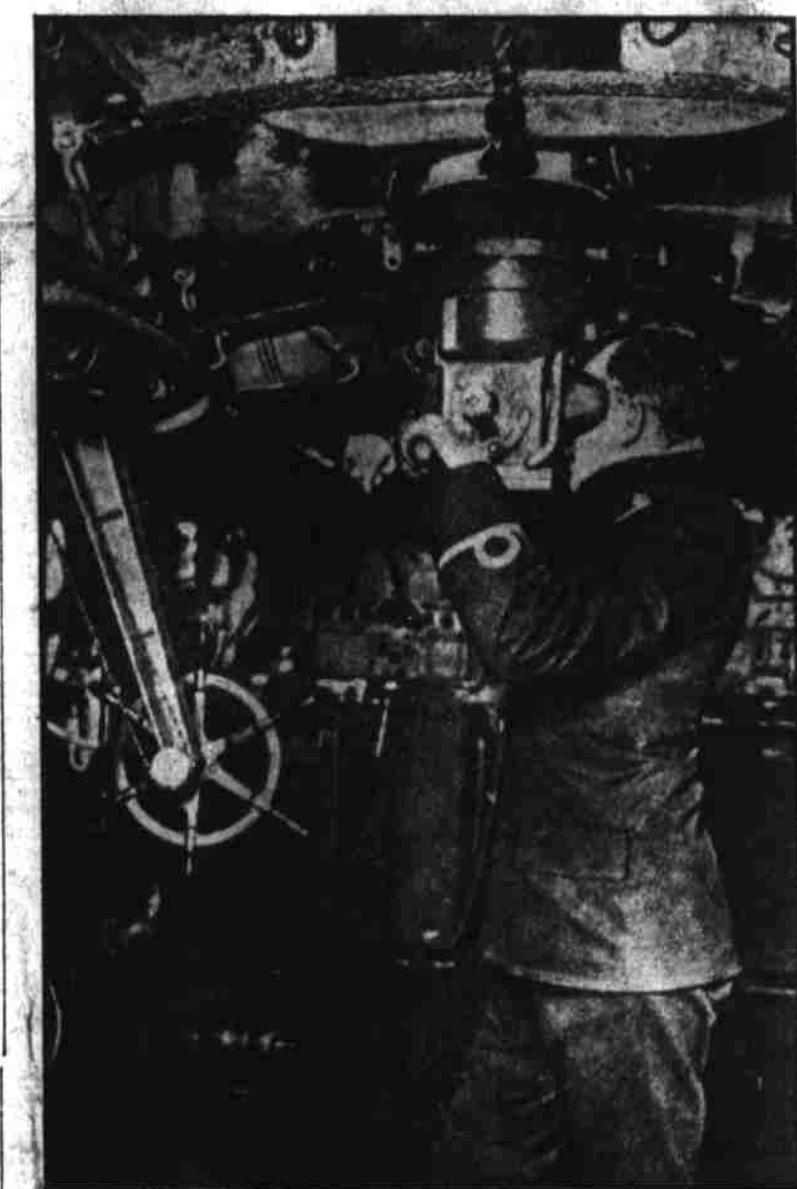
SOUTH-WESTERN FLOODS WORK IMMENSE DAMAGE

BARTLESVILLE, Oklahoma, September 17.—The floods which followed the cloudburst over parts of Missouri, Kansas and this state, are the worst in the vicinity of Bartlesville. One person has been drowned, \$500,000 damage has been done to property and train service has been demoralized. The Caney river, which has overflowed its banks and swept through the countryside, continues to rise. The crest of its flood is expected to be reached today.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA CHARTERS TWO SHIPS

(Special Cable to Hawaii Shipco.) TOKIO, September 18.—The Toyo Kisen Kaisha has chartered the steamer Panama Maru and one other from the Osaka Shosen Kaisha. These steamers will ply between San Francisco and Yokohama, stopping en route at Honolulu. On the Oriental run they will also call at Hongkong. The Panama Maru will sail from Yokohama October 1 for San Francisco.

OFFICER At Periscope of German Submarine, Through Which He Takes Observations Over the Surface of the Sea



MESSAGE IS EN ROUTE FROM STEFANSSON PARTY

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.) OTTAWA, Canada, September 17.—Hope that the members of the Stefansson polar exploring party may not have perished was revived here yesterday when it was announced that a message was en route from the expedition to Ottawa, via Nome, Alaska.

HARVARD PROFESSOR COMMITS SUICIDE

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.) BOSTON, September 16.—Professor Ezra, dean of the Harvard law school, was found today in the Charles River. He had committed suicide.

FRANCE WILL RAISE ANOTHER GREAT LOAN

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.) PARIS, September 16.—A bill for the appropriation of a billion dollars for the expenses of France for the remainder of this year was introduced in the chamber of deputies today. France has already advanced to her allies one hundred and thirty millions.

ELEVEN EDITORS OF JAPAN WILL VISIT HONOLULU SOON

(Special Cable to Hawaii Shipco.) TOKIO, September 18.—Eleven editors of as many Japanese papers which support Premier Okuma will visit Honolulu and California to investigate the condition of the Japanese there. They will sail Friday, September 25.

WASHINGTON NAVY YARD HAS NEW COMMANDANT

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.) WASHINGTON, September 17.—Capt. James H. Glennon, U. S. N., has been appointed commandant of the Washington navy yard and superintendent of the yard factory. Captain Glennon formerly was commander of the Battleship Wyoming.

BARON SHIGYO WILL RETURN

(Special Cable to Hawaii Shipco.) SAN FRANCISCO, September 17.—Baron Shigyo, a member of the Japanese fair commission, will return to Japan, December 18, on the Shigyo Maru, it was announced yesterday by H. Yamawaki, commissioner in chief.

BRITISH PRIZE COURT DECIDES SEIZURES JUST

Four Cargoes of Meat Products From America Declared Contraband of War

THEY WERE INTENDED FOR USE OF GERMANS

This Is Ruling of Tribunal—Washington Will Wait—Packers Lose Heavily

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.) LONDON, September 17.—The decision of the British prize court concerning the cargoes of four of the fifteen steamers seized by the British blockading cruisers while carrying meat products to Malmoe, Sweden, was rendered yesterday, the prize court upholding the validity of the seizures and ordering the cargoes sold as legitimate prizes. The cargoes consist almost wholly of lard, designed, according to the British contention, for the manufacture of nitro-glycerine.

Sir Edward Carson, the British attorney-general, who appeared for the crown before the prize court, argued that the cargoes should be considered contraband, although ostensibly shipped to a neutral purchaser in a neutral port, because of the incontrovertible proof available that the products were for trans-shipment to Germany for the use of the German department of war. The confiscated cargoes are valued at \$15,000,000.

In pronouncing judgement Sir Samuel Evans, president of the court, said that the ships were carrying many times the excess of the normal lard consumption of Sweden. He added that the crown has overwhelming assurances that the cargoes were intended for reshipment to Germany.

WASHINGTON WILL WAIT

WASHINGTON, September 17.—No immediate action will be taken by the government in regard to the decision of the British prize court in the case of the confiscation of meat products, it was announced yesterday.

It is understood the packers will exhaust all their legal resources before invoking aid of the government.

COMPLETE LOSS TO PACKERS

CHICAGO, September 16.—The packing house products confiscated by the British government are a complete loss to the Chicago packers, there having been no advance payments made by the purchasers, according to statements by packers today.

FRANCE TO ORGANIZE AN ARMY OF YOUTHS

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.) LONDON, September 17.—France is preparing to call into service for the front 400,000 boys of eighteen and nineteen years.

If peace prevailed these boys would not begin their compulsory military training until 1917.

The class of 1916 already has been drilled in the rudiments of warfare and is ready to break camp and reinforce the army at the front.

It is probable the contingent will be despatched within a few weeks.

STRIKE CAUSES GREAT CONGESTION OF FREIGHT

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.) NEW YORK, September 16.—Thousands of tons of freight, most of which is war munitions for export, are accumulating in the yards of the West Shore railroad owing to a strike of longshoremen. The longshoremen deny that the strike is the result of the propaganda of agitators on behalf of the Germanic nations. They are demanding a wage increase.

REPORT WILL STATE FACTS CLEARING UP CATASTROPHE

Conclusions of Investigators, Which Will Be Forwarded To Washington, Based On Observations of Expert Electricians

FUSES WERE BLOWN OUT OF ALL FOUR OF THEM

Theory of Cause of Accident Advanced By The Advertiser At Time Submarine Went Down In Fairway Proves To Be Correct

WHILE nothing has been given out officially in regard to results of the investigation made into the causes of the disaster which killed the crew of the submarine F-4, and sent that craft a dead ship to the bottom of the sea off Honolulu harbor, it is known that the board of investigation will report to Washington that a battery explosion was the direct cause of the accident. This report will not be given out by the navy department for some time yet, but when it is officially made public it will be learned that what The Advertiser advanced the morning after the F-4 was lost as the probable cause has since been proven correct.

Battery Fuses Blown Out

When the hull of the F-4 had been drained and entered, as it lay upon the drydock, the first work of the investigators was to secure a report from the flotilla electricians upon the condition of the batteries. The electricians reported that in each of the four batteries the fuses had been blown out. To create such a condition there must have been a battery explosion, resulting in a short-circuiting and the blowing out of the fuses.

It is upon this condition, as revealed, that the board will undoubtedly base its official report, although absolutely no confirmation is to be obtained from any of the members of the board of investigation.

Similar Previous Explosions

There have been previous explosions in this type of boats in Honolulu, caused by water leaking into the batteries. Shortly before the fatal explosion on the F-4, there was a minor explosion, caused by water in her batteries. At that time, luckily for the men, they were aboard the mother ship Alert at mess. This explosion did considerable damage to the battery deck.

There are four batteries on this type of boats, two forward, and two aft and the examination showed that the fuses in each of the four had been blown out. When the parts of the batteries had been located in the hull of the F-4, the particular sections containing the fuses were in good enough condition to justify the foregoing findings.

K Boats' Sailing Delayed

Cable Advices to Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden, flotilla commander, are that the four K-class submarines probably will sail from San

(Continued on Page Three.)

LORD KITCHENER IN PARLIAMENT SAYS RUSSIANS ARE NOT BEATEN

Germans Have Failed To Accomplish Objects of Eastern Campaign, He Says, and Victories May Prove Defeats in Disguise

PROGRESS BY TEUTONS DECLARED ABOUT ENDED

Premier Asquith Asks For Credit Of Quarter of a Billion Pounds, Asserting That War Is Costing Britain \$17,500,000 Daily

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
LONDON, September 16.—Victories that are barren at best and which the Germans may discover later to be in reality defeats in disguise are all that the Teutons have accomplished in their eastern campaign, according to a statement of the situation outlined in the house of lords yesterday by Lord Kitchener, the secretary of state for war.

Since the first of June, said the war lord in his address to the members of the hereditary chamber, the Germans have devoted the greater part of their resources to an attempt to crush the Russians and in the augmenting of their supply of artillery and shells. The plan to crush the Russians has failed almost completely.

Russians Still Undeclared
The Russian army, said Lord Kitchener, is still undefeated and is still powerful for future offensives. The Germans have occupied much territory in their eastern drives, but it is only the gain of barren land and evacuated forts. In no particular have the expectations of the Germans been fulfilled and the victories of which they have been boasting may turn out eventually to be defeats in disguise.

At the present time, said Lord Kitchener, the progress of the Germans has about been brought to an end. When, during their early drives, they advanced against the Russians at the rate of five miles a day, now they are barely making a mile, and each mile with increasing difficulty and greater losses.

Balfour Tells Needs
Arthur James Balfour, first lord of the admiralty, in addressing the house of commons, admitted there was a great stringency in the supply of anti-aircraft guns and that the defenses against aerial raiders, deemed sufficient when the war broke out, have been found insufficient owing to the unforeseen offensive tactics of the enemy.

The bombardment of military positions by the German airships had been an unexpected development, so contrary to the accepted rules of war as to take the British by surprise. The defensive plans are being rapidly bettered now, he said.

Asquith Asks Big Loan

Announcements of great importance were made in the house of commons by Premier Asquith. The prime minister moved a credit loan of a quarter of a billion pounds to be used in prosecuting the war.

The premier announced that the net daily expenditures of the British government for war purposes from July 18 to September 11 were \$17,500,000.

Of other announcements the one which attracted greatest interest was that since the beginning of the war, a little more than a year ago an aggregate of three million men have enlisted in the British army.

RUSS DRIVE HALTED ON GALICIAN FRONT

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
VIENNA, September 16.—The Russian drive in Galicia has been halted at one place, temporarily at least, according to an official report of the war office.

"Northeast of Dubno," the report says, "the enemy has delivered several attacks, but all have failed. We have taken 800 soldiers and six officers captive."

"In Lithuania the Austro-Hungarian forces have reached the Suway river."

HEAT WAVE CONTINUES

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
PITTSBURGH, September 16.—The heat wave continued in all its intensity yesterday and as a result the schools were not reopened. Three deaths during the day were traceable to the heat.

JAPAN INCREASES MUNITION OUTPUT

She Will Send Supplies To Allies In Europe But Not Soldiers

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
TOKIO, September 15.—Amplifying his recent statement regarding the decision of Japan to aid the Allies by increasing the output of munitions, Count Okuma, premier of the Empire, said today to The Associated Press that great quantities of supplies are now being turned out by Japan for use in Europe.

He said that it is impracticable for Japan to send troops to Europe, there by weakening home defenses, and added that it is inexpedient for the Empire to enter into a new alliance with Russia during the war. Japan will send representatives to the peace conference when it is held.

JAPAN'S OBLIGATION TO HER ALLIES

On the occasion of a meeting held in honor of Baron Kato at the Aikaku, Himeji, on August 29, the late minister of foreign affairs made an address in which he expressed his disapproval of the idea of despatching troops to Europe, according to the Kobe Herald. In the course of his address, he stated that when Count Okuma organized his cabinet in compliance with his majesty's order last year, he made the Doshu Kato a basis. He himself, as everybody knew, had been a member of the cabinet until a fortnight previously, but he had been compelled to resign on account of some unavoidable circumstances.

Referring to diplomatic questions Baron Kato remarked that the actual situation was not satisfactory. Japan was in a very difficult position. Her ally was now engaged in war, and the fate of the country was at stake. He said that Russia had asked Japan to send her troops to support the Allies and some were in favor of giving all possible help to the Allies. For his part, however, Baron Kato continued, he held that the Japanese army and navy were provided for the protection of the interests and rights of the empire and, therefore, there was no necessity to send troops far away to Europe, which had no direct relations with Japan, and of sacrificing his majesty's subjects. Further, as Japan had participated in the hostilities and destroyed the enemy's base of military operations in the Orient, there was no necessity for Japan to despatch troops to Europe. Those who had children in the army would be of the same opinion.

During his tenure of office, he had exchanged views with the military authorities on this point. Now the Powers in Europe had millions of men at the front, which extended hundreds of miles. Such being the case, even if Japan despatched a hundred or fifty thousand men to Europe, no honor and advantage would be gained. In addition, Japan had not sufficient transports to send troops, arms and munitions.

If the government decided to send troops to Europe millions of deep-sea tonnage would be required. Even if vessels were chartered from the side of the Allies, the expenditure would amount to billions of yen and Japan was unable to meet such an enormous expenditure. Suppose, even if Japan could get an indemnity and obtain territory as the conclusion of the war, where could Japan secure the territory? The German territory in the Orient and in the South Seas had already been occupied. In the long run Japan would be unable to secure useful territory even if Africa and Europe were searched for the purpose. As to the indemnity, however rich Germany might be, she would not be able to satisfy the Allies.

Under these circumstances, it was quite impossible for Japan to despatch troops to Europe at present, either in view of the principles involved or the probable result of the war. While he was in office, in accordance with a request of Russia, arms were supplied to her. It was a fact that Russia had placed another big order for arms lately. In connection with this, he concluded that although Japan was not able to entirely satisfy Russia, she would give her every possible assistance. As to the war situation, Baron Kato remarked that although nothing was known as to when the hostilities would terminate it was surprising that Germany had shown that she possessed plenty of war funds, but now things had reached a climax, and her influence would not last long. The supply of arms and munitions was well arranged in France, but Great Britain's supply was not regular and sufficient, owing to the country being accustomed to a long peace.

The drift of the British army was imperfect and it had not made any particular development during the past year. Even the nation was not thoroughly united. The unsatisfactory results achieved by the British army were due to the development of individualism. The idea of duty among the British people towards the state was inferior to that of the Japanese. There was a great difference between the patriotism of the Japanese and that of the English. Lately views had been expressed in England in favor of adopting a system of conscription. Although there was ample room to increase the production of arms and munitions in England, even this could not easily be carried out. Russia could still not 10,000,000 men in the field, but owing to the lack of arms, she was not able to send them to the front.

On the whole, the present war might well be considered a competition in endurance between Germany and the Allies, but common sense prevented one from believing that Germany could endure longer than the Allies.

CABAL TO DEFEAT GREAT WAR LOAN SWEEPS COUNTRY

Billion-Dollar 'Accommodation' For Allies May Be Frustrated By Pro-Germans

PROPAGANDA SPREADS LIKE A PRAIRIE FIRE

British and French Financiers In New York Receive Threats Of Violence

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

PHILADELPHIA, September 16.—The propaganda of German sympathizers to frustrate the proposed billion-dollar loan to the Allies is spreading through the United States like a prairie fire and threatens destruction of the plans of the commission of British and French financiers in New York, who are negotiating the loan.

National Appeal Made
Dr. Charles Hexamer, president of the National German-American Alliance, yesterday sent out from Philadelphia an appeal to every branch of the alliance to protest against banks participating in the loan. The appeal says:

"Protest the loan by writing to every institution where money is deposited by your members urging the banks in most vigorous language not to use your money for such a purpose."

Financiers Threatened
It is reported from New York that the British and French financiers have received many threats against their personal safety and as a result are being protected by guards.

CLEVELAND BANKS OUT

CLEVELAND, September 16.—A canvass of the banks here was made yesterday to see how many would participate in the proposed billion-dollar loan of the Allies. Denial of intention to take any part in the loan was practically unanimous. One bank notified its depositors to this effect.

COUNT VON BERNSTORFF DENIES ANY CONNIVANCE

Neither He Nor Dumba Sent Letters By Archbald

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

NEW YORK, September 16.—Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, has issued a direct denial of the charge that he, as well as Doctor Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian ambassador, has been using James J. Archbald as special messenger for the dispatch of secret communications to his government.

Archbald, who is an accredited war correspondent, vouched for by the American state department, was caught in London with letters for the Austro-Hungarian government, signed by the Austrian envoy to the United States. Copies of the letters were sent to Washington and Dumba acknowledged that he had written and despatched the letters, which outlined his plans for the handicapping of the American trade with the Allies.

STEAMER PERSIA WILL NOT STOP AT HONOLULU

(Special Cable to Hawaii Shiping)

SAN FRANCISCO, September 16.—The Pacific Mail steamer Persia sailed from this port yesterday with a crew of 500 Chinese made up from the former crews of the steamers Korea and Siberia. She will not stop at Honolulu, but will go direct to the Orient.

FRANCE PLANS TO END SUBMARINE WARFARE

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

PARIS, September 16.—The ministry of marine yesterday announced that it has a plan for defeating the designs of German submarines which is expected to prove so effective that only in a few cases will ship destruction by the undersea commerce raiders be possible. Great secrecy is maintained by the ministry on the details of its program, but it is understood the plan is either in operation or is about to be begun.

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.

ARTILLERY DUELS CONTINUE VIOLENT ON FRENCH FRONT

Twenty-one Sensational Air Battles Have Been Fought Within a Week

BRITISH AVIATORS PROVE SUPERIORITY

Trench Fighting, With Hand Grenades and Bombs, Results in German Losses

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

LONDON, September 16.—There has been no interruption during the past several days of the violent artillery duels along the western front, the big guns being particularly active before Ypres, north and south of Arras and along the Meuse.

Sir John French, the British commander in chief, in an official report of the fighting yesterday, states that the British and German aviators have been fighting southeast of Arras, in France, and before the Ypres salient in Flanders.

Three Air Battles
The report states that there were three air battles over the British lines yesterday, the British aviators demonstrating their superiority over the Germans by defeating and bringing down their adversary in each of the three duels.

During the past week, says the British commander's report, there have been twenty-one such battles in the air, with the British bringing down eleven of the Germans and driving the other back. In no instance has a British flyer been lost.

Violent Artillery Duels
An official report from Paris tells of violent artillery battles along the Picardy line, north and south of Arras and in the Roye region. Trench fighting, with hand grenades and bombs has been in progress on the plateau of Quenneviers, without decisive advantage.

On the heights of the Meuse a German battery was destroyed by the French guns, while the advantage in the artillery duels in the forest of Apremont, at Lepretre and before St. Die, in the Vosges, remains with the French.

CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL ADVOCATES GULICK PLAN

(Special Cable to Hawaii Shiping)

SAN FRANCISCO, September 16.—The San Francisco Central Labor Council last night passed a resolution which expresses practically the same attitude towards aliens as advocated by Rev. Sidney L. Gulick, D. D. The resolution provides there shall be no race discrimination in labor circles and that five per cent of the immigrants of all nations be allowed to remain in California.

BATTLE IS BELIEVED TO BE AT ITS HEIGHT

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

LONDON, September 16.—The battle for the possession of Dinak and Vilna is believed to be at its height, in the absence of news from Petrograd, which is regarded as significant. It is believed the two armies are locked in a death grip and that pending a decisive turn in the battle the chances are preventing any report from going out.

GERMAN SUBMARINES SINK TWO MORE SHIPS

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

LONDON, September 16.—Two more ships may be added to the list of those sunk by German submarines. The Norwegian schooner Norte Christiana has been sunk off the Norwegian coast. Her crew was saved.

Advices from New York say a steamer or which arrived there reported having rescued nine members of the crew of the British steamer Ramona off the coast, the men having taken to their boats following destruction of their craft by a German submarine.

JAPANESE PROTEST ADDRESS BY WOMAN

(Special Cable to Nippon Jiji)

SAN FRANCISCO, September 15.—Chairman Yamawaki of the Japanese commission at the exposition today protested against the speech which was made before the exposition women's board at their luncheon by Miss Yokimino, who spoke bitterly against Japanese policies. She has been traveling around California attacking the policy which Japan has adopted towards China.

GREAT NORTHERN DEAL LIES WITH SUGAR CONCERNS

They Will Settle Matter At Conference With General Traffic Manager Stone

COMMITTEE OF FIFTEEN BRINGS ABOUT MEETING

Hill Liner Could Carry Bananas And Would Not Hurt Competing Business

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

The Great Northern case may be settled today. At ten o'clock this morning representatives of all the sugar shipping firms will meet Cal E. Stone, general traffic manager of the Great Northern Pacific Steamship Company at the chamber of commerce offices and discuss the guarantee of 1000 to 1500 tons of freight Mr. Stone is asking.

The meeting is the outcome of one held yesterday afternoon by the committee of fifteen of the chamber, where Mr. Stone declared he "had not been offered any freight of any kind by anybody." Mr. Stone added that he had conferred with only one sugar shipping man here—George Rodick—and that the situation then had been discussed only in a general way.

Frederick J. Lowrey proposed the meeting of the sugar men and Mr. Stone. He said he believed "the whole thing could be settled then and that Mr. Stone could go back in the N. G. cars with the guarantee in his pocket."

Mr. Stone's Proposition
Members of the committee of fifteen, which is seeking to relieve steamship congestion, heard Mr. Stone's proposition in full yesterday.

L. Tenney Peck presided and in introducing Mr. Stone declared he believed the Great Northern deal should be "hatched in the interest of the tourist business."

Mr. Stone in his talk divulged several new features in reference to the coming of the Great Northern. One was that the Great Northern without additional equipment can transport bananas as well as the other lines here and in much quicker time.

"If the Great Northern were put on the Honolulu run," Mr. Stone said, "it would be regarded as an extension of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railroad system. With our connections with the Burlington and the Chicago Northwestern we would then have a direct line from Honolulu to Chicago."

Would Advertise Hawaii
"This system spends hundreds of thousands of dollars a year in advertising. If I receive a freight guarantee for the Great Northern here I would ask for an advertising appropriation of \$50,000 for the first six months; I should have \$100,000. In addition every agent of our entire system and connections would be instructed to boost the Hawaiian route and of our railroad literature would contain references to it."

"We would guarantee six months service if the boat were sent here from November 1 to April 1, inclusive. After that it would depend on the coastwise business. If the Northern Pacific could not handle the Portland-San Francisco travel the Great Northern probably would go back on that run for the summer."

The Great Northern would leave San Francisco at four o'clock in the afternoon, arrive at Los Angeles Harbor ten o'clock the next morning, and would sail in the afternoon for Honolulu, which would be four and a half days from the mainland.

Same Fare From Los Angeles
"The same fare would be charged from Los Angeles as San Francisco, and the same would apply here on the return trip. Railroad accommodations from San Francisco to Los Angeles would go with the steamship fare."

When the Great Northern came down here last year three-fourths of our passengers were obtained at Los Angeles. This is about the ratio we would expect to prevail if the Great Northern came here. We would expect a majority of the passengers to be tourists of means from the winter resort district of Southern California.

"Our coming here would not hurt the business of any other line. Our ships on the Coast have increased the business for other lines there, and I think the Great Northern would do the same here."

"Our first class accommodations would run from \$65 to \$80 and our second-class from \$45 to \$50. Our freight rates would be the same as are now charged."

Mr. Stone formally acknowledged the courtesy which has been shown to him during his stay here.

Mr. Peck Advocates Deal
Mr. Peck in his introductory remarks said:

"Opportunity knocks at the door of Honolulu. Those who recognize it may be rewarded; those who do not may be sorry."

"The money Honolulu has spent in promotion work has been money well spent. It has resulted in a great deal of new tourist business. The Hill people have the possibilities of increasing our tourist business."

"It seems to me an excellent opportunity. We have a chance for another industry. We have carefully exploited our soil; now I feel we should as carefully exploit our scenery and our climate."

Monster Ulua Drags Drowsy Man Into Sea

Sharks Complete Awful Tragedy Off Waianae

A gruesome story of the sea comes from Makua, near Waianae, a famous fishing ground. Last Sunday night three Japanese G. Inaba, K. Hayashi and Y. Nakamura, set out in a sampan to fish for ulua. All the evening they fished, but with little success. It was the giant ulua that the fishermen were after, great fish which pull like a bullock.

Along about midnight Hayashi and Nakamura slept while Inaba watched the lines. Inaba, after a while, became drowsy, and tying a line round his waist, joined his companions in slumber.

That was the last seen of Inaba. The other Japanese say that they were awakened by frantic cries for help in the distance, which cries grew further and further distant. Then there was the noise of a great splashing, a blood-curdling shriek and all was still.

It is believed that the hook on Inaba's line was seized by a monster ulua which pulled the unfortunate man out of the boat by the impetus of its first rush, and that the sharks, with which the surrounding waters abound, did the rest.

Ulua have been taken off Makua weighing as much as 250 pounds.

BATTLE IN NORTH SEA MAY HAVE TAKEN PLACE

Report From Holland Says Heavy Firing Was Heard

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

LONDON, September 16.—Indication that there has been a naval battle in the southern waters of the North Sea are contained in a despatch sent out yesterday afternoon from Maasius, Holland, which states that heavy firing was heard in a westerly direction, continuing for upwards of an hour.

The firing was first heard at half past nine in the morning, evidencing a violent engagement of some nature. By ten o'clock the firing was so heavy that windows at Maasius and through out the Hook of Holland rattled continuously.

No announcement of any naval engagement in which big gun ships took part has been made by the British admiralty, nor do the Berlin despatches contain any reference to any engagement to explain the firing heard along the Netherlands coast.

BELGIANS ARE PLACED UNDER HEAVY PENALTY

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

BRUSSELS, September 16.—General von Bissing, governor of that part of Belgium in German control, has taken steps to counteract the belligerency of the native population. He has issued orders making it a misdemeanor punishable by two years in prison, or a fine of \$2000, for boycotting, blacklisting, insulting or threatening Germans or persons of German sympathies.

CARTRIDGE WORKERS INAUGURATE STRIKE

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

LOWELL, Massachusetts, September 16.—Three thousand employees of the United States Cartridge Company walked out on strike last night, practically closing the plant. The men demand a fifteen per cent increase in pay, an eight hour day and the abolishment of Sunday night shifts.

CHINESE MINISTER TO SEE EXPOSITION

(Special Cable to Hawaii Shiping)

SAN FRANCISCO, September 16.—Kai Fu Shih, minister to the United States from China, arrived here yesterday to visit the exposition.

SOMETHING DEFENDABLE.

Diarrhoea is always more or less prevalent during this weather. Be prepared for it. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is prompt and effective. It can always be depended upon. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

LANSING FEARS OUTBREAK AND ORDERS CONSULS TO FLEE MEXICO

All-American Diplomatic Agents Of Chihuahua and Sonora Are Instructed By the State Department To Quit Country

EVERY EL PASO SALOON CLOSED AS A PRECAUTION

Bandits On Opposite Side of Rio Grande Pump Leaden Hail Into Border Town and Force Inhabitants To Flee in Panic

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

WASHINGTON, September 16.—Conditions almost anarchistic exist throughout some of the northern states of Mexico and the situation has become so threatening that yesterday the state department issued instructions to all American consuls and consular agents in Sonora and Chihuahua to leave their posts and return immediately to the United States.

The possibility of an uprising along the border is imminent and in anticipation of serious trouble the state department has taken the specified action. It is not believed that the Mexican officials would be able to protect the American consular agents and that they would be massacred by the Mexican populace.

EL PASO CLOSES ALL ITS SALOONS

EL PASO, September 16.—Yesterday was Mexican Independence Day and as a precaution all saloons here were closed. They will remain closed as long as the celebrations last. Secret precautions were taken to stifle any outbreak, but no serious disorder had been reported at nightfall.

Mexicans on the other side of the border fired fifty shots into the streets and houses of Simon, Texas, yesterday. Simon is twenty miles from Laredo. The town was quickly evacuated by its residents, who fled in a panic, and by the time cavalry had arrived from Del Rio, the Mexicans had retreated from the river. The cavalry is still patrolling the border.

TROOPS ON GUARD IN SAN BENITO

SAN BENITO, Texas, September 16.—Detachments of United States troops patrolled the streets here all day and last night to prevent an uprising by Mexicans resident in the vicinity.

The schools had been converted into blockhouses where the women and children could be rushed in the event of trouble, but no disorders sufficient to warrant their fleeing there occurred.

The city is filled with ranchers from miles around, their Mexican servants having told them there would be trouble.

HEAVY RAINS VISIT SOUTH-WEST STATES

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

KANSAS CITY, Missouri, September 16.—Flood conditions were reported last night from large areas of Southwestern Missouri, Southwestern Kansas and Northern Oklahoma, following the heaviest rainfall that has been experienced in this vicinity in years.

There have been many washouts on railroad lines and because of that railroad schedules are seriously interrupted.

No casualties have been reported, but it is declared the damage to crops and property in general is great.

EAST AFRICA PRACTICALLY ALL TAKEN FROM GERMANY

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

PARIS, September 16.—In a review of the war operations against the various German colonies, Gaston Doumergue, minister for the colonies, states that German East Africa will soon be the only colony left to the Germans in any part of the world, while that is incapable of any serious defense whenever the Allies deem it advisable to detach a force to seize it. The Germans still control a small part of the Kameruns.

GREAT NORTHERN FAILS TO SECURE CARGO GUARANTEE

Traffic Manager Stone Sails For
Coast Without Definite As-
surances of Freight

WHETHER STEAMER WILL
COME UP TO COMPANY

Executives To Meet in Portland
Next Thursday and Decide
Important Matter

Executives of the Great Northern Pacific Steamship Company will meet in Portland next Thursday and decide whether to put the steamship Great Northern on the Honolulu run. This was announced by Cal E. Stone, general traffic manager of the company, just before he departed for the coast in the Niagara last night.

Mr. Stone had been here ten days seeking a guarantee of freight for the Great Northern. He failed to obtain a guarantee, he said. Consequently if the guarantee is not made before Thursday it is considered probable the Great Northern will not come here.

Mr. Stone was asked whether it was likely the steamer would be put on this run without a guarantee, depending only on what freight she could pick up. He said: "I cannot say," he replied. "I have no authority to say anything definite. My trip here has been one of investigation. I will report to the officials of the line that no guarantee was offered to me. The decision is then up to them."

Another view of the Great Northern situation, given in other quarters yesterday, was that there is a possibility that negotiations are already in progress between other executives of the Great Northern Pacific than Mr. Stone, with the sugar interests here. It was said also that the matter of freight was not as important as is said. "Freight or no freight, the Great Northern will be put on this run if the heads of the line think they can do the passenger business they are after," it was declared. "Ballast will hold the ship in the water. But if the company can get the freight it will mean between \$50,000 and \$100,000 more revenue a year."

In a final attempt to obtain the guarantee, A. L. Castle, chairman of the sub-committee of five of the chamber of commerce, called upon the various sugar shipping firms yesterday afternoon. He was told there was no connection with the firms at present in Honolulu who could negotiate contracts. All the heads of the firms are at San Francisco arranging contracts for the ensuing year.

Mr. Castle was told, however, that the executives would be informed of the situation and that it would then be possible for them to take it up with the Great Northern Pacific Company on the coast if they so desired.

Mr. Castle's efforts followed a futile meeting in the morning at the chamber of commerce officers between representatives of the sugar interests and Mr. Stone. The meeting had been arranged by the committee of fifteen in the hope of obtaining the freight guarantee for Mr. Stone before his departure.

Considerable Pineapple Freight
The only indication of an offer of freight was made by men who represent the pineapple industry. J. D. Dole, president of the Hawaiian Pineapple Company, and F. W. Macfarlane, president of Libby, McNeill & Libby of Honolulu, said they thought there would be considerable pineapple freight available for the Great Northern, but they could not say how much.

Richard Ivers, secretary of C. Brewer & Co., said: "There is no sugar in November and December. The little that goes is needed by the other vessels. The Great Northern could not get sugar in those two months. Mr. Stone has come here at a most inopportune time. It is not to be supposed that any sugar agencies would set to work deliberately to boycott the Great Northern or any other steamer if they were at liberty to give the freight."

Some Freight At Hilo
E. H. Woodhouse of Theo. H. Davies & Co., asked if the Great Northern would go to Hilo and was told such was not the intention. Mr. Woodhouse then said all the sugar handled by his company was shipped direct from Hilo. He added his company could furnish the Great Northern with freight if he were to make Hilo.

W. H. McInerney called attention to the fact that Mr. Stone proposed to spend \$50,000 for advertising the Great Northern the first six months if it were put on this run. He added that was as much as the Hawaii Promotion Committee had spent in three years. Under the circumstances, he said, it would be almost criminal not to meet the guarantee.

D. L. Withington then proposed putting the freight guarantee in the hands of the committee of five, and the result of the interview of Mr. Castle in the afternoon, in which he was informed that only the representatives of the various concerns on the coast were empowered to make contracts.

SAFE, SURE, ALWAYS CURES.

Do not suffer from cramp, colic or pain in the stomach when Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy goes to the right spot and gives immediate relief. You cannot afford to be without it if you are subject to attacks of this kind. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

JAPANESE SHOOT WOMAN, KILLS SELF

Would-Be Murderer Was Jealous
Of Paramour and Had
Assaulted Her

A Japanese woman wounded by D. Nakashima, who committed suicide yesterday morning, is expected to recover. She was shot in the right hand and in the right jaw. Nakashima shot himself through the mouth, the bullet passing through the base of the brain. Jealousy was the cause. Fuji passed as the man's wife, and is the mother of a four-year-old child, but she admitted yesterday that the man was not her husband.

Shots came from Nakashima's house at Alapai and Beretania streets yesterday morning. The police found the man dead and the woman wounded. She was taken to the hospital.

Nakashima was to have appeared in police court yesterday morning to answer a charge of assault and battery, brought by the woman September 4. This charge had followed one of trespassing on the premises of C. F. Loomis, by whom the woman was employed, brought August 13.

Nakashima succeeded in persuading the girl to go to his home from the Loomis residence, and when she was there, he threatened her with a revolver. She persuaded him to accompany her to town, and Mr. Loomis called the police, who arrested Nakashima. He was freed on \$1000 bond, and was to have appeared in police court yesterday. Yesterday's shooting followed Nakashima's going to Nakashima's home when he threatened her if she did not come.

She told the police she had given the man her wages and had slaved for him. Mr. Loomis confirmed what she said of his cruelty.

IMMENSE PETITION ASKS FOR SUFFRAGE

Routed To Washington By Auto
Over Lincoln Highway

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
SAN FRANCISCO, September 17.—One of the greatest petitions in bulk and number of signatures ever prepared in the United States was despatched yesterday from this city for Washington, being sent by automobile and routed over the Lincoln Highway.

The petition is addressed to congress in the interest of the movement for a congressional amendment to provide for national woman's suffrage and contains five hundred thousand names, the document itself being 19,333 feet long.

The signatures were secured by the workers at the Congressional Union for Woman's Suffrage booth at the exposition.

FIGHTING IS INTENSE ON GALLIOLI FRONT

British Casualties To August 21
Have Been 87,630

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
LONDON, September 17.—An indication of the intensity of the fighting at the Dardanelles is contained in a report of the casualties there up to August 21. The report was made yesterday by the war office. The casualties are 87,630, including 17,608 dead.

Loss of the submarine E-7 is admitted by the admiralty.

A despatch from Constantinople declares that the Turkish government is preparing to move such institutions as the Ottoman bank into the interior of Asia Minor, fearing an insurrection in the Turkish army. The Turkish artillery will soon be placed in the hands of German officers, says the despatch.

HOLLAND IS EQUIPPING ARMY WITH AIR CRAFT

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
NEW YORK, September 17.—Holland is preparing for the worst. The Aero Club announced yesterday that the Netherlands had ordered twenty aeroplanes for its army. Daily shipping of aeroplanes for the war are now averaging fifteen.

MRS. SOPHIA M. LACK'S FUNERAL NEXT SUNDAY

Services for the late Mrs. Sophia M. Lack, who died last Monday here, will be held in the Central Union Church, of which she was a charter member, at half-past four o'clock Sunday afternoon. Interment will take place in the Nuuuanu cemetery.

THREE WRESTLERS COMING

(Marconigram to Hawaii Ship)

SAN FRANCISCO, September 17.—Three of the Japanese wrestlers who have been touring California will arrive here Wednesday for Honolulu. They intend to stay in the Islands nine days.

HAWAII ENJOYS ITS BEST YEAR IN COMMERCE

Total Import and Export Trade
For Fiscal Period 1914-15
Was \$91,139,425

PREVIOUS BANNER YEAR
ECLIPSED BY \$6,995,665

Export Values Increase \$20,186,189
While Importations
Amount To \$28,193,231

Thomas G. Thrum's commercial review of the Hawaiian Islands covering the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, which will appear in his next edition of the Hawaiian Annual, was made public by the Thrum yesterday. Following is the review:

"Another year of substantial progress in Hawaii's commerce is shown by the customs tables covering imports and exports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, from the recent 'Summary of the Foreign Commerce of the United States.' In several features it proves to be Hawaii's record year and is well worthy of analysis for due appreciation of the facts and figures they represent, hence this brief review.

"In the first place, the aggregate value of merchandise passing in and out of the Territory, including specie, is \$91,139,425, a gain of \$6,995,665. A comparison of the outward and inward values of these record years, however, recalls more congratulatory grounds for the year just close, for while the excess of export values over that of imports in 1912 showed \$2,785,116 to our credit we have for 1915 the nice little sum of \$36,048,728. If to this sum is added the reduction in value of imports from that of 1914, which was \$5,639,939, the benefit for our commercial transactions for 1915 shows \$41,687,667.

"Segregated, the total export values, including specie, amount to \$65,948,194, a gain over the previous year of \$20,186,189, while the value of total exports, including specie, is \$28,193,231. "Of the above total exports but \$377,509 represents the value of all shipments to foreign countries, the mainland absorbing practically our entire export trade.

"The sugar industry and the improved market conditions for the same throughout the year has given liberal aid toward this benefit as per the following comparative showing:

1915—Raw sugar, lbs., 1,253,661,612; refined sugar, lbs., 27,195,200; molasses, gals., 5,202,913; total, \$53,145,182.
1914—Raw sugar, lbs., 1,198,378,128; refined sugar, lbs., 25,371,574; molasses, gals., 4,110,404; total, \$43,257,517.
"These figures prove another banner year for our main product, both in quantity and value, exceeding the previous record year, which was in 1912, with 1,205,510 pounds sugar, and with molasses exports gave a value of \$60,038,750, thus leaving a gain of \$3,106,432 over our former best year's output.

Pineapple Exports Grow
"The pineapple industry exports also show improvement as a whole, though the fresh fruit, and juice, fell far behind the shipments of 1914, as shown in the following comparative table of values:

1914—Fresh pineapples, \$115,754; canned pineapples, \$4,536,919; pineapple juice, \$98,936. Total, \$47,212,609.
1915—Fresh pineapples, \$52,928; canned pineapples, \$4,449,271; pineapple juice, \$43,030. Total, \$47,408,229. A net gain of \$1,360,548.

Other items of domestic produce showing in this improved condition were: Bananas, which increased from 197,010 to 230,144 bunches this past year, valued at \$147,021. Hides and skins gained \$31,534. Tobacco also gained \$25,555, and aviary products \$652.

"Rice and coffee both show a decline as does also, in value, though fourteen tons more was shipped in 1915 than the year before. Wool, as also koe and oia, are in the shortage list.

"The table of imports in their comparative setting are worthy of examination for a knowledge of market conditions. The total value of all imports, including specie for the year 1915, is \$28,193,231.

"The various lines or class of imports do not show very marked differences in value, the decline being in a few important products, indicating a temporary lull, or an already supplied market. Lines indicating this condition are of the constructive class, notwithstanding the prevailing building activity. In the one line of iron and steel the falling off is \$249,803. Cement has fallen off \$46,500; copper and manufactures, some \$48,000; electrical machinery, \$24,000, and explosives, \$666,297.

"Broadstuffs vary little in total value for three years past, ranging in the neighborhood of \$2,500,000 per annum; fruits, etc., range from \$372,000 to \$385,000 a year; meat and dairy products likewise indicate little change, the limit the past three years being from \$1,135,283 to \$1,342,709.

"The customs tables show refined sugar in both the import and export lists. For the last three years there has been more than enough of island refined sugar shipped away than would have supplied local requirements. An average of \$75,000 per year might have been saved from abroad for the encouragement of local enterprise."



MARINE INTELLIGENCE

By Merchants' Exchange

Mahukuha—Sailed, September 11, Bark R. P. Rithet for San Francisco.
Port Townsend—Arrived September 18, Bark Llanquihue hence August 14.
San Francisco—Arrived, September 14, noon, S. S. Wilhelmine hence September 8.

Hilo—Arrived, September 13, S. S. Minnesota from Hilo August 26.
San Francisco—Sailed Sept. 14, 6 p. m., S. S. Lurline for Honolulu.
Kahului—Sailed Sept. 15, 7 a. m., schooner Lizzie Vance for Columbia River.

Yokohama—Arrived September 13, S. S. Mongolia hence August 31.
Newcastle—Sailed Sept. 15, S. S. British Yeoman for Honolulu.
San Francisco—Arrived Sept. 15, 2 p. m., S. S. Sonoma hence September 9.
San Francisco—Sailed, September 15, 4:30 p. m., S. S. Persia for Yokohama.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED

Str. Matsonia from San Francisco, 7:05 a. m.
U. S. A. T. Logan from San Francisco, 8:20 p. m.
Str. Likelike from Kauai, 2:15 a. m.
Str. Mauna Kea from Hilo, 6:25 a. m.
Str. Mauna Loa from Hawaii, 6:30 a. m.
Str. W. G. Hall from Hawaii, 4:35 a. m.
Schr. Omega from Hilo, 7:30 a. m.
Str. Claudine from Maui, 3:45 a. m.
Str. Kestrel from Fanning, 7 a. m.
Str. Santa Maria from Port San Luis, 7:30 a. m.
Str. Nati from Antofagasta, 8:30 a. m.
Str. Kumi Maru from Philadelphia, 11:10 a. m.
Str. Niagara from Sydney, 5 p. m.

DEPARTED

Str. Asama Maru for Sydney, 7 a. m.
Str. Chiyo Maru for San Francisco, 9 a. m.
Str. Manoa for San Francisco, 4 p. m.
Str. Mikahala for Molokai and Maui, 4 p. m.
Str. Kinau for Kauai, 5:05 p. m.
Str. Maui for Hawaii, 6:35 p. m.
Str. Likelike for Kauai, 7 p. m.
U. S. tug Navajo with naval crane in tow for Pearl Harbor, 4:30 a. m.
Str. Mauna Kea for Hilo, 10 a. m.
Schr. Beulah for Gray's Harbor, 1 p. m.
U. S. A. T. Logan for Manila, 12 noon.
Str. W. G. Hall for Kauai, 5 p. m.
Str. Matsonia for Hilo, 5:30 p. m.
Str. Niagara for Vancouver, midnight.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED

Per str. Matsonia, from San Francisco, September 14.—Geo. Angus, wife and child; Miss M. H. Armstrong, R. L. Auld, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Baker, Master Albert Baker, Mrs. A. L. Baldwin, H. A. Baldwin and wife, Miss P. Baldwin, S. A. Baldwin, Master R. Barnhart, E. M. Beaulieu and wife, Miss L. Beall, O. Beerman, Wm. E. Bernay, Dr. Becknell, Miss K. Blake, Frank Blake, Mrs. Wm. Blom, H. Minor Blowers, Ida L. Booth, Mrs. E. K. Booth, L. B. Borok, rs. J. P. Bowler, Miss M. Boyle, Miss N. Boyle, Mrs. E. A. L. Boyle, Dr. G. A. Brady, Geo. L. Brown, Mrs. C. H. Brown, G. O. Bruce, F. Bush, Jr., Miss Edith Byrd, Miss H. G. Caldwell, Mrs. E. M. Campbell and daughter, Geo. J. Campbell, Miss N. Campbell, C. C. Campbell and wife, Miss G. Campenhausen, C. S. Carlsmith and wife Master M. Carlsmith, Master Leonard Carlsmith, Miss Margaret Carlsmith, Master Wendel Carlsmith, Miss M. Church, Miss H. Church, T. M. Church, Jr., Mrs. T. M. Church, Master Montgomery Clark, Mrs. B. Clark, C. M. Cassingham, Jos. A. Cavanaugh, M. R. Coe and wife, C. Cohen and wife, M. R. Coleman, D. Cooke, Ashley J. Cooper, Dr. E. B. Copeland, C. E. Cook, Carl B. Crabtree, Miss L. Craig, Wm. Cullen, Mrs. E. S. Cutha, B. H. Lamon, Miss H. Davis, Mrs. P. R. Day, W. Desha, Miss Helen Dewey, Mrs. S. B. Dunbar and child, W. L. Eaton, Mrs. N. B. Emerson, P. H. Emmans and wife, H. English, H. P. Fay, K. W. Felbig and wife, Chas. Gay and wife, L. Gay, C. E. Gay, R. Gay, H. Gehring, wife and son, Dr. R. B. Gibson, H. A. Giles, wife and child, Mrs. Pat. Gleason and three children, Mrs. M. A. Gonssalves, Miss L. Greenfield, J. P. Griffin, Dr. M. E. Grossman, Mrs. M. E. Grossman, Miss Guild, Mrs. J. Guild, W. G. Hall and wife, C. H. Hall, Master Donald Hall, Miss Catherine Hall, C. C. von Hamme, wife and two children, Miss C. A. Heard, Mrs. F. P. Heidem, Miss B. Helser, Mrs. G. Heider, Carl D. Hill, Mrs. E. N. Holmes, E. N. Holmes, Jr., E. N. Holmes, Miss M. L. Hopper, E. M. Houston and wife, R. L. Hughes, wife and infant, C. W. Huestace, Miss H. Johnson, Mrs. R. Johnson, Arthur S. Johnson, Miss A. Johnson, Mrs. Pierre Johnson, Miss E. J. Jones, Dr. F. F. Keating, Mrs. H. L. Keene, Miss V. D. Keene, J. D. Kennedy, Mrs. J. A. Kennedy, Miss Jennie Kennedy, L. A. Kerr and wife, Mrs. T. V. King and son, L. Kroll and wife, Master F. Kroll, John Kumalea, Mrs. F. Kunwa, Dr. J. H. M. Leapeley, Mrs. F. Lee, Miss S. Leven, A. Lewis, Geo. Lindley, Mrs. J. H. Love, Master J. A. Love, Miss Louis Love, Miss M. Lucas, Miss M. Lyon, Maj. Geo. F. Lyon, Mrs. R. Mackall and daughter, E. E. Mahum, Miss D. Marks, Mrs. L. Marks,

PASSENGERS DEPARTED

Per str. Manoa for San Francisco, Sept. 14.—P. Battige, Miss R. Bertelmann, H. P. L. Beck, George E. Cassidy, Miss M. Catton, Miss B. Catton, Geo. H. Cowan, R. B. Dodge, Mrs. R. B. Dodge, Miss S. S. Evans, W. Ekland, E. M. Ehrhorn, Miss G. H. Ferguson, R. F. Faust, Miss Etta V. Flint, Paul Friedrichsen, H. H. Gardiner, Mrs. V. E. Gason, Miss K. Gardiner, Wm. Gason, Miss F. Harvey, Mrs. A. Jackson, Master R. Isenberg, Master A. Isenberg, H. F. Lucas, Miss Lena Lewis, Mrs. E. Long, Mrs. J. Milton, Miss A. S. Marsh, Mrs. A. H. Morse, W. R. McCallum, Mrs. R. C. Mills, R. B. Newton, S. W. Newman, Mrs. W. Newman, W. K. Orth, P. S. Pott, Mrs. P. S. Pott, Miss G. Russell, H. L. Russell, E. R. Russell, H. L. Rawley, J. M. Robinson, A. Robinson, A. E. Robinson, S. A. Robinson, Mrs. T. E. Robinson and child, R. P. Rogers, Mrs. A. T. Schenberger, Mrs. V. C. Schenberger, Miss B. Smith, H. N. Slaughter, Mrs. H. N. Slaughter, E. C. Stevens, N. Stecher, Mrs. J. T. Watson, Miss I. Waxson, Mrs. Wm. Walsh, three children and maid, Miss A. Walker, H. Young.

BATTERY EXPLOSION SENT F-4 TO DOOM

(Concluded from Page 1)

Francisco the first week in October, arriving here about October 15 or 16, but the message said that the day of departure had not been decided upon definitely. They will come under their own power, using one engine at a time, which will give them a speed of about nine and one-half knots.

The F-2 and F-3 are expected to get on drydock early next week for repairs, but the day is not settled. They were damaged by the U. S. S. Supply September 5, when she rammed the three F-class boats when entering the harbor. Repairs are expected to require a week, and then the F-1 will follow them on the dock, also to receive repairs and her semi-annual overhauling. There is nothing definite as to when the annual tests will begin.

GOVERNOR SIGNS SIX HOMESTEAD AGREEMENTS

That Joshua D. Tucker, land commissioner, is back on the job was evidenced when Governor Pinkham signed six government homestead documents, as follows:

Special Homestead Agreements—No. 1212, to Rosa de Lima, for lots Nos. 48 and 49, Hakalau, Hilo, Hawaii, and No. 1213, Marion Andrade, lot 23, Kihalani Homesteads, North Hilo, Hawaii. Transfers—Maria Fernandes to Paul Nobrega, for lots Nos. 21, 70 and 71, Manawaioape Homesteads, North Hilo, Hawaii; P. Ryan to S. D. McMillan, lot No. 9, Halekon Waikaloa, Kona, Kaneohe, Koolau, Oahu; Frank Andrade to Charles Bellina, Kulouou First, Kona, Oahu, and Mildred Marcellino to Mrs. Elizabeth Robson, lot No. 9, Kulouou Beach Lots, Kona, Oahu.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by Liana K. Kakaia and Phoebe Kakaia Kakaia, his wife, of Hawaii County and Island of Maui, Territory of Hawaii, to William R. Castle, Trustee, of Honolulu, City and County of Honolulu, in said Territory, dated August 5, 1910, recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances in Honolulu, T. H., in Liber 339, page 320, notice is hereby given that the said mortgagee intends to foreclose the said mortgage for condition broken, to-wit: Non-payment of principal and interest.

Notice is likewise given that the property described in said mortgage will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of the James F. Morgan Company, Limited, No. 125 Merchant street, Honolulu, aforesaid, on Saturday, October 16, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon.

The property described in said mortgage and to be sold consists of:

1. The land at Paeokahi, Hana, mentioned or described in Royal Patent Grant 2669 to Kamui, containing an area of 18 acres, less such portion or portions of said grant which have heretofore been sold.
2. Two acres of the land at Kawaipapa, Hana, mentioned or described in Royal Patent Grant 1982 to Kakaia, et al.
3. The land at Kipahulu mentioned or described in L. C. Award 4519 to Kulei, containing an area of 19.26 acres.
4. The land at Kipahulu aforesaid, mentioned or described in Royal Patent Grant 1259 to Anna, containing an area of 26.75 acres, out of which 6 acres have been sold.
5. And all other lands of them, the said Mortgagees, or either of them, lying and situate on the said Island of Maui, together with all the rents, incomes, issues and profits thereof, with the right to collect and apply the same toward the payment of the interest and principal of this mortgage in such manner as the Mortgagee, his heirs and assigns shall elect.
6. Certain premises in Kaula, in said Hana, being a portion of the premises covered by R. P. (Grant) 1966 to Kahoopili, covering 3.50 acres, more or less, conveyed to said Mortgagee, Kakaia, by deed of J. McGottigan, dated August 5, 1910, recorded in Liber 332, page 158.

Terms: Cash in United States gold coin. Deeds at the expense of the purchaser.

For further particulars, apply to Castle & Whittington, 125 Merchant street, Honolulu, attorneys for the Mortgagee, or to the James F. Morgan Company, Limited, Honolulu, Hawaii, September 16, 1915.

WILLIAM R. CASTLE, Trustee.

DAVID L. WITHINGTON, His Attorney in Fact.

Sept. 17, 24, Oct. 1.

BATTERY EXPLOSION SENT F-4 TO DOOM

(Concluded from Page 1)

Francisco the first week in October, arriving here about October 15 or 16, but the message said that the day of departure had not been decided upon definitely. They will come under their own power, using one engine at a time, which will give them a speed of about nine and one-half knots.

The F-2 and F-3 are expected to get on drydock early next week for repairs, but the day is not settled. They were damaged by the U. S. S. Supply September 5, when she rammed the three F-class boats when entering the harbor. Repairs are expected to require a week, and then the F-1 will follow them on the dock, also to receive repairs and her semi-annual overhauling. There is nothing definite as to when the annual tests will begin.

GOVERNOR SIGNS SIX HOMESTEAD AGREEMENTS

That Joshua D. Tucker, land commissioner, is back on the job was evidenced when Governor Pinkham signed six government homestead documents, as follows:

Special Homestead Agreements—No. 1212, to Rosa de Lima, for lots Nos. 48 and 49, Hakalau, Hilo, Hawaii, and No. 1213, Marion Andrade, lot 23, Kihalani Homesteads, North Hilo, Hawaii. Transfers—Maria Fernandes to Paul Nobrega, for lots Nos. 21, 70 and 71, Manawaioape Homesteads, North Hilo, Hawaii; P. Ryan to S. D. McMillan, lot No. 9, Halekon Waikaloa, Kona, Kaneohe, Koolau, Oahu; Frank Andrade to Charles Bellina, Kulouou First, Kona, Oahu, and Mildred Marcellino to Mrs. Elizabeth Robson, lot No. 9, Kulouou Beach Lots, Kona, Oahu.

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WILLIAM R. CASTLE, Trustee.

DAVID L. WITHINGTON, His Attorney in Fact.

Sept. 17, 24, Oct. 1.

Honolulu Stock Exchange

Thursday, September 16, 1915.

Stocks			
Sw.	5,000,000	50	20%
Wauku	1,500,000	15	
Ag. Ag.	1,000,000	10	
Sw. Com. & S. Co.	10,000,000	100	
Law. Sug. Co.	3,000,000	30	
Yonoma	1,500,000	15	
Yonoma	750,000	7	
Pitcherson Sugar			
Plantation Co.	2,500,000	25	
Kahuku	1,000,000	10	
Kekaha Sugar Co.	1,500,000	15	
Koloa	750,000	7	
Keolu & Co. Ltd.	1,000,000	10	
Oahu Sugar Co.	5,000,000	50	
Wauku Sugar Co. Ltd.	5,000,000	50	
Wauku	2,500,000	25	20%
Panama & Plan. Co.	2,000,000	20	
Pacific	750,000	7	
Pearce	2,500,000	25	
Pioneer	750,000	7	
Pioneer Mill Co.	1,500,000	15	
San Carlos Milling			
Co. Ltd.	400,000	4	
Waimanua Agr. Co.	4,500,000	45	20%
Wauku Sugar Co.	1,000,000	10	
Wauku	125,000	1	
Waimanua Sugar Mili	125,000	1	

THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

RODERICK O. MATHESON, EDITOR

SEPTEMBER 17, 1915.
FRIDAY MORNING.

THE ADVERTISER'S SEMI-WEEKLY

Knell of Free Sugar

HERE is an insinuating quality in the various statements that come from Washington as to the possibility of the retention of the sugar duty, says the Boston Transcript of September 1. It is a plausible supposition that public sentiment is being sought on the question whether it is better to have free sugar after May, 1916, or to arrange a series of special taxes to make up the deficiency that will be occasioned by the abolition of all duties on the sweet commodity. At present, sugar which, under the Payne-Aldrich tariff, annually yielded about \$60,000,000 in revenue, is paying rather more than thirty.

A nameless "Treasury official," whose views are set forth by the New York Tribune, says he cannot see how the government can get along without this thirty million in addition to the reenacted war tax. If funds are not provided from these sources then the government must go on piling up a deficit. Already, when two months of the current fiscal year are about completed, the gap between revenue receipts and expenditures is twenty-eight million to the bad. As July and August are not very active trade months their revenue results may not afford a criterion, but it is pretty plain, nevertheless, that the indications for at least keeping down the deficit to its present figures are not hopeful unless some new measures are adopted to that end by congress.

The war is the cause of the treasury's woes in two senses. In the first place it reduced the total of our imports by nearly \$220,000,000 in the last fiscal year, which of course means that the custom houses turned in much less cash than was expected to the treasury. Secondly, miscalculation as to the length of the war led to the enactment of war taxes which will expire by limitation in December, and which must be reenacted and kept in operation if the deficit is not to attain enormous proportions. Had the tariff been "slashed" less recklessly by the Democratic congress, had that body listened to Mr. Underwood's plea to keep receipts in mind in the midst of its revising fury, we should be much better off today, though probably the treasury would have to fall back on internal revenue for a large part of its income.

The problem that will confront the administration from the very moment that the congress convenes is serious enough of itself and will be still further complicated by the determined demand of the nation for a higher degree of military and naval preparedness. The administration will have to choose between raising more revenue either by retention of duties about to be abolished, by special taxes which are today sufficiently onerous, or by issuing a loan.

No unthinking partisanship should be allowed to enthrall it, but the fact remains so clearly that Democratic ingenuity cannot conceal it, that the source of the present treasury trouble is found in the ruthless slashing of the tariff. If to strengthen the treasury the administration decides to retain the sugar duty as it is, that "cheap breakfast table" around which we were to gather every morning will have its appearance indefinitely postponed.

Round and Round

LINER torpedoed—Americans killed—Washington "demands explanation"—situation grows acute—Wilson remains silent—preliminary statement from Berlin assures Washington that reply will be satisfactory—situation less acute—Wilson is optimistic—German reply received—wholly unsatisfactory—situation acute—state department sends stern warning—Washington waits for answer.

Then—
LINER torpedoed—Americans killed—Washington "demands explanation"—situation grows acute—Wilson remains silent—etc., etc., etc.

Or
State department sends stern warning to Mexico—warships sent to Vera Cruz—embargo placed on export of arms—more Americans killed—embargo on export of arms removed—state department sends stern warning to Mexico—warships sent to Vera Cruz—embargo placed on export of arms—more Americans killed—embargo on export of arms removed—state department sends stern warning—etc., etc., etc.

"Oh say, does that Star-Spangled Banner still wave?"

Another Dry Gain

THE Anti-saloon League forces have been unusually busy during the past few years in South Carolina endeavoring to swing the State in line with her sister commonwealth on the north. Early in the present year, they succeeded in securing a vote in the legislature favoring the submission of the question of state-wide prohibition to the people, fixing September 14 as the day of election. A despatch to The Advertiser yesterday morning announced the fact that the voters, by a majority of over 30,000, placed the State in the prohibition column, making the dry States at present in the Union to number nineteen, with other state-wide prohibition campaigns soon to take place.

All Mexican murderers crossing the Rio Grande from now on will have to be fumigated. Thus is the sanctity of our soil to be guarded.

Britain and Germany

THE World's Work, in its September summary of the march of events, points out the essential difference that exists between the dispute the American government is having with the British and the dispute between that government and the Germans.

"There is one fundamental difference between our controversy over shipping with Germany and the controversy with England," says that review. "In the controversy with Germany even the Kaiser's government has not gainsaid that we have international law and treaties on our side. But their argument has been that the law and the treaties were not reasonable in the present circumstances. The question came down to whether or not the law and the treaties were to be respected."

"In the controversy with England the British government has not announced that it would do as it pleased regardless of international law and treaties. It rests its case on law just as we do ours. The British note says: 'The only question then, which can arise in regard to the measure resorted to for the purpose of carrying out blockade upon these extended lines is whether to use your Excellency's words, they "conform to the spirit and principles of the essence of the rule of war;" and we shall be content to apply this test to the action which we have taken insofar as it has necessitated interference with neutral commerce.'"

"Agreeing that international law shall rule, the English foreign minister seeks to show us that England's interpretation of the law is more correct than ours. He even quotes our own decisions to strengthen its case. In other words England is willing to have a legal controversy while Germany immediately tried to remove our controversy with her beyond the realms of law. "Nor does it mean that we are any less eager to protect our rights from English invasion because we do not use such phrases as 'without compromise and at any cost' in our correspondence with London. It merely means that with both foreign nations we are using the weapons chosen by the other party to the controversy. Germany chose weapons outside the law and we responded with a determination to maintain our rights 'without compromise, and at any cost. England chose weapons within the law and we respond in kind."

"It is of vast importance to us that we succeed in protecting our rights within the law. In practice we have recognized that Germany was likely to go outside the law and our navy has had a near a relation to the size of the German navy as the department could coax out of congress. We have in practice also recognized that England would stay within the law and the size of our navy has not had much relation to the size of the British navy. If our difficulties are settled satisfactorily within the law we shall not need to duplicate the British navy as we have the German."

"The controversy with England then has a greater significance than the trade it affects. It is a kind of test for us of whether the fabric of civilization will hold together in some measure in times like these or whether we shall have to be prepared to fight out any possible controversy with any nation in the world or any combination of them."

No Expense Necessary

THE ADVERTISER is willing to have its actions back its words in the matter of obviating the necessity for expense in the work of the charter convention and yesterday, in the name of this paper, a formal offer was transmitted to the finance committee of the convention to do, free of charge, whatever printing might be necessary. This will be The Advertiser's share in the carrying through of a highly important piece of work for Honolulu.

There is no reason whatever to believe that other things deemed necessary for the success of the convention cannot be secured on the volunteer basis. The rules adopted by the convention provide, for some inscrutable reason, that the assistant clerk of the convention shall be not a delegate and shall be paid a salary, but there is nothing whatever to prevent the amending of these rules. There is absolutely not one substantial reason why the assistant clerk should not be a delegate nor why he should not be a volunteer worker if he so desires.

It has been argued that it would be accepting charity for the convention to proceed without paid workers and without a hired assembly room. So be it. Let it be charity, and let this charity commence right at home. It is no worse charity for a man to work without a salary than to be given a salary for no work, and heaven knows we have been fed up on the latter for these many years. Let's reverse the process.

Let's have the convention work FOR HONOLULU and not be simply an excuse for a ridiculous swollen payroll.

The European diplomats would like to know who put all the bull in Bulgaria.

President Wilson is no longer a college president, but he is at the head of a splendid correspondence school.

Funds For Defense

PRESIDENT WILSON is reported to have definitely decided to push his plans for national defense and it is estimated that appropriations of \$500,000,000 for Army and Navy combined will be needed to carry them out. That is double the usual amount and will be required at a time when the treasury is running behind \$70,000,000 to \$80,000,000 a year.

This fact will not prevent the President from going ahead with his national defense program nor should it. As soon as Secretaries Garrison and Daniels have made their recommendations, the cabinet will thrust them over. The President will then confer with the chairmen of the house and senate committees on army, navy and appropriations, in order to enlist the support of the Democratic leaders. The program having been agreed on, the next thing will be to find the money.

There is the rub. The treasury already shows deficit and the deficit will be larger by \$35,000,000 a year when sugar goes on the free list May 1, 1916. The emergency tax law expires December 31 and will doubtless be extended, but that ell short of expectations and did not fill the gap. An excess of \$200,000,000 of Panama Canal bonds remain unsold, which can lawfully be put on the market without further legislation, but the President and the Democratic congress leaders have a superstitious dread of selling bonds, growing out of Cleveland's experiences. The present duty on sugar might be continued, but the President does not wish to change the tariff.

The prospect is that material additions will be made to the emergency and income taxes, but the sum needed to meet special expenditures for defense and to make good two years' deficit will be at least \$350,000,000. No such sum can be raised in the manner described without imposing a burden which will cause trouble. Issue of short-term notes has been suggested as preferable to bonds.

If the President would cast aside all political considerations in a matter which does not concern party, he would recommend sale of the canal bonds, renewal of the emergency tax with some additions, and continuance of the sugar duty. A special bond issue would provide whatever sum was then lacking, but the total could be materially reduced by rigid economy in all civil departments and by sale of useless army posts and navy yards. If the President could induce congress to pass the latter measure, it would be a greater triumph, because more arduous, than passage of a tariff bill.

Business And Politics

HERE are reports in circulation that the sugar men, at their meeting on Saturday morning, discussed the shipping situation in the broad aspect of its general influence on the prosperity of Hawaii and came to the conclusion that the necessity for more passenger service for the Coast-to-Honolulu trade makes it obligatory upon them to meet the request from the Great Northern Pacific Company for a guaranteed small percentage of the Coast bound freights.

On the other hand, there are reports in circulation that Cal. Stone, representative of the Great Northern Pacific, has been given everything but definite assurance that the steamer Great Northern will be given sufficient freight even to show the good will of the local shippers and to evidence their desire to have this magnificent and fast liner on the run.

Nobody in a position to give an authoritative statement on the situation as it stands is doing any talking. The average Honolulu must wait and see how his interests are being handled by those who are in a position to make the addition of the Great Northern to the passenger service of the Islands possible or impossible.

The Advertiser is inclined to the belief that the sugar men of Hawaii are following out the policy that what is best for all Hawaii is best for them. With the question of the sugar tariff in the balance, it would be unpolitic for the sugar men now to reverse themselves and refuse to recognize the right of the average citizen of the Islands to whatever benefit a properly sustained tourist traffic would bring.

It would be even greater political folly to rebuff the offer to help Hawaii at this time of so powerful a combination as the Jim Hill interests. The sugar men of Hawaii are not going to be so foolish as to lose the influence of the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific at Washington at this critical stage in the history of the fight for a tariff on sugar. They are going, rather, to increase the friendly attitude in which these corporations today stand in relation to the Islands, and will do so in a perfectly legitimate manner, by making the interests of Hawaii the interests of the Hill corporations.

It would be fairly inconceivable that the sugar men of this Territory, with so much at stake, should prefer to make enemies rather than retain friends.

Honolulu Wholesale Produce Market

ISSUED BY THE TERRITORIAL MARKETING DIVISION
Wholesale Only. September 9, 1915.

BUTTER AND EGGS

Eggs scarce, demand good.
Eggs, fresh, doz. 38 to 39
Eggs, fresh, doz. 35 to 36
Duck eggs, doz. 40

VEGETABLES AND PRODUCE

Beans, string, green, lb. .02 1/2 to .03
Beans, string, wax, lb. .03 to .04
Beans, Lima in pod, lb. .03
Beans, Lima, (none in market)
Beans, small, white, cwt. 4.00
Beans, small, white, cwt. 5.00
Beans, dried, cwt. 3.75
Beans, dox, bunches .30
Arroz, doz, bunches .40
Abbage, 100 lbs. 2.50
Corn, sweet, 100 ears .150 to 2.00
Corn, Haw. small yellow, 38.00 to 40.00
Corn, Haw. large yellow, 36.00 to 38.00

Alligator pears, doz. .25 to 60
Apples, Chinese, doz. .20 to .50
Apples, cooking, bunch .75 to 1.00
Pineapples (none in market).
Limes, 100 .85
Bananas, (Grapes, Isabella, lb. .06 1/2

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

Beef, lb. .11 to .12
Veal, lb. .12 to .13
Mutton, lb. .11 to .12
Pork, lb. .15 to .18

Steer, No. 1, lb. .15 1/2
Steer, No. 2, lb. .14 1/2

Goat hides, white, etc. .10 to .20
Sheepskins, each .10 to .20

The following are quotations on feed, f.o.b., Honolulu.

Corn, small yellow, ton. 42.00
Corn, large yellow, ton. 41.00 to 41.50
Corn, cracked, ton. 41.50 to 42.50
Wheat, ton. 38.00 to 39.00
Barley, ton. 32.00 to 32.50
Scratch food, ton. 43.00

The Territorial Marketing Division under supervision of the U. S. Experiment Station is at the service of all citizens of the Territory. Any value which farmers may send to the Marketing Division is sold at the best obtainable price. A marketing charge of 5 per cent is made. It is highly desirable that farmers notify the Marketing Division what and how much produce they have for sale and about when it will be ready to ship. The shipping mark of the Division is U. S. E. S. Letter address Honolulu, P. O. Box 1237. Salesroom Ewa corner Nuuanu and Queen Sts. Telephone 1840. Wireless address TERMARK.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER

Fresh eggs scarce, price and demand good. Island butter meets a better sale but price is still low.

During the next week the Division will have on hand some crate fattened young Muscovy ducks which should meet a ready sale as they will be the best ever put on this market. Preliminary reports indicate that the turkey crop will be light this year and that prices will be higher than last year for Island birds. Young chickens in good condition are selling well but the market is flooded with poor stock.

The market is fairly well supplied with green vegetables, with prices normal. Island cabbage and sweet corn are very scarce and are selling at high prices. Only small quantities of dried field corn have been received in the market to date. These shipments were weevily. All such corn has to be fumigated and the expenses charged to the

consignment. The price of peanuts is extremely low. Quite a large shipment was received from Kauai recently but due to large quantities held by local dealers it was thought best not to put them on the market for the time being.

There is considerable demand for breadfruit. Watermelons continue plentiful. Due to the fact that pahas have been coming in large quantities and the grocers have large stocks of jam on hand, consignors are advised to make only light shipments.

The prices of livestock and dressed meats remains the same.

Hides are bringing the excellent price of 15c, a pound for No. 1 grades. There is a big demand for Sudan grass and Peruvian alfalfa seed. These two crops have proved very successful in every part of the Islands where tried. A new supply of this seed will be received by the next steamer from the Coast.

MOLOKAI CHINESE

IS UNDER ARREST

Ah Yon, a Chinese resident of Pukoo, Molokai, will arrive in the claudine this morning under arrest and in charge of Deputy Marshal Otto F. Heine. Ah Yon was arrested at Pukoo yesterday on a federal warrant charging him with having a large quantity of opium in his possession. He will be given a preliminary hearing probably this morning before George S. Curry, United States commissioner and, if he is held to answer to the charge, his case will probably be taken immediately before the special grand jury, which is now in session.

The case was worked up by Otto A. Berndt, deputy collector of internal revenue, who left for Molokai a week ago last Saturday. Berndt, while ostensibly looking up other official business on Molokai, quietly carried on an investigation at Pukoo which resulted in the arrest of Ah Yon yesterday. He wirelessly Marshal Smiddy on Monday that he had the "goods" on his man and Deputy Marshal Heine was sent from Honolulu with the warrant of arrest.

The traffic in opium at Pukoo and other Molokai villages is said to have been conducted in a notoriously open manner. John F. Hailey, collector of internal revenue here, was quietly tipped off in regard to the situation on Molokai and he sent Berndt over to the island to carry on an investigation, with the result noted here. Deputy Collector Berndt will return in the claudine this morning from Molokai with Deputy Marshal Heine and the prisoner.

AUTO SMASHES ON

THE GARDEN ISLAND

LIHUE, Kauai, September 14.—

Two automobile accidents occurred during the past week in which a number of Lihue people were concerned and had narrow escapes.

Last Saturday, a car belonging to Clem Gomes, carrying Deputy Sheriff W. O. Crowell and a number of others, collided with the machine owned by the Electric Light and Power Company. It was early in the evening and all the lights were properly lit, but the car came head on near the Halfway Bridge. Both machines were badly damaged, the electric company's being put out of business for a long period. In the morning before the district court the driver of the electric company's machine, was fined twenty-five dollars and costs; he has appealed to the circuit court. J. H. Coney will act for him during the case.

The other accident occurred near the Waikali bridge, when E. Weber, manager of the Lihue Plantation turned his car into a wall avoiding a more serious mishap, but wrecking his machine. He was about to pass an auto truck loaded with baseball players when a third car, driven by Nomura, a Japanese, attempted to cut in between the two. Mr. Weber turned sharply to allow him to take his place. Two wheels of his machine were dished and the car otherwise wrecked.

Citizen Fails

To Find Job:
Asks \$1 Back

Filipino Thought

Naturalization
Included Work

"Say, boss, give me dollar back," a Little Brown Brother told W. Ladd Rosa, deputy clerk of the federal court, yesterday.

"What you mean? What for you want dollar back?" asked Bill Rosa.

"Yesterday I been come here got 'Merican citizenship paper,' the Filipino explained. "I been got paper. I pay dollar. I go look him job and I no find him. I like dollar back."

Rosa reached for the great head—it weighs only twenty-five pounds—and made a race with it at the man who wanted his dollar back.

"If you don't yamose out of here—'kiss' you insignificant specimen of humanity, you'll never find a job," said Rosa, looking for all the world like real mad.

The Filipino stood up on the order of his going. He went and Bill Rosa exploded.

"That's just it," Rosa explained yesterday. "These poor benighted wards of Uncle Sam have been misled by some designing hot-air merchant to believe that if they come up here, plunk down an American dollar and declare their intention, all kinds of jobs are waiting for them as soon as they step outside the clerk's office."

That seems to me to be the trouble.

There has been a "run" of Filipinos on the federal clerk's office the past few weeks, dozens having declared their intention. Six more, all laborers, showed up yesterday and got their first papers.

COMMERCE BODY

GIVES APPROVAL
TO CLUB CHARTER

The chamber of commerce yesterday

afternoon endorsed the municipal Research Club charter as a working base for the charter convention. While the chamber stands committed to the charter as a general plan, it will reserve the right, according to Raymond C. Brown, the secretary, to suggest changes in details.

In the discussion yesterday it was brought out that under the Municipal Research Club charter it is possible for a majority of the quorum of the board of supervisors to elect a city manager. Removal would be on the same plan.

Charter Change Proposed

It was suggested that it might be advisable to make election of the city manager by the majority of the full board and removal in the same manner, thus preventing possible irregularities.

Another change which chamber members thought might be advisable was to make the power of the auditor in determining his accounting system less absolute, giving to the city manager the power to advise and to prevent the adoption of one he would not favor.

Civic Convention Up

Secretary Brown called the attention of the chamber to the lack of delegates for the civic convention at Lihue, which will be held September 26 and 27. Nine of the twenty allotted to the chamber have not been obtained.

Mr. Brown announced that tomorrow morning A. L. Castle, M. M. Johnson and himself would call upon members who have not yet responded to the invitation for delegates.

Invitation to Congress

An invitation to send a delegate to the second Pan American Scientific Congress at Washington, December 21 to January 8, was accepted by the chamber. S. M. Ballou was elected the delegate.

A communication from Rear Admiral Clifford J. Hough, thanking the chamber for making him an honorary member, was read.

CAPTAIN MADSEN WILL

BE TEMPORARY PILOT

Assistant Harbormaster Madsen was appointed by the harbor board at its regular meeting yesterday as substitute pilot during the month's vacation granted to Pilot John C. Lorenzen. Harbormaster Foster reported that Pilots Macaulay and Haglund were both operating under unexpired federal licenses, but that the license of Pilot Lorenzen had expired and should be renewed. This will be attended to by Pilot Lorenzen during his leave of absence.

Bids for painting the shed over Pier 7 were opened, the tenders for the work being as follows: Joseph I. Whittle, \$1495; J. G. Correa, \$1725; and L. H. Rogers, \$2450. No award has been made, the matter being placed in the hands of Chairman Forbes.

Informal bids were received from the Inter Island Steam Navigation Company, Allen & Robinson and H. Hackel & Co., for supplying yellow metal and nails for use on the local piers.

Payment of bills and reading of considerable correspondence took up the rest of the time of the meeting, the commissioners present being Chairman Forbes, James Wakefield and E. E. Budge.

RUSSIANS AGAIN RETREAT BEFORE GREAT DRIVE OF VON HINDENBURG

Slavs Are Unsuccessful In Desperate Effort To Hold Germans and Latter Sweep Onward To Outer Defenses of Dvinsk

TROOPS OF CZAR MAKE ADVANCES IN GALICIA

There They Continue Offensive Against Teutonic Allies With Big Results and in the Pripiet Marshes Muscovites Advance

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
LONDON, September 15.—The Russians have failed in their desperate effort to hold von Hindenburg in his advance upon the important position of Dvinsk, on the Dvina River, and the Germans have advanced in the latter region, driving back the Slavs who had taken their position across the Vilna-Dvinsk railroad.

The Germans have taken five thousand prisoners during the past twenty-four hours and have advanced to within thirty miles of the outer Dvinsk fortresses. Should this position fall it will permit of the passage of the Dvina and under the Russian retention of Riga an impossibility.

The Berlin reports announce that the Germans have made further progress in mid-Poland, but admission is made that the Russian offensive in Galicia continues successfully.

Petrograd Admits Retreat
Petrograd admits that the Russians have fallen back before von Hindenburg's advance, which, however, the Russians claim, is costing the Germans heavily while making comparatively little difference in the general Russian defenses. The official statement from Petrograd says:

"German pressure continues in the lake region, centering in the neighborhood of Pleskern, Sanken, and the village of Rakiskiri.

"Enemy attacks on Podbroz station have been repulsed. West of Podbroz violent German attacks are being delivered.

"In the Derajon region our troops have crossed the Goryn River and captured an Austrian battalion.

"Our offensive in Galicia continues. We are pursuing the enemy to the west. On Sunday in the coal region we captured 2700 soldiers, thirty-five officers and four machine guns."

Another Slav Offensive
The statement's reference to the fighting along the Goryn River would indicate that the Russians have begun an offensive here almost coincidentally with the drive in Galicia.

Yesterday's despatches described the situation in the Pripiet marshes, which are in this district, as "terrible," but gave no details indicating which army had the best of the fighting. From the later despatches it would appear that the Russians are gaining control of the situation.

The capture of an Austrian battalion is declared here by military critics to signify a big local victory, and to indicate that the Teutons are being severely pressed.

Teutons Want Coal Fields

Reference to fighting in the coal district of Galicia is said to explain the eagerness of the Teutons to clear Galicia of the Russians before the winter sets in. Galicia with its coal supplies is a big factor in the industrial field of Austria-Hungary and that nation may suffer if the Russians continue to hold the coal district through the winter.

PRO-GERMAN PUBLICITY WILL BE STAMPED OUT

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
ST. JOHN, New Brunswick, September 15.—In an attempt to throttle the pro-German publicity campaign all American and foreign mail sent to Dominion newspapers and members of their staffs hereafter will be censored it was announced here today.

OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA IN PRUSSIA REPORTED

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
PARIS, September 15.—An outbreak of cholera in Prussia is reported in a despatch from Madrid. Information has reached the Spanish capital that the disease has taken root in Purotunale Dantzig and the territory about Kossin.

PRO-TEUTON BANKS SCHEME TO DEFEAT A LOAN TO ALLIES

Mainland Financiers Who Sympathize With Germans Are Planning Counter Issue

THEY ALSO WILL PROTEST AGAINST WALL STREET DEAL

Commission of Entente Powers Offer Unsecured Notes As Collateral for Billion

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
NEW YORK, September 15.—The semi-official announcement that the government will take no cognizance, either for or against, the proposed billion dollar loan which the British commission is here to float for the British and French governments, has aroused the greatest interest among the pro-Germans and already a movement is under way for the flotation of a German government loan of half a billion dollars.

The object of such a flotation are two-fold, one to come to the financial assistance of Germany, another to make it difficult for the representatives of the Allies to negotiate their loan. The plan of those behind the pro-German movement is to combine the pro-German banks in the east in the loan enterprise, thus taking half a billion dollars of the accumulated bank surpluses and making that amount unavailable for participation in the loan to the Allies.

In cooperation with the combination of eastern pro-German banks, the western pro-German banks, with their New York connections, are expected to protest against their eastern agents taking any part in the Allies loan, making their protest on the grounds that American money is better employed in the development of American enterprises than in the financing of a foreign war. The protest will apply to all American banks.

In the meanwhile, the British commissioners are basing their claim to an American loan on the fact that the billion dollars they desire to borrow is to be used in the United States for the purchase of material for export and for the establishment of further credits for the governments of all the Allies in the facing of further American orders. The commissioners take the ground that it is wholly to the benefit of Americans that the loan be floated, inasmuch as further war orders and the continuation of present war contracts depend upon the placing of the loan.

Alles Master Situation
The commissioners propose to issue unsecured notes of the British and French governments as collateral for the loan a proposal that astonishes the American financiers. Being the purchasers of American products, the commissioners intimate that they are masters of the situation.

As a very direct hint to the American financiers, the official statement of the trade of the last week was issued yesterday by the statistical bureau of the department of commerce, showing that the exports of the week dropped off \$27,000,000. This tremendous decrease, the British commissioners pointed out, is due to the fact that the Allies are withholding their orders pending the result of the financial errand of the Allies' representatives.

ARTILLERY DUELS IN WEST STILL RAGING

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
PARIS, September 15.—The artillery duels on the western front have not lessened in their intensity, and the expected clashes of infantry have not yet materialized. Minor engagements have occurred, but nothing of a decisive nature is reported.

NORWAY ENTERS PROTEST AGAINST GERMAN SEIZURE

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
CHRISTIANIA, September 15.—As a result of the seizure by a German submarine of an imprisoned British subject on the Norwegian steamer Hensheim, Norway has made a protest to the German government. The submarine stopped the steamer on the high sea and removed the Britisher, despite objections of officers and of the crew, according to reports here.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS

PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure blind, bleeding, itching or protruding PILES in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. Manufactured by the PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, U. S. A.

JAPANESE IN CHICAGO BOYCOTTED BY CHINESE

Celestial Restaurant Keepers Discharge Mikado Subjects

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
CHICAGO, September 15.—As a result of what is claimed to be the general boycott to be carried on by the Chinese against the Japanese in all quarters of the world, five hundred Japanese cooks and waiters employed in the local Chinese restaurants were discharged without notice yesterday.

Moy Jo, the president of the Chicago Chinese Merchants Association, in a statement regarding the situation, says that while the anti-Japanese boycott lacks the approval of the Chinese government and cannot be regarded as any sign of hostility against the people of Japan by Yuan Shi-kai and his advisers, the movement is now so well organized throughout the United States that all business relations between the Japanese and the Chinese residents of the country would soon be at an end.

TURKISH BATTERIES ARE BEING SILENCED

Defenses On Asiatic Side of the Dardanelles Are Crumbling

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
LONDON, September 15.—Renewed activity on the Asiatic side of the Dardanelles is resulting in success for the Allied forces there.

The Turkish shore batteries have almost been silenced and aviators are shelling railroads and barracks on the shore and elsewhere on the Asiatic coast.

The Turks on the Asiatic side are declared to be retreating from their advanced positions. They are said to be burning their villages.

TWO ZEPPELINS LOST IN RAID ON ENGLAND

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
AMSTERDAM, September 15.—Five Zeppelins which were observed sailing west on Monday evening towards England made a raid against the southern eastern counties last night, but evidently with heavy losses to themselves. Of the fleet of five which passed across the North Sea on the raid, only three returned yesterday morning.

British reports announced that the raid was made, but make no mention of the resulting casualties nor intimate the fate of the missing two airships.

FIRST SEA-GOING WASP FOR NAVY IS LAUNCHED

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
QUINCY, Massachusetts, September 15.—The first sea-going submarine of the United States navy was launched here yesterday when the M-1 took to the water.

The M-1 has a cruising radius of 5000 miles and is 185 feet over all. Its surface speed is sixteen knots.

It is equipped with four twenty-one inch torpedo tubes and one disappearing deck gun.

SOUTH CAROLINA JOINS RANKS OF 'DRY' STATES

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
COLUMBIA, South Carolina, September 15.—Another state has gone dry. South Carolina yesterday voted in favor of prohibition. Incomplete returns give the vote as 44,314 in favor of and 14,137 against prohibition.

STRIKES CLOSE PLANTS

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
CLIFTON, Arizona, September 14.—Eight thousand men have gone on strike in the plants of the Arizona, Detroit and Shannon copper companies. The mines are closed.

INTEREST MONEY RAISED

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
NEW YORK, September 14.—The Rock Island bond interest money have been raised and will be paid. This financing opens the way to reorganization of the road.

BRITISH WAR LOSSES LARGE

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
LONDON, September 14.—The total British losses in the war up to August 21 were given out today as 281,983 killed, wounded and missing.

BALTIC STEAMER SUNK

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
PETROGRAD, September 15.—The war office reports that a submarine of the Black Sea fleet has torpedoed and sunk a large steamer.

F-4 TOWED BY TUG TO PEARL HARBOR PENDING ORDERS

Will Be Grounded and Remain So Until Decision On Her Disposition

FIRST BOARD'S REPORT IN FULL REACHES HERE

Reviews Evidence Collected. But Does Not Fix Cause For Submarine Disaster

Good weather favored the towing of the submarine F-4 to Pearl Harbor by the tug Navajo yesterday, and she arrived without an accident, according to Lieut. Comdr. A. A. Furrer. The submarine was held by the six pontoons that raised her from the sea. She was taken off the drydock early yesterday morning, and as the sea was smooth she was towed to the naval base at once.

She was tied to a buoy last night opposite the naval station, and when all is ready she will be grounded to get her out of the channel, and to remain grounded until the navy department decides what shall be done. The recommendation of the special board has been made to Washington by mail, and word should come within two weeks, it is believed.

It is expected that the report of the board of investigation, which was headed by Rear-Admiral C. J. Boush, will be sent next week by mail.

Report of First Board
The full report on the F-4 by the first board of investigation, headed by Comdr. Sumner E. W. Kittelle of the cruiser Maryland, and which was named by Rear-Admiral C. B. T. Moore, former commander of the naval station, has been received here. It gives in full detail what had come here before only in brief. It follows:

Immediately after the accident on the F-4 on March 25, 1915, the secretary of the navy directed the commandant of the naval station, Honolulu T. H., to make a most searching investigation of the accident and to bring out of the facts things showing the condition of the boat before it left for its last trip and the cause of the accident.

"Immediately upon the receipt of these orders the commandant directed a board of investigation to convene. Its board, consisting of Commander Sumner E. Kittelle, Lieut. Milton S. Davis, Lieut. H. W. Brown and Capt. Charles T. Westcott, jr., United States Marine Corps, as recorder, met and examined into all facts which could be brought before it. In view of the impossibility of raising the F-4 immediately this board made its report on April 28. The board examined the following witnesses: Ensign H. R. Boush, attached to the United States Ship Alert, commanding United States Submarine F-1, a sister ship of the F-4; Lieutenant Bruce L. Canaga, commandant of the United States Ship Alert, who had made two dives on the F-4; Lieutenant (junior grade) E. W. Scammon, commanding United States Submarine F-3; Lieutenant (junior grade) Charles M. Yates, commanding United States Submarine F-2; Chief Mate A. H. Mallen, United States Ship Alert, who two weeks before the accident had been chief engineer on the F-4; Ensign E. J. Lowry, officer of the deck of the United States Supply Ship Alert, who had been attached to the F-4; Electrician L. F. Myers of the F-4; Chief Gunner's Mate G. B. Evans of the F-2; Chief Electrician E. V. Brown of the F-2; Naval Constructor J. A. Furrer, construction officer, naval station, Pearl Harbor, and Lieutenant C. E. Smith, commanding the F-1 and the first submarine division station at Honolulu.

Findings of the Board
As a result of this examination, together with an investigation of the inspection reports and the other data which it was possible to obtain, the board made the following findings:

"1. That the structure of the hull of the submarine torpedo boat F-4 was regularly inspected and the condition as to repair and upkeep was excellent, only the most minor corrosion having taken place.

"2. That the structure of the hull of the submarine torpedo boat F-4 had not suffered loss of strength by corrosion of hull plating.

"3. That the propelling engines of the submarine torpedo boat F-4 (Diesel oil type, 4 cycle) have inherent faults and are difficult to keep in repair, but were kept in as high a state of efficiency as was practicable within the limitations of said design.

"4. That, further, this condition of propelling engines obtained in all the submarine torpedo boats of the 'F' class.

"5. That, further, this unsatisfactory condition of the propelling engines had no bearing on the loss of the submarine torpedo boat F-4, as this boat at the time of her loss was being propelled by the electric motors and storage batteries.

"6. That the electric motors were in good condition, having been repaired by the ship's force, assisted by the navy yard force at the United States naval station, Pearl Harbor, Territory of Hawaii.

Storage Batteries Criticized
"7. That the storage batteries were in good condition within the limitations of design.

ATLANTIC STATES SWEEP BY TERRIFIC HOT WAVE

Five Deaths and Many Prostrations Result From Heat

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
PHILADELPHIA, September 15.—Pennsylvania is experiencing an unprecedented hot wave and there has been an unusual number of prostrations.

Yesterday in this city three deaths from the heat were reported, bringing the number for the season up to eight. In Pittsburgh yesterday the heat was so intense that it was decided to close the school's until the weather moderates. Seventy thousand children are thus having their summer vacation extended.

TWO DEATHS IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, September 15.—Two persons are dead and many are prostrated as the result of a heat wave here.

"8. That, further, the storage batteries were always in a state of being more or less electrically 'grounded,' due to the leakage of electrolyte, or by exposure to air of electrolyte, or bad electrical contact and that these said 'grounds' have been noted to be of sufficient intensity at times to cause flame and the fusing of electrical connections.

"9. That, further, the condition above stated is one which obtains in all the boats of the 'F' class of submarines.

"10. That, further, this condition is well known to the officers and men of this submarine torpedo boat division and that due care is exercised in attempting to reduce this danger to a minimum.

"11. That, further, this condition seems to be inherent in this type of storage battery.

"12. That the storage batteries of the submarine torpedo boat F-4 during the charging of electrolyte, or bad electrical contact and that these said 'grounds' have been noted to be of sufficient intensity at times to cause flame and the fumes of hydrogen and of acid became noticeable in the interior of the boat on long dives.

"13. That, further, this condition obtains in a less degree on all the boats of the 'F' class.

"14. That, further, on submarine torpedo boat F-4 of March 6, 1915, while one electrical ventilator blower was stopped for a short period for minor repairs, probably from a 'ground' in the ventilating blower's electrical circuit, a hydrogen explosion took place which damaged the battery deck and broke several separators of the cells of the storage batteries.

"15. That, further, the conditions which always possible, obtain in all the boats of the 'F' class.

Water Seeps Into Batteries
"16. That the covering over the storage batteries or the battery deck, in accordance with specifications for submarine torpedo boat No. 23, is to be 'practically gas tight and water tight,' which condition does not obtain, as this so-called battery deck does permit water to seep into the batteries.

"17. That, further, the sea water has at times seeped into the cells of the storage batteries of the boats of the 'F' class, causing the evolution of chlorine gas, which is quickly destructive of life.

"18. That, further, a comparatively small amount of sea water can cause the liberation of sufficient chlorine gas to intoxicate the crew of a submarine while in a submerged condition.

"19. That, further, this condition obtains in all boats of the 'F' class and that in the submarine torpedo boat F-1, a small quantity of sea water seeped into three of the cells of the forward storage battery, damaging the cells and liberating quantities of chlorine gas. No fatalities or injuries resulted, as the boat was at the dock and the hatchways were open at the time.

"20. That the steering gear of the submarine torpedo boat F-4 had in the past given trouble, but had been repaired.

"21. That, further, the design of the steering gear is good and satisfactory.

"22. That all inspections of safety appliances as far as can be ascertained, have been carried out, as required by the navy regulations and orders from the division commander of this division.

"23. That all inspections were regularly carried out by the commanding officer of the submarine torpedo boat F-4.

Stability Was Established
"24. That the submarine torpedo boat F-4 was docked recently and the question of stability investigated by the officers of the navy yard and found to be satisfactory.

"25. That, in general, the condition of the submarine torpedo boat F-4 compared favorably with the other three boats of this type.

"26. That, further, the submarine torpedo boat F-4 was maintained at as high a state of efficiency as was practicable within the limitations and deficiencies existing in this type of submarine torpedo boat.

"27. That the action of the submarine torpedo boat F-4 has, in common with the other boats of the same type, in diving or trimming down, been irregular, and the depth to which such a submarine torpedo boat would descend is uncertain, and the method of checking such a descent is dependent more upon the skill of the commanding officer than upon the mechanical appliances of the boat.

"28. That the officers and men of the submarine torpedo boat F-4 were, in so far as can be ascertained, diligent and alert in the performance of their duties and no reluctance was shown by them in operating the said F-4, even though the said officers and crew were well aware of the existing defects.

"29. That no conclusion at this time can be drawn as to the probable cause of the loss of the submarine torpedo boat F-4.

"30. That the loss of the submarine torpedo boat F-4 was a disaster to the navy, and that the navy department has been particularly zealous in endeavoring to obtain all information possible. The F-4 has now been successfully raised and placed in dry dock. Another board consisting of Rear-Admiral Clifford J. Boush, commandant of the naval station, Naval Constructor J. A. Furrer and Lieutenant K. B. Crittenden, has been appointed to make a most careful examination of the F-4 herself. This department will leave no stone unturned in its endeavor to ascertain the exacting conditions on the F-4 prior to her loss.

BOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN
During the summer months mothers should watch for any unusual behavior of the child's bowels. If it is not promptly attended to the child's health may be seriously affected. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy can always be depended upon to cure it. It is sold by all dealers. Beware of cheap imitations.

APOLOGY FIRST, THEN PRESIDENT WILL ARBITRATE

This Is the Course Wilson Plans To Pursue On Arabic, Officials Explain

AMERICAN LIVES ALONE NOT BASIS OF NEW POLICY

Berlin Supplements Hesperian Mine Report: Torpedoing Positively Denied

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
WASHINGTON, September 15.—Disavowal of the act first, then arbitration.

This expresses the new stand of President Wilson in the Arabic case. In high official circles yesterday it was made plain that the United States is in no mood now to arbitrate the issues of the Arabic case, nor to discuss arbitration. It is in the mood for action, and according to men who explained the attitude of the president it was said nothing else will be considered primarily.

Silent On The Alternative
They did not say what the alternative would be, but it is generally regarded here that it would be the breaking off of diplomatic relations with Germany, which has been threatened since the first of the submarine controversy.

Arbitration, moreover, is not the issue, the Wilson leaders say. Admission of guilt by Germany in attacking the liner without warning is what is wanted, and if granted indemnification for the lives of the two Americans who went down with the Arabic must then be discussed or referred to a Hague tribunal.

The new stand is not based on the alleged violation of international law involved in the sinking of the Arabic from the standpoint of the loss of two American lives, but from the standpoint of the loss of the lives of all the neutrals and non-combatants.

DENIES HESPERIAN SINKING
LONDON, September 14.—Supplementing its intimations of several days ago that the steamer Hesperian probably was sunk by striking a mine, an official statement was received today from Berlin which says, virtually, it has been established that a German submarine did not send the vessel to the bottom.

Evidence of the passengers is that a torpedo was seen coming toward the ship just previous to the explosion.

**AMBASSADOR DUMBA
WOULD RETURN HOME**

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
LEXINGTON, Massachusetts, September 15.—Dr. Constantin Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian ambassador whose recall Secretary of State Lansing has requested of the Vienna foreign office, stated here yesterday that he had also requested his foreign office either to recall him or allow him to return to Vienna on leave of absence, in order that he might personally state his side of the case to the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister.

**EXPLOSIVES ARE FOUND
IN CARGO OF STEAMER**

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
NEW YORK, September 15.—Discovery of an attempt to blow up the British steamer Lapland was uncovered yesterday by a discovery of two boxes believed to contain high explosives in the cargo of the ship. The Lapland will sail today for Liverpool.

of the loss of the submarine torpedo boat F-4.

Supplemental Part Of Report
"As it is known, the work of raising the F-4 had to be discontinued because of the necessity of bringing additional and new apparatus from San Francisco. The above findings will be of course only what could be obtained from the evidence of those serving as witnesses and who were familiar with the history of the F-4 before the accident.

"The department has been particularly zealous in endeavoring to obtain all information possible. The F-4 has now been successfully raised and placed in dry dock. Another board consisting of Rear-Admiral Clifford J. Boush, commandant of the naval station, Naval Constructor J. A. Furrer and Lieutenant K. B. Crittenden, has been appointed to make a most careful examination of the F-4 herself. This department will leave no stone unturned in its endeavor to ascertain the exacting conditions on the F-4 prior to her loss.

**MANEUVERS OF JAPANESE
NAVY TO COVER VAST AREA**

(Special Cable to Hawaii Shiping)
TOKIO, September 16.—When the Japanese naval maneuvers are held in the harbor of Tokyo on October 3, there will be represented in the review a tonnage of 600,000, in men of war, the maneuvers will cover an area of 1000 miles. Admiral H. Shimamura, chief of the general staff of the navy, will have command of the fleet.

SIX MEXICAN RAIDERS PUT TO DEATH ON BORDER LINE

In Absence of Facts to Contrary They Were Shot By Texas Rangers Or Troops Doing Patrol Duty In Turbulent Zone

THIS IS INDEPENDENCE DAY FOR WILY GREASERS

Fear Is Entertained In Towns Along Boundary That Occasion Will Signal Uprising and Extra Precautions Are Being Taken

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
BROWNSVILLE, Texas, September 15.—Six Mexican raiders have been killed at different points along the border in the last twenty-four hours. It is presumed they were slain by Texas rangers or United States troops, in the absence of news to the contrary.

The Mexican situation is assuming a more critical state. Automobile parties returning from McAllen, a town sixty miles up the Rio Grande from here, report they were fired upon last night from the Mexican side of the river. None was wounded, however.

Washington despatches say the warning for Americans to leave Mexico has been renewed to those in the northern states.

Mexican Uprising Imminent
Today is Mexican Independence Day and it is rumored an uprising of Mexicans in this district of Texas is planned. As a precaution two companies of infantry have been rushed to San Benito and Lyford towns north of here in this Cameron-county. Reports say the situation at San Benito is serious. Many Mexicans are reported to be leaving there, anticipating a clash with the troops.

Reports of a contemplated uprising also have been received from Tucson, Arizona. Two troops of cavalry have been sent there to patrol the city and armed guards have been put on at the light, power and water plants. Mexicans comprise one-third of Tucson's 25,000 inhabitants.

Unrest Seems General
There are indications of much unrest in the immediate vicinity. Armed men bearing red flags were observed across the Rio Grande yesterday. Authorities of Fort Brown induced Mexicans on a ranch twelve miles below here voluntarily to relinquish their arms yesterday. A wagon-load of rifles and ammunition were brought to the fort last night as a result.

From Guaymas, the port of Sonora, it is reported that the Yaquis are on the warpath again and menacing American property.

American Property Invaded
Mounted bands have forced the river fifty miles from Guaymas and invaded the property of the Richardson Construction Company. Property of others in the vicinity is imperiled, according to the reports here. The cruiser Chattanooga at Guaymas offers the only hope of relief if lives of the Americans are put in danger.

From El Paso it is reported that Edward Ledwith, an official of the Mexican Northwestern Railroad, who was captured by bandits and held in ransom for \$10,000, has been released. Posses are said to be pursuing the bandits.

**CONSCRIPTION DEBATED
BY CABINET OF BRITAIN**

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
LONDON, September 14.—For the first time since the war began, official admission was made this afternoon in the house of commons that the British cabinet is seriously debating the subject of conscription. Though for weeks there has been a strong movement in favor of enforced military service to raise larger armies, this is the first time it has been publicly admitted that the cabinet is contemplating such a move.

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SUGAR AND PLANTATIONS

EXPERT'S OPINION ON KONA TOBACCO

Old Sumatra Planter Inspects Plantations and Gives Ad- vice As To Future

Paul Friederichson, the tobacco expert, who inspected the Kona plantation in company with John P. Curtis and Jared Q. Smith, stated before leaving for San Francisco yesterday that he was very well pleased with the texture and appearance of the Hawaiian leaf.

"Hawaii is not Sumatra and hence no direct comparison can be made," he said. "I was employed on one of the larger Sumatra plantations for about fourteen years, have had investments there and have also written a number of books and articles on the industry. Hence I am thoroughly conversant with the Sumatra tobacco industry."

Home 'Export' Best
"You in Hawaii must make your own experts. Our ways of doing things would probably not suit your conditions nor could you expect a Sumatra expert to succeed in Hawaii. He would have to first learn what his previous experience had taught him. In tobacco more than in any crop local experience is the best guide, for no two countries handle their crops in the same way. Whether you bring tobacco men here from Sumatra, Cuba, Florida or Connecticut, the rule is the same," Mr. Friederichson said, "they could not succeed unless they modified their practices to suit Hawaiian conditions."

"Nor would I go to Sumatra for seed each year as has been suggested. I would take the tobacco you now have, which is already acclimated and suited to your environment, and improve it by selection. Mr. Smith has already made a good beginning in this line of work at his plantation."

Hawaiian Tobacco Characteristics
"Hawaiian tobacco is not Sumatra," he said, "although it is quite remarkable in type and seems better than many tropical tobaccos. It is fine, silky and elastic. The texture is of the form, but the probability is you will learn how to overcome that difficulty through experience. Experience must be your guide. What we do in Sumatra would not necessarily be the best thing for you to do in Hawaii to bring about improvement."

"That is the first lesson you must learn," Mr. Friederichson said, "to forget what Cuba does, or what Sumatra does. It is well to know what they do, but it is not imperative that you should follow their practices and methods because Hawaiian tobacco is distinctive from any other type. When it makes a name and reputation, as it will some day, it will stand or fall on its own merits."

"Our Sumatra tobacco came originally from identical the same seed as the Havana tobacco, yet the two products are extremely unlike. Sumatra leaf is bitter and has no flavor. Cuban leaf is aromatic and highly flavored. Differences in soil and climate have wrought these changes."

Hawaiian Resembles Havana
He said further on this subject: "Your Kona tobacco is more like Cuban than Sumatra. In flavor it is not unlike some of the aromatic cigarette tobaccos. Perhaps it would be more profitable to attempt the production of cigarette and Cuban types in these islands. Experiments should certainly be directed along these lines."

"Of one thing I am certain, Hawaii can never compete with Sumatra in the matter of cheap labor. When a manufacturer buys Sumatra wrapper seed, he pays for it labor—the continuous application of infinitely painstaking toil."

"All the fermenting house work in Sumatra is done by Chinese," he said. "The grading in particular requires care and an extreme nicety of judgment which can only be acquired by long practice. These Chinese coolies only know one thing, how to grade, or how to sweat the leaf, or what to do after single operations. Hence a bale of Sumatra wrapper tobacco represents a tremendous total of skillful labor properly applied. No other type of tobacco is graded so uniformly or with such perfection. That is what the cigarmaker who buys Sumatra leaf pays for. It is not the climate nor the soil that creates this perfection, but skill and long experience."

Labor Conditions Different
"You have no 'coolies' in Hawaii. You cannot flog your laborers when they make mistakes. This is free America," Mr. Friederichson remarked, "hence I would not advise you to attempt too closely to follow or imitate Sumatra. Your market is the United States. Hence you must study what the home market wants and try to produce it. You will have to create your own experts, as I said before. No Sumatra man would know the American ways of getting work done and I am afraid you would have no end of trouble if you were to get a foreigner to manage a Hawaiian plantation. He might speak English 'book perfect,' but that would not do. He must be American and know the customs of the country."

Excellent Equipment
"I did not expect to find the equipment and preparation that you have for tobacco production, from what I had heard in San Francisco about the Kona industry," he stated. "Nor can I advise you what to do, whether to go on with it or not. That is something you in Hawaii will have to decide."

"You have a very fine equipment in

PRICES RULE LOWER IN EASTERN MARKET

Only 58,000 bags sold in New York during the week ending September 2. Willett & Gray state, in part, that weaker tendencies of the market have been caused by the lack of demand for refined sugar, both domestic and foreign, and this lesser demand is causing refiners to reduce their meltings, and it is expected that the meltings from now on will show a declining trend unless some unforeseen circumstance should develop.

All things considered present values appear to be running along the high level, with buyers only on the hand-to-mouth basis.

An increased pressure to sell would increase prices downward.

Market Transactions
The month of September marks the dividing time between the buying by the country of cane refined sugar in largest proportions and its meeting of increased competition from the domestic beet refined ready for large and prompt deliveries in October and onwards at a reduced price from cane refined. The production of cane refined must naturally be on the hand-to-mouth basis to conform to the reduced demand and prices should also naturally go on to a declining trend as competition with beet increases.

Cuban Surplus Large
Receipts this week of 17,433 tons compare favorably with those of last year of 16,000 tons. Exports are 35,477 tons of which, according to Mr. Hines' 2000 tons are destined to New Orleans, 2000 tons of Galveston and 5000 tons to Europe, the balance coming to the United States Atlantic Ports. Last year's exports of 74,000 tons reflect the large shipments at that time, both to this country and the United Kingdom, to cover the large purchases of raws after the outbreak of war in Europe.

Stocks although reduced to 385,956 tons, are high when compared with 238,000 tons and 200,000 tons for the two preceding campaigns at this time. During the early part of the week it was reported that rain was wanted for the growing crop but later cables give rain in light showers. Four Centrals continue to grind, against 2 last year. Visible supply is 2,476,902 tons, or 50,000 tons less than a year ago.

Good Buildings and Rich Lands
If you do decide to go on you should not expect to get returns for at least three years. I would suggest that you plant a small area, say not over 250 acres, the first three years, and then if the outlook is good go into it on a larger scale. A 250-acre crop would be as small an area as you should plant because you must have quantity to get the proper fermentation with these fine-textured tropical tobaccos.

Tropical Methods Best
"Your fermenting houses ought to have more light and air in them. Our tobacco warehouses in Sumatra are built more like your wharf sheds in Honolulu, light, open and well ventilated. There must never be any water put on these silky textured tobaccos more than what is absorbed from the air."

"The water is in the leaf naturally and if it is sweated right the fermentation will bring it out. Hence you want light and air and lots of room in a fermenting house. Built wharf sheds in Honolulu, light, open and well ventilated. There must never be any water put on these silky textured tobaccos more than what is absorbed from the air."

Two Years' Weather
As a comparison of the weather, that two seasons can bring forth, George L. Robertson said yesterday that the gauge at the 900 foot level at Honouliuli showed 84 inches of rain in August, 1914 and only 3.8 inches during August, 1915. The whole Hawaiian district and Kohala are too dry for comfort.

Popekoe has shut down on account of lack of flume water, with about 200 acres of 1915 crop still to be harvested.

Oahu's Big Yield
Oahu Sugar Company finished grinding its 1915 crop of about 29,610 tons, September 11. The total is 1600 tons over the January estimate and 3860 tons less than the record crop of 1914. The 1917 crop of this plantation if present plans carry will be well over forty thousand tons.

Imports in 1915
The value of cane sugar imported into the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915 increased to \$174,000,000 from \$161,000,000 in 1914. Coffee imports decreased \$4,000,000.

The year's import trade totaled \$1,674,200,000, a decrease of \$219,700,000 compared with 1914. Manufacturers other than food products account for most of the reduction, their total imports in 1915 being \$574,200,000, or \$194,000,000 less than in the fiscal year 1914. Imports of crude materials for use in manufacturing in 1915 aggregated \$575,100,000, a fall of \$57,700,000 compared with the previous year. The domestic demand for this class of foreign merchandise increased, however, during the latter portion of the year and in June, the closing month, imports were 20 per cent more than in June last year. Imports of foodstuffs during the fiscal year 1915 amounted to \$518,800,000, an increase of \$43,200,000 over 1914.

DEFENSE OF HAWAII BY EASTERN JOURNAL

Criticisms of Planters By Indiana Congressman Rouses Ire Of 'Sugar'

Sugar, in its September issue takes up the cudgels in behalf of the Hawaiian planters, and main industry both of which have been much maligned by members of the congressional party who were guests of the Territory last May. Under the caption "Misinformation against the sugar industry," the editorial organ of the best sugar interests says:

"Now, as for myself," one of Indiana's representatives in Congress is credited with saying recently, "I want it known that there is not one atom of the sugar tariff man about me."

Riches Too Quickly
"This outspoken gentleman was a member of the party that returned from a tour of Hawaii a couple of months ago. While in Hawaii the gentleman got the impression that the Hawaiian sugar men are making money too fast. It is not known who furnished him this information, but whoever it was, if he be not misquoted, must have been a veritable mine of misinformation. Somebody told him that the sugar men are making an average of \$750 an acre, and that some land has been known to produce 500 tons of sugar cane in one year."

"The Indiana statement was honest in its statements. Without knowing anything about him personally we will take it for granted that he makes them in good faith. If he honestly believes that not about 200 tons of sugar cane to the acre in Hawaii is certainly has grounds for arriving at the conclusion that the islands do not need protection."

False Impression Created
"The trouble with such misstatements, however, is not so much one man's belief, even though that man be a national lawmaker, so much as it is the false impression they create wherever they are given publicity in the press of the country. We can refute them and prove them incorrect time after time in these columns, but, unfortunately, our circulation is not as broad as the daily press. The statement goes forth that Mr. So-and-so has been to Hawaii or somewhere else and while there he investigated conditions thoroughly. He was told this and that and the other thing. That settles it."

"The present investigator makes the statement that somebody told him Hawaii produces 200 tons of sugar cane to the acre. How many who read that interview know anything about it—how many of them will ever realize that once upon a time the famous Kona plantation on Oahu, near Honolulu (in a section remarkably well favored with fertile soil, well sheltered and with excellent irrigation facilities yielded as high as 69 tons of cane to the acre from which was produced 8.8 tons of sugar, whereas against this high yield is the average for the whole territory of something like 4.89 tons of sugar to the acre."

Opposed to Protective Tariff
"On these statements he bases his opposition to any protection to the American sugar industry, of which Hawaii is a part. If he has any influence and his elements carry weight, all those who of his remarks will probably agree with him. The pity of it is that he was not provided with a better source of information on his travels."

"It is estimated that it costs approximately \$56.91 to produce and market a ton of Hawaiian sugar. This is exclusive of interest on depreciation and the income tax. It is also true that the average price received by Hawaiian planters for their sugar during the period 1910-1914 was \$78.27 a ton. Taking these figures, for example, and deducting, \$56.91 from \$78.27 leaves \$21.36 a ton, or \$200 in hundred pounds, out of which must also come interest, depreciation, etc. The amount of duty the refiners have to pay on Cuban 96 test sugar is \$20.94 a ton, or \$1,004 a hundred pounds."

Refiners Would Reap Profit
"If the duty were entirely removed the Hawaiian men would be deprived of every cent of their margin between cost and selling price. To get Hawaii, the refiners have to pay on the basis of Cuban 96 test sugar plus the import duty. If they can get their sugar without paying any duty so much the better for them. Their powers of absorption have been proved boundless. That the consumer does not benefit by any reduction in the import duty has been amply proved since March, 1914, when the tariff was cut 25 per cent."

"The gentleman objected to the prevalence of Japanese labor, and states that he is opposed to levying a protective duty to take care of alien labor. If he has any plan for populating the islands with a high grade of labor it is certain the planters will not object. It is not known what sort of workmen he expected to find in the cane fields. That he found any is due to the fact that the planters are paying them all they can afford. He likely forgets that in operating under the American flag the Hawaiian planters are operating at a disadvantage that can only be made good by a corresponding protection."

No Cheap Labor
"Being a part of the United States the labor laws forbid any indentured immigration or the importation of cheap Chinese labor. Whether the workers are to be classified as alien or not, the fact remains that Hawaii being a part of the United States her labor

WAIHOLE INCREASING CAPITAL STOCK

There will be a special meeting of the shareholders of the Waihole Water Company in the director's room at M. Hackfeld & Company's at ten o'clock this morning to decide whether the capital stock shall be increased from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000.

George Radlek said yesterday that contractor Jorgenson has again speeded up the excavation work. At the north entrance his men are making sixteen feet per day. Considering the character of the rock and the tremendous flow of water encountered this constitutes record work in tunnel sinking.

WAIALUA'S BIG CROP
Waialua Agricultural Company will finish grading its 1915 crop next Friday. The exact total is not as yet known, but T. H. Petrie said yesterday that it will be a little more than 31,000 tons which was the estimate. This will be over 700 tons more than was harvested in 1914.

LIHUE AND GROVE FARM
Lihue Plantation Company finished grinding its 1915 crop of 20,158 tons August 27. This is 158 tons more than the January estimate.

SOME MORE WEATHER.
There were good rains on Maui and Kauai Friday and Saturday nights, but it has been hot and dry since. The plantations on Oahu are still praying for rain. Kau has had perfectly lovely rains of the "made to order variety." Oahu has had good rains for the cane but the flume water is still short.

KAIWIKI LESS THAN ESTIMATE
Kaiwika Sugar Company finished grinding its 1915 crop September 4. The crop is 6,574 tons or 426 tons less than the January estimate and 358 tons less than was harvested in 1914.

ONOMAHA BEATS RECORD.
Onomaha Sugar Company will finish grinding early next week and will output slightly over 21,000 tons or 3,000 tons over the very conservative January estimate. The crop has been delayed by lack of flume water.

HONOKAA ENDS HARVEST
Honokaa Sugar Company finished grinding its 1915 crop of about 8,800 tons yesterday. This is 1200 tons less than was estimated last January, but is 1500 tons more than was harvested in 1914.

shares in the benefits of other labor working under the American flag, and the burden thereof naturally falls on the shoulders of the employer. If the gentleman has any plan for supplying the Hawaiian sugar planters with a plentiful supply of "alien" labor paid what that same labor would get in its native haunts, then it might be proper to discuss whether Hawaii needed protection or not."

"There is no disputing that it is alien, but it doesn't take it long to imitate the boasted spirit of American freedom. An instance is that of a flock of 240 Portuguese that set sail for the mainland back in 1913. If we are not mistaken in the year. They had been recruited at great trouble and expense by the Hawaiian planters. They hadn't been there long—a part of them no more than one month—before they got a taste of better wages and better living conditions. They evidently decided that what was good in small doses must be corresponding in larger ones, and they suddenly swarmed out day and flew away to San Francisco."

Outsides to Spite Face
"Another thing the gentleman from Indiana evidently overlooks and that is when he seeks to hit the Hawaiian sugar industry he deals a body blow at his own state. If he doesn't know, he ought to, that there is a million dollar plant in his state and the desire for many to get the most out of it. If the land can be cultivated in a series of years. Hence every effort must be made to make the land permanently richer, and yet more fruitful. The quickest and cheapest way to do this is to run every pound of feeding wastes through cattle, sheep, horses or hogs and apply every pound of manure to the soil."

Good and Bad Practice
"Following under trash and green manure crops of corn, Jack beans and lucerne is good agriculture, but not the best. Always it must be remembered that the greatest response comes from commercial fertilizers used on the richest land. There is no reason why a cane field that has grown five tons of sugar should not produce ten tons if the land can be cultivated in a series of years. Hence every effort must be made to make the land permanently richer, and yet more fruitful. The quickest and cheapest way to do this is to run every pound of feeding wastes through cattle, sheep, horses or hogs and apply every pound of manure to the soil."

Greens Do Not Rob Soil
"The idea that cultivation of crops robs the land and makes it poorer is given up. The accepted opinion of modern cultivators is exactly the contrary. Professor Lipman has recently conducted scientific experiments in New Jersey which confirm the findings of many European investigators, along these very lines. Rich soils and especially those made rich by the cumulative action of a series of years absorb much nitrogen from the air. Plowman found that a non-irrigated soil will often take more nitrogen from the air in the course of one season than a crop of legumes would add if grown on the land and turned under."

CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM.
A touch of rheumatism, or a twinge of neuralgia, whatever the trouble is, Chamberlain's Pain Balm drives away the pain at once and cures the complaint quickly. First application gives relief. When a bottle of it is kept in the house the pain of burns and scalds may be promptly relieved, cuts and bruises quickly healed and swellings promptly reduced. In fact, for the household it is in just such an emergency as every family should be provided with. For sale by all dealers. Chamberlain & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

RICH SOILS RICHER FROM CULTIVATION

Especially If Stable Manures Are Used Instead of Commercial Fertilizers

Much has been written on the subject of the improvement of farm lands, by growing leguminous crops upon them, crops of beans, cowpeas and clovers to be turned under to rot in the soil, thereby increasing the store of nitrogen and humus. A good deal of what has been written has been theoretical and not based on actual scientific experiments. Some of it is true but there has been a marked tendency to ascribe too much of what is gained to the use of legumes and too little to the recuperative capacity of the soil itself.

Recent scientific investigations prove that rich soils tend to become richer through cultivation. Poor soils on the other hand tend to become poorer. Physical factors such as the lay of the land, its slope and exposure to wind and rain, have quite as much to do with its fertility as the growth of given crops on a particular area even though those crops are of the much vaunted leguminous persuasion.

Sounds Like Heresy
This statement of the case sounds like heresy and yet under certain conditions soils may gain more nitrogen from the air without legumes than with them. Again losses of fertility may be greater through the washing of the surface soil by rains than through the permanent removal of plant food by selling crops off the land. The problem is not at all a simple one.

The greatest increases in crop production follow the application of high grade fertilizers on rich soils. The same rule applies in the use of green manures. The richer the land is to start with the greater will be the gain from fertilizers applied.

It is not a commercial proposition to try to build up poor land by means of commercial fertilizers. An acre of soil to the depth of one foot weighs three and a half million pounds. Hence if the soil is sterile to start with it would take a good many years and a great many tons of fertilizer to make any appreciable permanent gain in the percentage of available plant food in an acre of poor soil.

Animal Manures Are Best
Poor lands can be built up by plowing under green manure. Nevertheless it is wise to feed green crops to animals to get humus rather than the slow crops. It is also wise to feed animals to get manure rather than to try to increase the permanent store of fertility of the soil by using commercial fertilizers.

The question of whether or not to combine cattle feeding with sugar cane cultivation has been considered mostly from the standpoint of getting a direct profit out of a waste product. Turning the feed, as cattle and sheep under is undoubtedly an improvement over the former practice of burning the feed, but the planters are not getting the most out of their land even then. The heaviest gain from combining animal husbandry with sugar production would come from the increased fertility and cane producing capacity of the fields if they could receive annual dressings of manure.

Good and Bad Practice
Following under trash and green manure crops of corn, Jack beans and lucerne is good agriculture, but not the best. Always it must be remembered that the greatest response comes from commercial fertilizers used on the richest land. There is no reason why a cane field that has grown five tons of sugar should not produce ten tons if the land can be cultivated in a series of years. Hence every effort must be made to make the land permanently richer, and yet more fruitful. The quickest and cheapest way to do this is to run every pound of feeding wastes through cattle, sheep, horses or hogs and apply every pound of manure to the soil."

Greens Do Not Rob Soil
"The idea that cultivation of crops robs the land and makes it poorer is given up. The accepted opinion of modern cultivators is exactly the contrary. Professor Lipman has recently conducted scientific experiments in New Jersey which confirm the findings of many European investigators, along these very lines. Rich soils and especially those made rich by the cumulative action of a series of years absorb much nitrogen from the air. Plowman found that a non-irrigated soil will often take more nitrogen from the air in the course of one season than a crop of legumes would add if grown on the land and turned under."

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CULEBRA CUT ON RAMPAGE HELD UP HAWAIIAN CARGOES

Increased by one fourth of an ounce simply through growing under a new leguminous crop. When one third of an ounce of nitrogen in the form of barnyard manure was added it increased to one-third of an ounce in the same period.

In other words, rich soils, and especially those soils which have been made rich by the use of manures, are naturally increasing in fertility all the time, whether crops are grown or not. It is here that the great advantage lies in combining animal husbandry with sugar production.

CULEBRA CUT ON RAMPAGE
Held up Hawaiian cargoes. "Today's prices do not matter very much," said A. M. Nowell, manager of the Sugar Factor's company, yesterday, "but the prices next Monday and Tuesday are going to be very important."

Culebra Cut has been misbehaving again. The Columbian, which had been out thirty-eight days, and the Panaman, which had been out thirty days, only got through to San Cristobal Monday. At the same time they left the north entrance of the canal, heading for Delaware Breakwater, the Minnesotan, which left island ports eleven days ago, was just nosing in at Balboa. Hence there will be three large Hawaiian cargoes totaling over 20,000 tons, due at Atlantic ports all in one bunch next Monday or Tuesday, and good prices at that time will be very important.

What Crop Is Left
Today the Sugar Factors have about 100,000 tons about or to ship to bring their full quota up to the estimated 533,000 tons, which is to be their share of the 1915 crop. Prices are trending downward for both raw and refined because the holders of surplus cane stock want to move their holding before the new crop gets on the market. Consumption has been disappointing this summer and an 800,000-ton crop of beets is coming on. The sugar market is now and has been in strong hands. Mr. Nowell said, but they are apparently trying to create trade and are cutting prices to promote sales. These low prices will hit about one-fifth of the 1915 crop.

PLANTATION OVER-RUNS ESTIMATE
Kokian Plantation Company completed its 1915 harvest September 4. The crop totaled 4,672 tons which is 972 tons more than the January estimate and 1447 tons more than was harvested last year.

HAWAII MILL PAU
Hawaii Mill Company has finished grinding 3725 tons. Harvesting ended September 11, but drying off low grades may turn out another twenty tons or so.

This company will begin grinding its 1916 crop in about another month. This crop is to be a very small one, probably between 1000 and 1500 tons, simply a clean up. This plantation was sold about a year ago and the 1917 crop will belong to the new management.

Ships For Honolulu
A despatch from Panama dated September 5, says that a new slide in the Canal had blocked the passage of all ships, including the Panama-Pacific liners Finland and Kronland, the former eastbound, the latter from New York for San Francisco. There were twenty-two vessels waiting for the reopening of traffic. The despatch said that the dredges had excavated 40,000 cubic yards of mud and stone within twenty-four hours, a record for dredging. There was some chance of vessels passing through the Canal until September 7, it was stated, and the Finland and Kronland were expected to be delayed until the end of last week because of their greater draft.

Both For Vladivostok
Two ships for Honolulu, the British steamers Inverclyde and City of Bombay, evidently were delayed by the slide. They sailed some time ago, Tuesday, from the Canal. The Inverclyde sailed from New York, August 28, and should have been out of the Canal within eleven days, on September 8; and the City of Bombay sailed from New York August 29, and should have been out of the Canal September 9. Both ships are for Vladivostok, and are due here about October 1.

Two More Years
It is estimated that it will be two years before the Culebra Cut has been closed so as to prevent slides and the bulging of the bottom of the Canal under pressure from the hills. Until then, blockades are likely to be frequent. The bottom of the ditch is quicksand and other soft earth, which is forced up by the weight of the hill above.

ECZEMA ON HANDS FOR TEN YEARS
Were Raw All Over and the Humor was Spreading to Body and Limbs — Professional Treatment did No Good—Daughter had Eczema, Too.

CUTICURA A SUCCESS IN BOTH THESE CASES
"I had eczema on my hands for ten years. At first it would break out only in winter. Then it finally came to stay. I had three good doctors to do all they could but none of them did any good. I then used one box of Cuticura and in two weeks I was completely cured. My hands were raw all over, inside and out, and the eczema was spreading all over my body and limbs. Before I had used one bottle of Cuticura Resolvent, together with the Cuticura Ointment, my sores were nearly healed, and ever since the time I had used the third bottle, I was entirely well. I had a good appetite and was fresher than I ever was. To any one who has any skin or blood disease I would heartily advise them to get Cuticura and get well. My hands, cured by the use of Cuticura, have never given me the least bit of trouble up to now. I cannot recommend Cuticura highly enough, it has done me and my family so much good. My daughter's hands this summer became perfectly raw with eczema. She could get nothing that would do them any good until she tried Cuticura. She used two bottles of Cuticura Resolvent and one box of Cuticura Ointment and in two weeks they were entirely cured. I have used Cuticura for other members of my family and it always proved successful. I recommend it to any one with eczema. After once using it you will never use anything else. Mrs. M. E. Tullin, Speers Ferry, Va., Oct. 10, 1907."

KEEPING THE HAIR
To prevent dry, thin and falling hair, remove dandruff, allay itching and irritation, and promote the growth and beauty of the hair, frequent shampooing with Cuticura Soap and occasional dressing with Cuticura are usually effective. Special and full directions accompany each package of Cuticura.

RAINS TO LEEWARD
Waianae had a good rain Monday followed by a regular souther Monday afternoon. The Monday rain also flooded the entire western section of Ewa, the water standing two feet deep in the government road and west of Ewa. Several automobiles were driven out and the planters are feeling better even if tourists had to swim for it. At Waianae the gauge showed 40 of an inch Sunday and 86 Monday and the Ewa fields towards Waianae got more.

J. M. Dowsett said yesterday that whenever Waianae gets a wetting, the tobacco and Kawaihewa are sure to have a good crop. Incoming cargoes from the Big Island yesterday reported between three and four inches at Kawaihewa, and heavy cloud banks over Kula so Mr. Dowsett's prediction held true.



PHILLIES AND RED SOX HAVE BEST OF ARGUMENT

Tigers and Dodgers Will Have To Do Some Tall Hustling To Overcome Leaders In Pennant Races of Majors

Two weeks from tomorrow and the major league races for the pennant will be over. In the American League, it looks like the Red Sox, with the Detroit Tigers a possibility and the Chicago White Sox a faint hope. In the National League, P. Moran's Phillies seem to have the inside track, with the Braves and Trolley Dodgers yet to be reckoned with, but faintly.

If played the game at home means anything, and Boston's victories and defeats on its own lot show that playing at home does mean something, then the Sox have the best of the argument in that they play twelve games at Fenway Park and six games on the road. Chicago, two; St. Louis, three; Detroit, four, and Cleveland three, are their home games and two at Washington and four at New York are their road games.

Tigers on the Road
Detroit has fifteen games yet to play, twelve on the road as follows: four at Washington, three at Philadelphia, two at New York and four at Boston, and two on the road, both at Cleveland.

Chicago has seventeen more games to play, fourteen on the road as follows: four at Cleveland, three at Washington, four at Philadelphia, four at New York, and two at Boston, and three games at home, all with St. Louis.

Of the last ten games played by Boston, six were victories and four were defeats. At this rate Boston will win twelve and lose six of the eighteen games remaining to be played, which added to their present standing would put them at the end of the season with 100 games won and 49 lost, a percentage of .671.

Boston Going Good
Detroit has won four and lost four out of the last eight played. At this rate Detroit will win eight and lose seven of the fifteen to be played, which added to their present percentage would find them at the end of the season with 96 won and 53 lost, a percentage of .645.

Chicago has won three and lost three out of the last six played. At this rate Chicago will win nine and lose nine, which added to their present standing, would find them at the end of the season with 86 won and 66 lost, a percentage of .566.

BUT TWO SPORTS PAY AT PENNSY VARSITY

Although the financial report of the University of Pennsylvania Athletic Association for last year has not been made public, it is understood that the Quakers are finding themselves becoming more and more deeply involved in a quagmire in which financial difficulties are the most vital elements.

Baseball and football are the only sports which show a profit for the Quakers and the balances they turn in are all too small to meet the drains on the treasury made by the other sports. The Pennsylvania authorities ascribe most of their troubles to the fact that each year \$10,000 has to be taken from the receipts to meet interest and maintenance charges on the Franklin Field plant. When Franklin Field was constructed some fifteen years ago it was turned over as a gift to the university trustees, but the athletic association bound itself to meet the interest charges on the mortgages covering the grounds and also to maintain the field. It is this burden which weighs heavily on the entire Pennsylvania athletic system.

Rowing, which is not expected to yield a financial return, represents an annual outlay of \$10,000, while track athletics manage to hold their own, although, as a rule, there is a small deficit. All the minor sports, however, are continued at a loss, and the only solution of this problem Pennsylvania sees is a football schedule containing a game with either Harvard, Princeton or Yale and a winning team.

A winning team alone does not seem enough, according to the Quakers, to make both ends meet, and it is the aim of the Pennsylvania committee to schedule a game with one of the three teams named for 1916.



An Old and Well Tried Remedy
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup
has been used by millions of mothers for their children's colic, teething, with perfect success. It softens the gums, loosens the bowels, and soothes the inflamed parts. Sold by Druggists. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

EXPECT RECORD CROWD

Demand For Tickets To Football Game Far Beyond Expectations

NEW YORK, September 5.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—One of the record football gatherings of the year is already assured for the Army-Navy game to be played in New York City, Saturday November 27. Applications for seats and boxes began to accumulate as far back as May and there is every reason to believe that the Polo Grounds will hold the largest number of spectators in its history when the two United States academy eleven line up for the final game of the season.

Service officers attribute the unusual interest in the match to the attention attracted to the Army and Navy by the European war and the military spirit developed in this country during the past few months.

OAHU'S TENNIS STAR TO PLAY ON MAINLAND

William Ellard, one of the best tennis players on the Islands and holder of the F. O. Hall & Son trophy, was a departing passenger in the Maunaloa for the mainland last Tuesday afternoon. Ellard is to visit with relatives in San Francisco and will also meet several of California's best players on the tennis courts. He expects to be away for three months.

PIPP PUSHING COBB

Walter Pipp, obtained by the Yanks from the Tigers, is one of the 1915 sensations of the American League. Pipp is one of the most timely hitters on the team, and in addition to that he has hammered out more three-baggers and more home runs than Ty Cobb, and has made almost as many doubles as the "Georgia Peach."

The thirteenth divorce case for the month, Mrs. Matilda de Rego against Manuel de Rego, was filed in the office of the clerk of the circuit court yesterday. Since the first of the year 230 actions for divorce have been instituted in Honolulu.

BEES AGAIN WALK AWAY WITH GAME FROM LOS ANGELES

Coast League	W.	L.	Pct.
Salt Lake	95	72	.569
Los Angeles	91	75	.548
Salt Lake	81	80	.505
Vernon	83	83	.500
Portland	71	88	.446
Oakland	73	96	.429

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
SAN FRANCISCO, September 16.—Wolverton's men were again winners over the Oaks here yesterday by one run and with the Angels losing to Salt Lake, the Seals chance for the pennant are much brighter. Score—San Francisco 6, Oakland 5.

At Los Angeles, Blankenship's men played to midday on form and the Angels were unable to get a man beyond second base. Score—Salt Lake 3, Los Angeles 0.

At Portland, the Tigers turned the tables on the home guard, winning a listless game without effort. Score—Vernon 4, Portland 1.

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
SAN FRANCISCO, September 15.—Results in the Pacific Coast League yesterday were:
San Francisco 4, Oakland 3.
Portland 3, Vernon 2.
Los Angeles 3, Salt Lake 10.

DIRECTUM I SHOWS GREAT PACING FORM

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
* SYRACUSE, New York, September 16.—After twice failing to even equal his record of 1:58 for a paced mile, Directum I, came out here yesterday and before an admiring crowd, negotiated the distance in 1:56 1/2, without hitch or skip.

* The fastest time ever made by a pacer was by Dan Patch against time in 1906, when he covered the distance in 1:55. Patch was paced by a runner to a sulky carry. ing a wind shield, the runner preceding the pacer.

* The next fastest time to that of Dan Patch until Directum I, hung up his record yesterday, was that of Prince Alert, when he covered the distance in 1:57 in 1903.

HOW MILITIA TARGET PRACTISE IS FINANCED

The secretary of war, at the request of a member of the National Rifle Association has modified Circular No. 17, Division of Militia Affairs, so that States which have not yet finished their rifle practice may incur obligations for the ordinary expenses of teams attending interstate rifle competitions but federal funds will be available only after it has been shown by proper records that Part 7 (a) of the above mentioned circular is fulfilled by the end of the target season. If this is not established to the satisfaction of the war department, federal funds will not be available.

GIBSON NOT THROUGH YET

Old George Gibson, whose retirement from regular service behind the bat was announced a month ago, is catching almost every game for the Pirates.

MAY SAVE FEDERALS

Unofficial figures for the first day for 10-cent baseball in St. Louis quote the attendance at 3200. The crowd was divided as follows: 1500 at ten cents, in the bleachers; 200 at twenty-five cents and 1500 at fifty cents in the grand stand. The receipts on these figures would be \$965, which means that 10-cent baseball may save the Federal owners from complete financial crash.

ROYAL Baking Powder Absolutely Pure

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TIGERS ARE STILL IN THICK OF FRAY

Jennings and Carrigan Will Lead Forces In Great Series At Boston

American League	W.	L.	PCT
Boston	90	54	.625
Detroit	89	48	.650
Chicago	78	58	.573
Washington	73	60	.546
New York	69	70	.462
St. Louis	56	77	.421
Cleveland	52	84	.382
Philadelphia	38	95	.285

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
NEW YORK, September 16.—Jennings' men played at their usual speed against the Yankees here yesterday and were winners in the final game of the series these teams will play this season.

With the White Sox winning from the Red Sox at Boston, the Tigers gained one full game on the leaders but are still two and one-half games behind Carrigan's men.

The real test for the pennant will begin this afternoon at Fenway Park, Boston, as the Tigers and Red Sox meet in the first game of a series of four and possibly one postponed game.

Following were the results of other games:
At Boston—Chicago 3, Boston 1.
At Washington—Cleveland 5, Washington 0.

National League
PITTSBURGH, September 16.—Clarke's men nosed out the Philadelphia in an air-tight game here yesterday afternoon. Score—Pittsburgh 1, Philadelphia 0.

Following were the results of other games:
At Chicago—Chicago 1, Boston 0.

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
SAN FRANCISCO, September 15.—The scores of the games played yesterday by the teams of the National League and American League, respectively, were as follows:

National League
At Pittsburgh—Philadelphia 1, Pittsburgh 3.
At Cincinnati—New York 2, Cincinnati 9.
At Chicago—Boston 7, Chicago 1.
At St. Louis—Brooklyn 2, St. Louis 6.

American League
At Philadelphia—St. Louis 12, Philadelphia 4.
At Washington—Cleveland 0, Washington 3.
At New York—Detroit 3, New York 2.
At Boston—Chicago 1, Boston 2.

MAY SAVE FEDERALS

Unofficial figures for the first day for 10-cent baseball in St. Louis quote the attendance at 3200. The crowd was divided as follows: 1500 at ten cents, in the bleachers; 200 at twenty-five cents and 1500 at fifty cents in the grand stand. The receipts on these figures would be \$965, which means that 10-cent baseball may save the Federal owners from complete financial crash.

SAFETY DEVICE PUTS OUT A FIRE IN QUICK ORDER

Flaming Gasoline At Standard Oil Plant Extinguished Within a Minute

DEMONSTRATION SEEN BY PINKHAM AND FORBES

Scene Is Where Three Men Recently Received Injuries Which Caused Death

How the Standard Oil Company guards against fire was shown in a striking manner at the Iwilei plant yesterday morning.

Flaming gasoline was extinguished in less than a minute by the fire-foam system of the company, in a special demonstration arranged for public officials, insurance men and engineers. This new system extinguished fire in the tank of distillate three weeks ago, when three men were injured mortally by an explosion.

How Test Was Made
A cylinder of sheet iron, about nine feet in diameter, had been sunk in the ground, and water had been run into it to within a foot or so of the top. One-half inch of gasoline had been run over the surface of the water.

Three pipes led to the demonstration tank from the fire-foam tower, sixty feet away. One carried two electric wires. The others led to the mixing box, where the components of the foam mingled before being thrown over the surface of the gasoline. The pipe containing the wires was closed by a plug of easily fusible metal. This plug was designed to melt, at 240 degrees, and its metal to fill a cup beneath, thus completing an electric circuit. When this circuit was completed, fluids from the tower automatically flowed through the other pipes to the mixing box, and were sprayed over the surface of the flaming fluid.

Gasoline Is Ignited
A torch had been prepared on a wire. It was lighted, and dragged over the gasoline which immediately flared up in an intense flame, whose heat drove back the spectators to thirty-five feet. A big torch of flame and smoke rolled away.

It should be remembered that this was burning gasoline.

Within forty seconds or so, clatter of a trap was heard from the tower, and within a few seconds more a jet of white shot from the mixing box, and over the burning gasoline. This jet resolved itself into a thick mass of bubbles, which welled from the box, and wherever they touched the fire, it died instantly. It was no more than forty-six or forty-eight seconds until the fire had been extinguished entirely.

It showed graphically what occurred when the distillate tank caught fire.

Principle of System
The principle is a combination of the sprinkling system and the ordinary cylinder fire extinguisher, which sprays fluid over a fire when inverted. The fusible plug is common to the fire-foam apparatus and the automatic sprinkling system. Reliance upon bicarbonate of soda and sulphuric acid is common to the fire-foam apparatus and the fire extinguisher. These chemicals, when mixed, effervesce and expand, throwing the fluid through the rubber pipe of the extinguisher; so do they in the fire-foam apparatus. Besides the sulphuric acid and soda, there is glue to give body to the foam, in the glue carbolic acid to prevent its souring. That is the sole function of the carbolic acid, and the glue is not an active agent, so that the Standard Oil apparatus is essentially the same as the ordinary fire extinguisher.

Witnesses to the demonstration included Governor Pinkham and Superintendent of Public Works Forbes. Mr. Forbes plans to ask the Associated and Union Oil Companies to install the same apparatus. They have only fuel oil in bulk, but fuel oil is more dangerous, in one phase, than gasoline or distillate, because the presence of water in it renders it much more likely to explode when the sudden generation of steam comes. The fire-foam apparatus demonstrated, to the spectators, its efficiency in fire fighting. The Standard Oil Company controls the patent, but other companies may use it free of charge.

A. S. Prescott, district sales manager of the Standard Oil Company, arranged the test. The demonstration was made in direction of H. T. Harper, Pacific Coast sales manager, and J. C. Black, chief engineer. They are here investigating the explosion which injured three men mortally. Besides Governor Pinkham, Mr. Forbes and the Standard Oil officials, those present included Fire Chief Thurston, Assistant Chief Blaisdell, A. R. Gurrey, Sr. secretary of the fire underwriters; Arthur E. Davidson, agent of the Associated Oil Company; J. F. Fenwick assistant manager of the Hawaiian Electric Company; High Sheriff Jarrett, Harold Dillingham, of the Union agents, the B. F. Dillingham Company; A. Lewis, Civil Engineer; Smith and Burrell of Pearl Harbor, H. W. Marvin, chief engineer of the Hawaiian Electric Company, and insurance and newspaper men.

KAUAI PLANTATIONS GET THE 'ONCE OVER'

KAUAI, September 14.—Each of the plantations on Kauai was duly notified this week by Frank Sheridan and his assistants, this being the second of foreign and domestic commerce. While on Kauai the party was entertained by various owners and managers of the plantations. They left Tuesday for Honolulu.

UTILITIES BOARD HAS LARGE FUND

Will Ask Governor's Advice Regarding Plan To Engage Services of Lawyer

Charles E. Forbes, chairman of the public utilities commission, has suggested that the surplus fund held by that body be invested in government bonds. The question is to be submitted to the governor for his approval.

Just how much surplus the commission has is not made public. It has accumulated in the last eighteen months from the semi-annual payments required of the public utility corporations for the commission's maintenance. Formerly Was In Need

For about six months after the commission was created by the legislature of 1913, it suffered from a lack of funds, not having sufficient to pay the salaries of the members and the secretary. At that time the largest expense item was the salary of the chairman, who by law was to get \$6000 a year. But this was lopped off when the governor appointed the superintendent of public works to this office, to serve ex officio.

There are about twenty-two corporations subject to the semi-annual fee, the total of which now amounts to approximately \$5200, or more than \$10,000 annually.

Board Desires Counsel
The board has decided to ask the governor's advice on obtaining legal counsel to pass upon questions arising frequently and for which the commission needs immediate information. If such counsel is engaged his opinions would, of course, be subject to rulings by the attorney general later.

Ten reports were received at the board's meeting Tuesday from the Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Company on accidents which occurred on street cars since the first of the month. Most of them were of a minor nature. One was received from the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company, also of a minor nature.

Complaint From Hilo
A complaint was received from S. S. Schmidt of Hilo that the Hilo Electric Company is charging him fifty cents a month rental on a large push button, whereas the company's list of rates filed with the commission fixes the rate on such contrivances at twelve cents and a half a month. The complaint is to be referred to the company for explanation.

JAPAN CARGOES VERY HARD HIT

Withdrawal of Pacific Mail Means Loss of 23,000 Tons of Cargo Capacity

The withdrawal of the P. M. steamers from the trans-Pacific trade will have a most serious effect upon the Japan America trade in these days of scarcity of bottoms, says The Japan Advertiser. Just to demonstrate the tonnage to be taken out of the service between San Francisco and Japan ports via Honolulu, we append the following table showing the cargo capacity of the P. M. liners and that of the T. K. K. liners.

	Tons	Average ship cargo capacity, ment in Yokohama and Kobe
Mongolia	15,000	6,500
Manchuria	15,000	7,000
Korea	8,700	4,000
Siberia	8,500	4,000
China	3,800	1,700
Total	51,000	23,200

Total 22,500
From the above table, it will be seen that the P. M. liners assigned about 4 per cent. of their cargo capacity to shipments in Yokohama and Kobe, and the T. K. K. line about 70 per cent the rest of the space being assigned to shipments from China ports. It follows that the withdrawal of the P. M. liners from the trans-Pacific business means a decrease of cargo capacity in 23,200 tons as far as Japanese trade is concerned. Even if the entire capacity of the T. K. K. liners be devoted to the Japan-America trade, though such is in reality impossible, there would still be a shortage of 16,000 tons to supplement the loss. Various Japanese steamship companies and individual shipowners, are said to be contemplating filling the vacancy but nothing definite has yet been decided upon. It is impossible to fill the vacancy perfectly, and the probable result will be an increase of freight rates in that direction.

POOR AIM SAVES KOREAN FROM GRAVE OF SUICIDE

Yesterday afternoon, Kim Chong Hak, a Korean, attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself with a revolver. The shooting took place at the Korean compound in Miller street. The man's aim was poor and he only succeeded in wounding himself in the left corner of his mouth. As soon as the shot had been fired a number of other Koreans grabbed Kim Chong Hak and took away from him a U. S. 38-caliber revolver, with four loaded cartridges in the chambers and one empty shell.

CAPTAIN WHO UPSET SKIFF OFF LAHAINA IS WITHOUT LICENSE

It transpires that Kahialua, the captain of the Sampan which recently took a party of the Molokai glee club singers from Puukoo to Lahaina, and one of whose small boats capsized while landing passengers, has no license to navigate and that the sampan has no license to carry passengers.

When the boat upset 13 persons were plunged in the surf and were with the greatest difficulty rescued by boats from Lahaina.

Kahialua, by the way, was in charge of Olaf Tollefsen's gasoline launch, Rainbow, which, several years ago capsized with 60 passengers off Honolulu. The launch had been chartered by a Sunday school party.

Tollefsen was later on tried for manslaughter in connection with the affair, in which one or more persons lost their lives.

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