

WILSON PREPARED TO ENFORCE DEMANDS UPON KAISER

Mexicans Must Cease Fighting or America Will Intervene In Interest of Humanity

WILSON WEARIES OF WATCHFUL WAITING FOR MEXICAN PEACE

Warring 'Factions Will Be Notified Today That Unless They Cease Strife Immediately and Restore Country To Harmony and Order United States Will Take Hand

FIGHTING MUST STOP

(Associated Press By Federal Wireless.)

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Two years and a half of "watchful waiting" have exhausted President Wilson's belief in the ability of Mexico unaided to extricate herself from the welter of blood in which she has been sinking deeper these four years.

Notwithstanding the critical situation with regard to Germany, the President will communicate tomorrow to all leaders of the warring Mexican factions identical notes, warning them that, unless there is an early end to the deplorable conditions which now exist, the United States will be compelled, in the interest of humanity, to adopt other means than those it has employed hitherto, for the preservation of millions of non-combatants from starvation, and the rescue of their property from absolute devastation.

INTERVENTION DRAWING NEAR

In a word, intervention. To even the suggestion of this word, the various Mexican chieftains have replied in the past as one man that they would bury their quarrels and make common cause against the invader. If there is reason to believe that they will give a different answer this time, the administration has not made it public. Reporting on conditions in Mexico, the latest bulletin of a committee of Americans and foreigners in Mexico City, sent by a courier to El Paso, Texas, and relayed thence by telegraph to the state department, is in part as follows:

HUGE FOOD SHORTAGE

"Four years of almost continuous fighting throughout the various parts of the republic has produced a condition of affairs in the food supply situation so serious as to threaten a famine of such proportions as to necessitate world-wide aid.

"The fact that farm hands have everywhere been thrown into so-called armies, that farm animals have been utilized for like purposes, that leaders of roving bands marching under banners containing fantastic legends about liberty and the rights of man, which they use as a blind to facilitate robbery, pillage and murder, have so reduced the crop acreage that by November, 1915, there will be a shortage of 39,370,000 bushels of corn alone, not to mention the other absolutely necessary cereals, are now well known to those investigating, who have made a careful study of this phase of Mexico's ills.

"Corn is the staff of life in Mexico, as is wheat or its products in other countries. The harvest of this cereal for the present should begin about the first of November, that is five months from the date of the writing of this report. Upon investigation we find that but five States of Mexico's twenty-seven have a sufficient supply to carry them over this period.

"Five States, with a population of approximately 1,050,000, have supplies or money enough to last six months, with the strictest economy.

"This leaves the rest of Mexico, with a population of approximately 13,500,000, with a visible supply of approximately 675,000 tons, enough to last but three months. About next July then the real pinch of hunger will be felt throughout the length and breadth of Mexico.

CORN MUST BE BOUGHT

"There is a shortage of 1,125,000 tons, or 39,375,000 bushels. This corn must be purchased from the United States. The present market price laid down at points along the northern frontier is ninety cents gold a bushel. If we allow fifteen cents gold a bushel for distribution cost throughout the various parts of the republic, we have a charge of \$1.05 gold per bushel, which will necessitate the expenditure of \$41,343,750 gold to prevent a devastating famine.

"By that time the purchasing power of the Mexican peso will have dropped to ten cents gold, so, due to the unconscionable, ignorant and selfish attitude of the military elements of all factions, Mexico will find herself called upon to expend 413,437,500 pesos to prevent the larger part of her population from starving to death.

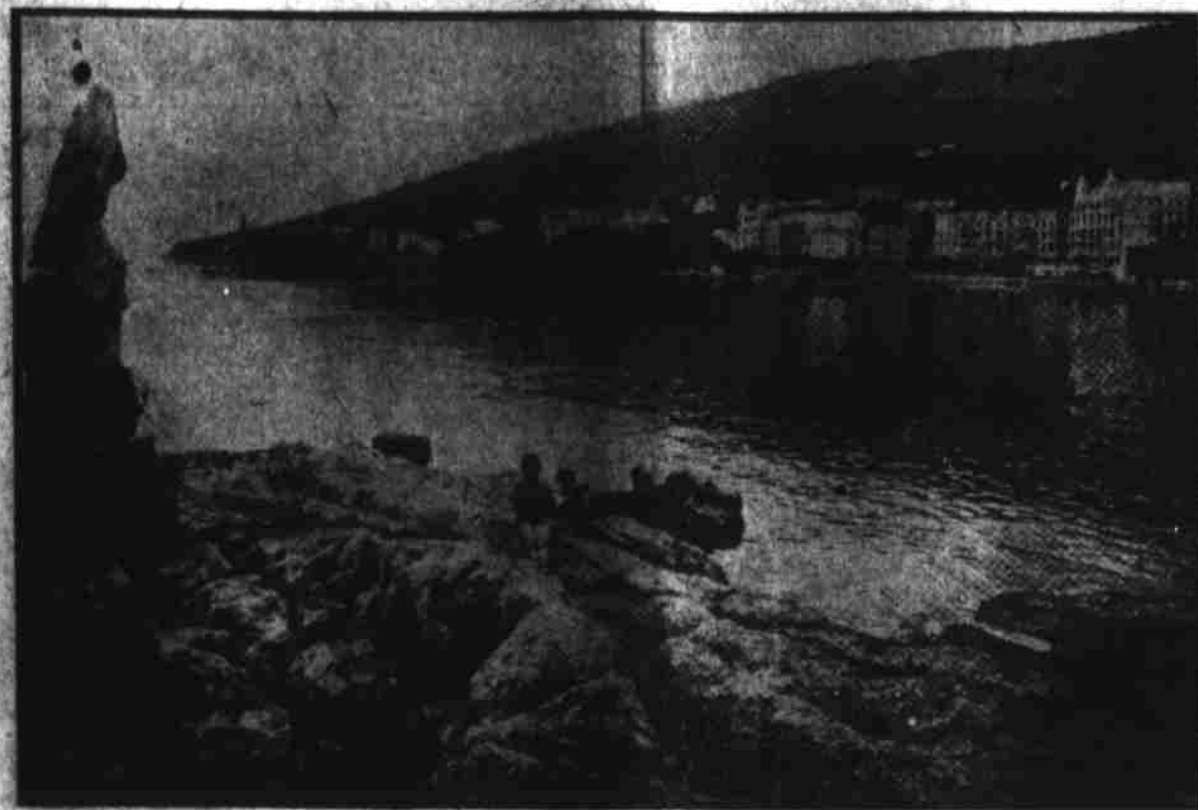
"Where is this money to come from. With a bottom-price scraped treasury and a white-bled country, Mexico must throw herself upon the charity of the world.

LIKE PAGE FROM MIDDLE AGES

"Prices of foodstuffs in Mexico City are two hundred and three hundred per cent higher than in normal times and still rising, due to the machinations of military leaders of the type of Obregon, which unfortunately includes practically all. What is true of the food situation in Mexico City applies also to the fuel situation."

(Continued on Page Three.)

ABAZIA, In the Province of Istria, From Which City and Trieste There Is Direct Railroad Communication With Vienna, Capital of Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary.



RUSSIANS CHECK TEUTONIC DRIVE

Austro-German Attempt To Recapture Przemyśl Fails and Slavs Assume Offensive

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.) LONDON, June 1.—The great Austro-German drive in Galicia, with the object of recapturing Przemyśl, has been checked, according to the official reports from Petrograd, and the failure of the German plans in the Galician campaign is said to be comparable to their failure to pierce the Allies' line for the capture of Calais and to the thrice repeated failure to crush the Russian defense of Warsaw.

TEUTONIC FURY SPENT

On Sunday, according to the Russian reports, the height of the Austro-German offensive came, with fierce attacks against the Russians along the entire front, the German artillery being concentrated against the Przemyśl section of the Russian line. Assault followed assault against the Russian lines, which held firmly, the Teutons being thrown back time after time, with tremendous losses.

RUSSIANS ASSUME OFFENSIVE Yesterday, against the discouraged divisions of von Mackensen, the Russians in turned assumed the offensive all along the front and the Austro-Germans were driven back, with the loss of many prisoners and a large number of guns. The Russians, the Petrograd despatches state, cut off a number of German regiments, which were cut to pieces and forced to surrender. In all, the prisoners taken by the Russians yesterday total over seven thousand.

BERLIN NON-COMMITTAL

The Berlin official despatches sent out yesterday are non-committal concerning yesterday's development along the eastern front, but claim that the fate of Przemyśl is still unsettled.

JAPANESE OPPOSITION STILL PRESSES GRUDGE

(Special to Nippon Jiji.)

TOKIO, May 31.—The anti-government party is now directing its fury against S. Shimada, president of the house of representatives, for alleged abuse of the powers of the gavel. A resolution calling for the impeachment of Shimada is to be introduced tomorrow.

TURKS ROUTED BY BRITISH

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.) LONDON, June 1.—The Turkish forces on the peninsula defending the forts of the Dardanelles against the landing parties of the Allies have been sharply defeated with losses of 2000, as against British casualties of 300.

GENERAL VON MACKENSEN, Whose Forces Advancing Against Przemyśl Have Been Checked By Russians



ITALIAN AIRSHIP RAIDS AUSTRIAN NAVAL BASES

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.) LONDON, June 1.—An Italian dirigible yesterday raided against the Austrian naval base of Pola, showering bombs upon the arsenal and harbor. The damage done is unknown. Returning from the raid, the dirigible attacked Monfalcone, destroying and damaging a large part of the Austrian shipping in the harbor. The airship returned to her base in Italy unscathed.

MAJOR EXECUTED AS SPY

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.) NACO, Sonora, June 1.—Maj. Jose Acero was executed here yesterday as a spy, in the presence of several hundred Americans, who had crossed the line to witness the carrying out of the court martial sentence. Acero faced the firing squad, standing beside the open grave prepared for his dead body.

AMERICANS LEAVE GERMANY

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.) GENEVA, June 1.—On account of the threatening attitude of the German population toward Americans, and the growing danger of a rupture between Germany and America, there is a steadily increasing exodus of Americans resident in Germany into Switzerland.

VANDERBILT MILLIONS GO TO INFANT HEIRS

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.) NEW YORK, May 31.—The bulk of the estate of Alfred G. Vanderbilt, who perished in the Lusitania has been left to the infant children, Alfred and George, by the second wife, William, his son by his first wife, is left a trust of \$5,000,000. The widow is given \$3,000,000 and the income from a fund of \$5,000,000.

LONDON HAS ZEPPELIN SCARE

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.) LONDON, June 1.—Zeppelins were reported early today hovering above the outlying districts of London. Aeroplanes went up to chase them away. Either they were successful or the report was a false alarm, for no details have been received of bombs dropped.

BRITISH CASUALTIES HEAVY

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.) LONDON, June 1.—Casualty lists made public today show that more officers of the British expeditionary force in Flanders were killed during the first week in May than at any other time since the war began. The list contains the names of 423 killed and 1067 wounded, bringing the total for the war up to 2699 killed and 6133 wounded.

GERMANY MUST NOT TRIFLE WITH HONOR OF UNITED STATES

President Is Determined To Take Such Steps As May Be Necessary To Convince Berlin That America Will Not Tolerate Clouding of Issues Raised By Recent Note

PRESS IS INCENSED

(Associated Press By Federal Wireless.)

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Such steps as may be necessary to convince Germany that the United States is deeply in earnest President Wilson is prepared to take.

Whether this Nation shall become the foe of Germany or remain her friend, it is for Germany to determine.

When the President said that Germany would be held "strictly accountable" for every American ship lost and every American life sacrificed in a campaign of warfare to which this country, in view of its neutral rights, could not assent, and against which it served notice of protest in advance, he meant it.

ADMINISTRATION IS DETERMINED

The determination of the administration in the present crisis is double.

In the first place, the government will meet Germany's technical avoidance of the broad issues of humanity and international law to which the first Lusitania note besought her to give attention, by a prompt and positive notification that it has already been officially determined, to the full and absolute satisfaction of the United States government, that the Lusitania was an unarmed merchant ship on her legitimate, peaceful errands.

That she carried ammunition has been admitted from the first. It was listed in her manifest, and the administration feels that, in reply to this point, it can only reiterate that ammunition has always been contraband of war, and subject to confiscation under the time-honored rules of international law and the practice of war.

CANADIAN TROOPS CLAUSE ABSURD

As for the unwarranted statement, that there were Canadian troops aboard the Lusitania, it is so wide from the fact that the government can only receive with astonishment Germany's assumption that the American authorities either could be hoodwinked into permitting such a gross cheat of neutrality to slip past under their search, or, more incredible yet, connive at it.

So much for the "important facts which have escaped the attention of the United States."

The second resolve of the President is to reiterate the national determination to make good its word that it will hold Germany to "strict accountability" for the losses of life and property it has suffered.

AUSTRO-GERMAN ENVOYS WORRIED

President Wilson received no callers today, though the German ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, requested an interview on his own initiative. He will be received on Wednesday.

There is no knowledge of what new instructions he may have received, but it is admitted at the German and the Austrian embassies that both ambassadors are disappointed at the content and the tone of the German reply, and alarmed at the reception it has met, are endeavoring to maintain peace.

In the face of the official German note, however, it is not thought their individual representations can have much weight in shaping President Wilson's reply.

Universal Peace Only Dream of Visionaries

(Associated Press By Federal Wireless.)

NEW YORK, June 1.—Harry Pratt Judson, president of the University of Chicago and a peace advocate of international reputation, said last night in an open statement:

"Universal peace is only the dream of visionaries. There are evils worse than war.

"It would be worse than war, for instance, that the United States should permit itself to lie exposed helpless before the aggressions of a Power willing to use force, regardless of law, to attain its ends."

Champ Clark, speaker of the house of representatives, said in Kansas City:

"The situation has assumed an ugly aspect, but we have emerged from other difficulties equally acute, in the past, with our honor untarnished and our prestige undiminished. I believe this one will yet be settled amicably."

(Continued on Page Three.)

President Wilson Plainly Chagrined At German Reply To His Lusitania Note

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Profound disappointment and deep dissatisfaction are the sentiments with which the administration received yesterday the German reply to the American Lusitania note.

There is dissatisfaction with the failure of the note to take up seriously any of the demands made by the

American note, and there is disappointment at the temporizing, dialectical and argumentative tone of the whole document.

President Wilson will give today (Decoration Day) to a careful second reading of the text, and Tuesday will discuss it with his cabinet.

Within twenty-four, or at the most, forty-eight hours, it is predicted that he will send his reply.

There was no disposition at the White House last night to conceal the fact that the character and tone of the German reply has aggravated a situation already grave.

In view of Germany's silence on all the major issues of general policy, international law and the rights of humanity raised by America, it is not felt that German expressions of regret and offers of reparation for so-called unintentional attacks on American ships and lives will carry much weight.

Berlin Makes Random Statements Regarding Case of Big Cunarder

Kaiser's Government Is Willing To Make Amends For Torpedoing Gulfight and Dropping Bombs Upon Cushing, But Blames British For American Lives Lost

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Germany's reply to President Wilson's Lusitania note, received here yesterday, refrains from dealing directly with the demands made by the United States and recommends instead "an attentive examination of the facts," before entering upon any discussion of the issues they may raise when determined.

It is no part of the German program, the reply declares, to submit neutral ships which have entered the war zone around the British Isles to any attack by submarines or air craft, provided that they have been guilty of no hostile acts; and in the spirit of this declaration the facts surrounding the torpedoing of the Gulfight and the dropping of bombs on the decks of the Cushing are now being thoroughly investigated.

CASE OF LUSITANIA IS DIFFERENT

In case it shall be shown that these vessels were damaged through no fault of their own, and in all similar cases, Germany stands ready to pay indemnities. The case of the Lusitania, however, is on a different footing.

"Germany entertains a keen wish," reads the reply, "to cooperate with the government of the United States in a frank and friendly way, in clearing up any possible misunderstandings that may have arisen from the events mentioned."

"Regarding the sinking of the Lusitania, Germany already has expressed deep regret for the loss of neutral lives on that occasion, so that Germany cannot escape the impression that important facts have escaped the attention of the United States."

BASIS OF "PROFITABLE DISCUSSION"

"For the purposes of profitable discussion, it is first necessary that Germany should be convinced that the United States is in complete accord with her as to the information which is accessible to both alike."

"The United States seems to assume that the Lusitania was an ordinary unarmed merchantman. Yet it must be known to the Government of the United States that the Lusitania was built as an auxiliary cruiser and that she was carried as such on the British navy list."

"Furthermore it is known to Germany that the Lusitania was equipped with cannon, and ammunition and mounted concealed guns."

BRITISH POLICY HELD RESPONSIBLE

"The British admiralty had confidentially recommended to its mercantile shipping to seek the disguise of neutral flags and to ram any German submarine it could strike."

"Inasmuch as the Lusitania carried Canadian troops and 5400 cases of ammunition intended for the destruction of brave German soldiers, the German government is unable to regard her as an undefended vessel."

"On the contrary, the German government believes it was acting in justified self-defense in seeking to protect the lives of its soldiers by destroying this ammunition."

"Doubtless the rapidity with which the vessel went down is attributable to the presence of this ammunition on board. Otherwise, the passengers might have been saved."

OWNERS OF LUSITANIA KNEW DANGER

"The British company which owned the Lusitania knew the danger to which it was exposing passengers when it allowed them to take passage, and attempted to use the presence of Americans on board to protect this ammunition, contrary to American law."

"The Cunard steamship company was wantonly guilty of the deaths of all the passengers it booked on the Lusitania. The German government recommends to the United States an attentive examination of these facts."

Continuing, the note declares that the proposals of the United States to Berlin and London for ending submarine warfare against merchant shipping and terminating the embargo on foodstuffs consigned to Germany failed because of the British refusal to lift the embargo.

NO ARMS AND NO TROOPS WERE ABOARD

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

NEW YORK, May 31.—It is recalled here that, before there had been any time for an investigation of the facts surrounding the destruction of the Lusitania, the bare official announcement made in Berlin contained this assumption:

"Naturally, the Lusitania was armed with guns."

The Berlin Tageblatt of the same date printed the assertion that the Lusitania carried twelve strongly mounted guns and that she was "more strongly mounted with guns than any German armored cruiser."

NO GUNS AND NO TROOPS

This assertion the British admiralty promptly denied, and on the Monday following the sinking of the Lusitania, Dudley Field Malone, collector of the port of New York, made the following official statement:

"The Lusitania was inspected in the customary manner and no guns were found on her. Any report that she was armed is incorrect."

"Beyond the goods mentioned in the manifest, which has been made public, nothing was carried on the ship."

There were no Canadian troops on board the Lusitania. Canada has not sent troops to England from American ports and such violation of neutrality in favor of any of the belligerents would not be for a moment tolerated.

FOREIGN SECRETARY ISSUES STATEMENT

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

BERLIN, May 31.—Supplementing the German reply to President Wilson's Lusitania note, Herr von Jagow, the imperial foreign secretary, issued a statement here last night, in which he said:

"The German note might be called a preliminary move toward a better understanding."

"The views of the United States and Germany are so at variance that Germany has believed it essential that an attempt be made to establish a common basis of fact, before entering upon any discussion of the facts involved."

LEGAL TO CARRY AMMUNITION

As for the ammunition carried on the Lusitania, it was pointed out here last night by customs officers that it did not constitute explosives within the meaning of the American law relating to their transportation, and that its presence on the Lusitania, or any other vessel, American or foreign, was perfectly legal.

TONS OF DYNAMITE EXPLODE AT SEATTLE

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

SEATTLE, May 31.—Fifteen tons of dynamite, in transit for Russia, exploded here yesterday while being towed across the harbor in a scow for shipment. Every building in the city was shaken and forty thousand dollars' worth of window glass was broken, but although many persons on the waterfront were knocked flat by the concussion and several dazed, none was seriously injured or killed.

GERMANS EXPLODE DYNAMITE

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

LONDON, May 31.—Through secret service agents, the Russian consul general here had information of a German plot to explode the shipment of dynamite consigned to Russia, which was detonated yesterday in Seattle. Although all precautions were taken, it is believed that a German agent found means to conceal an infernal machine on board the scow in which the dynamite was being ferried across the harbor.

SOLDIERS IN TRENCHES ALSO MAINTAIN GARDENS

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS, France, May 31.—Among the many incongruities of the present campaign, the least strange contrast is that between the waging of trench warfare and the gardening which is carried on in many places by the British soldiers. The gardens, which are mostly near the dug-outs, are not of a very ambitious order, but when circumstances permit, considerable care is devoted to their cultivation. In some cases the small plots of growing primroses and daffodils are not more than 200 yards from the mounds, close behind the breastworks protecting their owners from the bullets which whistle overhead and bury themselves with a vicious thud in the sandbags a few feet away.

QUEEN OF BELGIANS WEIGHED WITH GRIEF

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

LONDON, May 31.—"I saw the Queen of the Belgians today," writes a Scotch soldier from the front to relatives in London. "I had gone up to the ruined cathedral with one of my officers for the afternoon service. While we were there the Queen arrived."

"She came unexpectedly. No one, so far as I know, dreamed of her coming. She was dressed with what I can only describe as religious simplicity—a severely plain costume and a tourist cap. Her companions were a Belgian officer and her physician. So far as I could hear, no word was spoken."

"Her Majesty fascinated me. She was as one who is weighed down with grief; her eyes were the eyes of one who has cried long, and could cry no more. She stood looking at the burnt and battered walls of the sacred building, awe-inspired, broken, crushed. She acknowledged our salute with a melancholy smile."

Santiago Caldonado was arrested yesterday on a warrant issued on a complaint by Lieutenant W. P. Fenner, charged with violation of the liquor laws. He sold beer, whiskey, gin and wine, the complaint says. Santiago lives at Kahukili, Hoolaula.

Germany Keeps Up Submarine Raid On Ships

Four Vessels Are Sunk and One Great Passenger Steamer Escapes Attack

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

LONDON, May 31.—The text of Germany's reply to President Wilson's note was received here today from New York too late for publication in the morning papers, so that at this hour there is as yet no editorial comment on it, but it, as the proverb says, adds no fuel to the fire. It is clear that Germany has no intention of altering her submarine warfare on merchant and passenger ships.

FOUR SHIPS ARE SUNK

Four ships were sunk yesterday by submarines and one big passenger ship attacked.

The White Star liner Megantic, a fifteen thousand ton passenger ship, was sunk in St. George's channel, not far from where the Lusitania was sunk, but outdistanced the under sea hunter and got safely into Queenstown.

On the coast of Wales, the British merchantman Tullibee, in ballast, was sunk by gunfire from a submarine. Ten minutes allowed crew.

After landing at Barry, Captain Holford said:

"We were allowed ten minutes in which to leave the ship. The Germans did not inquire our nationality, but as soon as we had taken to our small boats, shelled the ship until she sank."

In addition the British steamer Glenlee, the Portuguese steamer Cygne and the Russian ship Mara were sent to the bottom by submarines yesterday, with what loss of life is not yet known.

STEPS TO PREVENT SPREAD OF DISEASE

One Hundred Thousand Corpses Lie Under Flood of Yser To Pollute Air

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

LONDON, May 31.—The British health authorities are preparing for elaborate measures to prevent any widespread epidemics of diseases like cholera, typhus, septic, dysentery or typhoid, either in this country or among the British soldiers abroad.

There is widespread anxiety that some diseases of this character will make their appearance in force in the western part of the Continent during the next few months.

Professor Simpson of King's College, London, points out that the armies of Germany and Austria will be in a very different physical, mental and material condition in August and the autumn of 1915 or 1916 from what they were in 1914. Should epidemics then arise, they are not likely to be confined to the particular armies first stricken, nor will the civil population in the devastated areas escape.

Scarcity of food, it is further indicated, will play its part in reducing the disease resisting power of the population. The combination of war, flood and famine will favor the spread of epidemics.

"Indeed," says Professor Simpson, "the terrible taint in the air that already characterizes the inundated areas on the Yser tells its own tale. Under this flood lie a hundred thousand corpses."

The Yser is not much farther from London than New York is from Philadelphia. London, therefore, must take strict measures to protect herself.

"At a moment when health is of such vital importance," comments Professor Simpson, "we cannot afford to overlook any precaution. The effect upon hours of labor alone would be immense if an epidemic should arise; the effect of alcoholic excess would be quite insignificant in comparison."

RUSSIAN COUNT PRISONERS

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

PETROGRAD, May 31.—In an official statement issued today, the Russian war department gives the total number of German and Austrian prisoners taken since the beginning of the war as 10,734 officers and 605,378 men.

HUNT WOULD AVOID HANGINGS

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

PHOENIX, Arizona, May 31.—Capital punishment may be the chief topic to be considered by the State legislature, called to a special session by proclamation today of Governor Hunt. The Governor favors abolishment of the death penalty. Five Mexicans are under sentence to be hanged within nine weeks.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, U.S.A.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT BEFALLS WORKMAN IN F-4 SALVAGING

Wrist of Electrician Carson Is Broken Between Cable and Dredge Deck

(From Monday Advertiser.)

One cable was put in position under the F-4 yesterday morning, when the sea became too rough for further work, and the men were given liberty until Tuesday morning. There will be no work today.

Yesterday saw the first serious accident to a man since the work began. H. L. Carson, electrician on the F-4, broke his wrist between the cable and dredge deck. Sprained ankles and minor injuries of the kind nature have been the extent of injuries prior to this mishap.

Fred Nielsen and Drellishak descended to the submarine to put a light line through the hole in the hull. One passed the line to the other, and the end was drawn up, to be succeeded by heavier and heavier lines, until the big cable and chain for hoisting were placed.

HOLE OFFERS GOOD HOLD

The hole in the submarine offers a good hold for lines. The chains, wearing on the superstructure, cut it away and penetrated into the hull. The divers passed a line through this opening. It was after the hoisting line had been drawn to the surface that Carson's wrist was injured. He was attempting to get a rope in the chain holding the line when his wrist was caught by the heavy wire rope. He will be given an X-ray examination this morning to determine his exact injury.

It has been a cause for congratulation that no serious accident has occurred in the salvage work. Many men, working with intricate gear, among many lines and usually in rough seas, are particularly liable to accident. One man sprained his ankle in jumping from one scow to another, another fell overboard, to be fished up by his mates, and one was struck by the flying end of a Manila line that had parted; with these exceptions there had been no injury and none of note until Carson was hurt yesterday.

Nielsen and Drellishak made quick work of putting their light line through the hole in the F-4. When they were through, the line was used to reeve a heavier through, until the hoisting chain and cable were in place. Success demonstrated the practicability of the plan, which was substituted for "tagging by the tug."

THREE MORE LINES NEEDED

The next work will be putting another cable through the same place, and then to get two under the stern. The dredge Gaylord will hold the lines until the scows are brought out to reeve them and to begin lifting again.

Reef today will be welcome, among the men, who have kept steadily at it for several weeks, although two shifts have been worked of thirty men working and thirty men resting each day.

It is planned to bring the submarine directly in the harbor when she is raised, and to place her on the drydock. This will be possible because of the shorter lengths of chain, fifty feet, placed in the center of each line. She lies in forty-five feet of water now, and as the shafts will hold fifty-four feet of line, she can be lifted and towed in without further change when three lines more have been got with her.

With no work today and the possibility of continued rough seas tomorrow, it is uncertain when lifting can begin and the submarine actually brought to the surface. It hardly will be before Thursday or Friday.

WOMAN HAD NARROW ESCAPE FROM INJURY

Minnie Tavares had a narrow escape from being badly injured Saturday afternoon opposite the fish market.

She was watching a car coming from Waikiki and which she intended to board and in doing so ran in front of automobile No. 580, coming from the direction of Kalia. The machine was driven by I. Sato.

The woman was knocked down by the car, but apparently was uninjured, as she boarded the car and proceeded on her way.

WOMAN SHIES PLATE: HUSBAND IN HOSPITAL

George Makia was sent to the hospital yesterday because his wife threw a plate at him with too good aim. He received a cut two inches long above the left temple and also was cut above the left ear. Policeman J. R. Townsend reported that his wife, Julia, was sober and that George was intoxicated. The plate-throwing occurred at King and South streets.

TITANIC BATTLE IS BEING WAGED ABOUT PRZEMYSL FOR SUPREMACY

Teutonic Allies Are Making Desperate Effort To Isolate Russian Garrison and Free Armies For Campaign Against Italy

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

LONDON, May 31.—A mighty battle is being waged around Przemyśl. The Teutonic Allies are making a supreme effort to isolate the Russian garrison and free their armies in Galicia for a campaign against Italy in the south, and for reinforcement of the western line against the increasing armies of the French and British.

So long as Przemyśl remains in Russian hands, it will be a menace in the rear of the Teutonic lines, just as Antwerp, in the rear of the German lines through Belgium, proved a threat which it finally became necessary to abate.

RUSSIANS HOLDING THEIR OWN

North of the fortress, the Russians have brought up large reinforcements and are holding their own against the furious offensive of the Austro-Germans, but southwest of the fortress, where they have fewer troops and there is more difficulty in keeping them well supplied with ammunition and guns, they have been forced back farther and farther.

As yet, the outcome of the battle remains in doubt, but one way or the other it must be decided soon, for the menace of the Italian invasion is becoming so serious that neither Germany nor Austria can neglect it longer.

ITALIAN ADVANCE A MENACE

Should the Italian advance progress much farther, it would compel a general withdrawal of the Teutonic forces from Galicia. That is what the Allies are hoping for.

Should the Italians then defeat the combined German-Austrian armies and advance toward Munich, menacing the German lines in France from the rear, Germany would be compelled to take up new positions on that front, within her own borders.

FRENCH CLAIM BIG GAIN

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

LONDON, May 31.—Brisk fighting has been renewed along the banks of the Yser canal. South of Ypres the French assert that they stormed several hundred meters of German trenches yesterday, and advanced a quarter of a mile. The German version of the engagement is that, after ten hours of pounding by the German artillery, the French offensive broke down.

LASSEN CELEBRATES FIRST BIRTHDAY WITH ERUPTION

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

REDDING, California, May 31.—Punctual to the day, Lassen Peak broke forth yesterday in a big eruption just one year from the date on which the extinct volcano first woke to new life. Yesterday's eruption was so violent that many fled for their lives from the danger zone.

BLAZON TYPE NOT NECESSARY

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy needs no glaring headline to attract the public eye. The simple statement that all chemists sell it is sufficient, as every family knows its value. It has been used for forty years, and is just what its name implies. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

MAKE SEARCH FOR GOAT-HUNTER LOST IN MAKAKA VALLEY

Harry Newcomb Missing Since
Sunday Morning and Grave
Fear Is Felt

BELIEVE HIGH CLIFFS MAY HAVE TRAPPED HIM

Other Theory Is That Real Estate
Man Shot Himself By
Accident

Harry Newcomb, real estate sales agent for the Henry Waterhouse Trust company, is missing in the mountains of Makaka Valley. He has not been seen since early Sunday morning. He did not respond yesterday to shouts and shots that filled the valley. Search will be continued today by many men. A party of seven, headed by Alexander Hume Ford and F. E. Steere, Newcomb's superior at the Waterhouse Trust, left by automobile last night. A severe accident or death is feared. Mr. Steere said that he did not see how Newcomb could have become lost; that is, merely have lost his way. The valley would be in plain view always. Unless he crossed the mountains in one of two directions it is believed that he fell from a cliff or shot himself, by accident. He does not know the mountain well.

He was hunting goats. He and Thurston Taylor, son of Mrs. Ethel M. Taylor, left here Saturday afternoon by train. They spent the night at the ranch house of George Myers, at the valley, and left at daybreak on their hunt.

Suggests Separate Hunt
Newcomb suggested that they hunt separately. Taylor demurred, holding to the rule that a man should go into the mountains by two, but he gave in, and they separated. Taylor took the north side of the valley; Newcomb the south. Taylor's side was the best shooting, and Newcomb may have gone far in search of game.

"About eight thirty, Taylor heard a shot near the head of the valley. About noon he thought he saw a figure on one of the peaks on the north side of the valley, but Steere said he could not understand how Newcomb could have gone so far over difficult ways in such a short time.

Taylor finished his hunting and returned to the valley in the afternoon. He waited for Newcomb and shouted and shot, but there was no reply. He returned to the ranch house. Yesterday morning, he and Myers, with others, went out, but they returned at night without having found a trace of Newcomb. One trace was found Sunday by persons coming down the valley—Newcomb's canteen. Steere attached little importance to this, but Mr. Ford held that it would indicate that Newcomb, if still living, might be in a bad way for water.

Deputy Sheriff Helps
Deputy Sheriff Richard Gilliland was notified, and he telephoned Sheriff Rose here. He aided in the search yesterday, and Taylor remained at his home last night. Gilliland told Mr. Steere last night that they had found nothing.

Lieut. Harrison H. C. Richards of the Fourth Cavalry, Schofield Barracks, volunteered to help, and he is expected to head a party of men today.

The valley is thirty-four miles from Honolulu. Spurs of hills run close to the sea, enclosing the valley. Mount Kaala, 4039 feet high, is at its rear. There are many treacherous cliffs, some of great height. Passage directly to the east over Mount Kaala would be very difficult; in fact, Mr. Ford said last night that only six men had scaled it, of whom he was one. That was last September. It is a difficult and a long climb.

Taking into consideration the approximate place where Taylor heard Newcomb shoot at eight-thirty, there were only two likely routes for him. To follow from the valley, if he left it. One would be over the ridge beyond Mount Kaala to Mokuia; the other on the west side of the same ridge to Makua. However, it is so much easier for a man to remain in the valley than to leave it, that it is not believed he took either of these routes; especially when he knew Taylor would be awaiting him.

Here for Four Years
Newcomb is thirty-one years old. He has been here four years. During the last few months he has made a name for himself in the real estate business. He put the recent Royal Grove addition on the market. He lived at the Y. M. C. A.

The party that left by automobile last night was composed of Mr. Steere, Mr. Ford, R. E. Lambert, Gilbert Brown, Joseph Stickney, Frederick Cramp and Fred Ziegler. Four, Steere, Ford, Stickney and Ziegler, know Makaka valley. Five of the party are directors of the Trail and Mountain Club, and, Mr. Ford said, "all are good hikers."

Mr. Steere expected last night to be able to have definite word tonight.

AQUITANIA ON THE ROCKS

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles.)

NEW YORK, June 1.—An un-

formed report has reached here that the

giant Cunard liner Aquitania, of 47,000

tons, put into commission last year and

now under charter to the Admiralty, is

on the rocks in the Mersey, carrying

troops from Liverpool to the Dardan-

elles.

SPLENDID PARADE BEFORE CEREMONY

Memorial Day Featured With
the Pomp and Circumstance
of Imposing Ceremony

ELEVEN men in blue, all that were able to testify by their presence on Memorial Day to the spirit of sixty-one, were held up by Rear Admiral Charles R. T. Moore, in the opinion of the day, as the types and exemplars of a temper that never must be softened if the nation would not become a passive and pusillanimous people, willing to sacrifice at any time its rights, its principles, and perhaps its existence, for the purchase of peace.

There was no mistaking the fact that Admiral Moore had in mind the crisis that now confronts the Nation. Although the general truths that he enunciated in other times, have been decorously heard as nothing more than a repetition of time-honored principles, he made them applicable by guarded but specific allusions to the problems President Wilson is weighing at this moment in the White House.

War Sometimes Preferable
"In some times," he said, "when to rise in arms and assert the right is a lesser calamity than submission to wrong."

And again, it was impossible not to see a reference to the destruction of the Lusitania, with the loss of so many American lives, in these sentences:

"The man who is willing, merely for the sake of peace, to see his country put in peril, or his citizens deprived of their right to go freely out upon their lawful occasions, in too mean of spirit even to be despised."

"It is our duty to show the world that while we desire to live in peace within our borders, respecting every right of every other nation, we shall resist and demand and enforce every right of every American the world over."

In numbers, excellence of parade and efficiency of organization the procession to Nuunua cemetery excelled anything that Honolulu ever has seen on a Memorial Day.

Formation of Parade

In order of march were a platoon of mounted police; the First Battalion of the Second Infantry, U. S. A., led by Maj. Michael J. Leishan, grand marshal, and his staff, mounted, and the regimental band; a squad of sailors from the U. S. S. Maryland and the ship's band; the Hawaiian National Guard and its new band; the United Spanish War Veterans, both those in civil life and those still in the service; the Honolulu Kanohiua School cadets, in their gray dress uniforms; the Honolulu School for Boys, in white, with their new rifles and side arms; the Improved Order of Red Men; eleven of the seventeen surviving members of the George W. De Long Post, G. A. R.; and Governor Pinkham and his party, also in a motor car.

Thousands of persons lined the streets from the Capitol grounds, where the parade formed, down King to Fort, and along upper Fort street. Hundreds carried flowers, and the floral display at the G. A. R. plot in Nuunua cemetery was one of the most beautiful ever seen.

Men of F-4 Remembered

Nor were the men of the F-4 forgotten. Flowers contributed by the G. A. R. were carried out in a launch from the Maryland and scattered on the waters over the spot where the submarine went down, after which a bugler sounded taps.

Government and business officers were closed for the day, and thousands looked to the beach at Waikiki and into the country for picnic. The street cars did double duty carrying the throngs.

At the territorial prison there were athletic games in the morning and musical services in the evening.

WORK TO RESUME ON FOUNDERED F-4

Barring Further Accidents. Sub-
marine Will Be Docked
Thursday or Friday

Work will be resumed today on putting the three more lines about the hull of the submarine F-4. One line holds her bow now. It was run through the big turret in the hull. Divers Nielsen and Dreilshak did that work Sunday before rough seas prevented further operations for the day.

There was no work yesterday. Memorial Day. This morning divers will pass more light lines under the boat's hull, preparatory to reeling heavier lines and eventually hoisting chains and cables under it. Frank Grilly and Herman Jorgensen are expected to start the work today.

Aided by a smooth sea, such as there was yesterday, at least two and possibly all three lines may be got about the boat today. At any rate, it is expected that all three will be in place tomorrow, when lifting probably will begin. Thursday or Friday is expected to see the submarine in the harbor, barring accidents such as that of last Tuesday.

The channel will be patrolled while the submarine is being brought inside, so as to have no interference. After the Matsonia sails at ten o'clock tomorrow, there will be no passenger steamers until Friday or Saturday, so that there probably will be no delay to any passenger ship, even should the unexpected happen, and there be delay in the channel.

ENGLAND COUNTS LOSSES AT SEA

Total Mercantile Tonnage Lost
Since War Began Nearly
Nearly Half Million

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles.)
LONDON, June 1.—Since the beginning of the war, ten months ago, the British merchant marine has lost one hundred and thirty vessels, from commerce destroying German cruisers, by mines and submarines. These figures, which include the loss yesterday of the steamer Dixiana, sunk off the coast of Brittany, were given out last night by the admiralty.

Of these, German cruisers sank fifty-six ships, twelve were destroyed by mines and sixty-two have been submerged. In addition, the Germans have destroyed eighty-three fishing boats. The total tonnage lost to the merchant marine has been 470,000 tons.

The steamer Dixiana, sunk off the French coast yesterday morning, was bound from Savannah, Georgia, to Swansea, Wales. Her crew has been saved.

Last night a report from Eloyds' states, the Danish steamer Soborg, a vessel of 1335 tons, bound from Aarhus, Denmark, for Baltimore, was torpedoed in the English Channel by a German submarine and sunk. The crew was saved.

MEXICO STARVING, AMERICANS STATE

Not Enough Corn To Last Until
Scanty November Harvest
Is Garnered

(Continued from Page One)

"The spirit which will starve a people for personal gain or selfish military ambition does not make for liberty of democracy. Mexico must reap as she has sown, and unless the anarchy, chaos and desolation which prevail in all parts of the republic under the guise of liberating armies is remedied, the world will witness a spectacle here which will be as a page torn from the history of the Middle Ages."

WILL SUBDIVIDE BIG OLAA TRACT

Commissioner Tucker Expects
To Dispose of Valuable Land
For Grazing Purposes

The new Olaa Reservation home-
stead section on the island of Hawaii
will be divided into lots of from 300
to 400 acres each and leased out by the
Territory for small dairy purposes, ac-
cording to plans now being considered
by Governor Pinkham and Land Com-
missioner Tucker.

This immense tract of government
land was divided into fifty-one lots
some years ago. It was mostly taken
up by prospective homesteaders, who
gave their holdings up, however, being
unable to raise produce of any kind at
a profit, the inaccessibility of the land
to the market and the extremely high
freight charges ruling, because of this,
making the venture a non-profitable one.

Takers Await Action
A. G. Curtis and others have of late
requested that the lands be subdivided,
they claiming that in lots of from 300
to 400 acres each purchasers, either in
fee simple or on long-term leases, could
be found to take the lots up and
develop that rich section of the Big
Island. The land is said to be of an
excellent quality for grazing purposes.

Land Commissioner Tucker leaves in
the Mauna Kea for Maui tomorrow, to
be gone about ten days. He will look
into a number of government land
deals on the Valley Island. After his
return to Honolulu he will leave for
Hawaii and will take up the Olaa graz-
ing lands question, as well as look fur-
ther into the homestead site question
near Hilo. Several hundred residence
lots are to be opened in Waialeale.

CORPSE RIDES BLOCKS IN RAPID TRANSIT CAR

An unknown Japanese died from an
attack of heart failure on a rapid
transit car on Sunday night, and the
body is now at the morgue awaiting
identification.

Conductor Tracy says that shortly
after eleven o'clock a Japanese man
boarded his car between Kalaheo and
Keolu, and Keolu street and paid his
fare. Shortly afterward the con-
ductor noticed him struggling on his
seat and on asking him what was the
matter received no answer.

When Bethel street was reached
Tracy called Officer Akoe's attention
to the man, who was taken to the
morgue and thence to the morgue.

A watch and fifteen dollars and
fifty cents were found on the body.

NATION SOLIDLY BEHIND WILSON

Newspapers of Country Unani-
mously Condemn German
Reply As Quibbling

(Continued from Page One)
The press of the United States yes-
terday and today is almost a unit,
with the exception of the German-
American newspapers, in severe criti-
cism of the German note. The follow-
ing are typical expressions of editorial
opinion from well known journals:

NEW YORK TIMES—"The reply is
not responsive to our demands."
NEW YORK WORLD—"Worse than
evasive, it is evasive, even pettifog-
ging."

NEW YORK TRIBUNE—"The reply
will not satisfy American opinion."
NEW YORK PRESS—"Friendly,
gracious—and unresponsive."

ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC—"Its chief
significance is not in the things put in,
but the things left out."
CHICAGO TRIBUNE—"The German
reply is a quibble."

CHICAGO JOURNAL—"The claim
that the Lusitania was armed is an
unfounded insult to the United States."
INDIANAPOLIS STAR—"If Ger-
many has any facts to justify the as-
sumption that the Lusitania was armed
or carried explosives, she should be
permitted to offer them."

LOUISVILLE COURIER JOURNAL—"The
German answer is a quibble."
PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER—"Ger-
many is trifling with the United
States. The reply is a play for time."

LONDON OPINION OF REPLY

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles.)
LONDON, June 1.—Germany's re-
ply to the Lusitania note of President
Wilson, says the Daily Mail today,
"shows a complete failure to under-
stand the American attitude. A more
sneering, contemptuous reply it would
be impossible to imagine."

FORTY PERSONS PERISH WHEN STEAMSHIP BURNS

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles.)
STOCKHOLM, June 1.—It is re-
ported that the Swedish steamship Bore
caught fire and was burned with the
loss of forty passengers, suffocated by
smoke, burned to death and drowned in
attempts to escape. The catastrophe
is supposed to have happened at sea
off Helsingfors, but there are as yet no
particulars.

LONDONS AND PARTY BACK FROM MOLOKAI

Beauties of Pelekunu and Wai-
lau Valleys Explored With
Aid of Sampan

Mr. and Mrs. Jack London returned
last night from the Molokai Settlement,
where they have been visiting Doctor
Goodhue since Tuesday last, in the fish-
ing sampan Pinia Maru (No. 144).

The launch left Honolulu Sunday
afternoon at three o'clock, with A. L.
C. Atkinson, president of the Hawaii
Fisheries, Ltd.; Matsui Nishihara, treas-
urer of the company; L. A. Thurston,
W. L. Emory and his son Kenneth on
board.

The party picked up London and his
wife at the settlement and ferried them
around to the Pelekunu Valley, where
they landed at noon Sunday.

The valley supports a native popula-
tion of about thirty, and is remarkable
for the luxuriance and beauty of its
tropical vegetation, watered by num-
berous brooks and extending down to the
edge of the sea.

After exploring the Pelekunu Valley,
the party traveled to the Wailau Val-
ley, several miles eastward and almost
to the easternmost tip of Molokai Is-
land.

Leaving Wailau at noon Monday,
they arrived at Honolulu at a quarter
to seven last night. Splendid weather,
light breezes and smooth seas followed
them for the whole trip, and they had
fair luck trolling for fish on both legs
of the voyage.

GERMAN AGENT TRAILED

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles.)
SEATTLE, June 1.—Acting on
cabled advices from the Russian com-
munist consigned to Russia, which was
deportment here believes it has picked up
the trail of a German agent supposed
to have been responsible for the explo-
sion Saturday of fifteen tons of dynamite
consigned to Russia, which was de-
tonated while being towed in a barge
across the harbor here.

Owing to the absence of Chairman
Charles R. Forbes and Commissioner J.
N. S. Williams, there will be no meet-
ing of the public utilities commission
today. Commissioner Alexis J. Gie-
mond is the only member of the commis-
sion on hand. It is not likely that a
meeting of this body will be held dur-
ing the next six weeks.

GREEK MURDERS PARAMOUR; THEN KILLS HIMSELF

Recent Arrival At Iwilei Shot
By Man Who Followed Her
From Coast

Honolulu had its second murder with
in a week yesterday, followed by the
murderer's suicide.

Shortly after one o'clock in the
morning, Louis Manesis, a recent ar-
rival at Honolulu, entered a house at
Iwilei and fired three shots from a re-
volver at a girl known in the district
as Lena Brown, killing her almost in-
stantly.

Manesis then turned the weapon on
himself and blew out his own brains.
The woman had arrived here from
San Francisco only a week ago last
Friday. Manesis followed her from the
coast by the next steamer.

Iwilei harbored the murdered woman
after her arrival. She made her
home in a cottage rented by Bertha
Stein.

A day or so ago Manesis went to the
cottage and quarreled with Lena. The
proprietor of the house intervened and
bade the man make himself scarce.

Yesterday, the woman was in her
home when she saw Manesis approach.
Fearing trouble, she fled to an adjoin-
ing cottage.

Three Shots To Kill
Manesis followed her and, entering
the house, found Lena in a back room.
After a few heated words, he pulled
a gun and sticking it against the wo-
man's breast, fired. The bullet struck
a bone and, glancing, buried itself a
little below the skin.

A struggle ensued, in which the wo-
man tried to wrest the weapon from
her assailant. Again he fired. This
time the bullet went through her left
arm above the elbow. A third shot
pierced the girl's neck below the jaw.
The revolver had been held so close to
her face that it was speckled with
powder burns.

Manesis then shot himself through
the head.

Bodies Lay Side By Side
When the police arrived they found
the two bodies lying side by side on
the floor at a bedside. The girl was
dead only in a kimono.

As the woman showed flickering
signs of life, she was rushed to the
hospital, but she died on the way.
Thence her body was taken to the
morgue where that of her slayer at-
tended was reposing.

The revolver found in the room was
a 38-cal. U. S. make.

Manesis, according to a card given
to a friend, lived at the Marquis Ho-
tel, 917 Kearney street, San Francisco,
and passed as a dealer in embroidery
and silks.

The dead man had spent a consider-
able portion of his time while in Hon-
olulu seeing the sights in an automobile.
He appeared to be well furnished with
money. Yesterday morning he was
seen in the immediate vicinity of the
shooting.

As the patrol wagon bore the woman
to the hospital a man jumped on to the
steps. He was Harry Rotberg, who
runs a sandwich and frankfurter stand
in Iwilei, a short distance from the
place where the tragedy occurred.

Husband Lives Here
Rotberg declares that the woman
was his wife and that he married her
in New York about two years ago. He
says that she left him after eight
months of married life and that he did
not see her again until the latter part
of last year, when she visited his place
of business in Los Angeles and asked
to be forgiven and taken back.

According to Rotberg, the couple
made up, she ran away to San Fran-
cisco with Manesis.

Rotberg came to Honolulu a short
time ago and went into business but
did not until last week did he again see
or hear of his wife, and then he came
across her accidentally on the street.
He says she told him that she had been
living in Iwilei and he persuaded her
to go with him once again.

San Away Again
Last Saturday Rotberg went to work
as usual and on returning to his room
at the Delmonico Hotel, noticed his
wife's absence. Investigation showed
that she was in a house of ill fame
that was the last time he spoke to her.

The woman was a Jewess, about
twenty-two years of age, dark and
petite. Manesis, about thirty years
old, is said to have been an Armenian
or Greek. He wore a Moose emblem.
Manesis had been living at the Villa
rooming-house on Fort Street. He
passed the remark to acquaintances
that he had plenty of money and didn't
care how quickly he got rid of it.

Barnie Watson, a chauffeur, has
driven Manesis nearly every day for
the past week. He says that he secured
him from Los Angeles.

Manesis told Watson that he had
come to Honolulu to find a girl named
Lena, with whom he had lived in San
Francisco and of whom he was very
fond.

A few weeks ago, he said, Lena
had stolen a valuable diamond ring
from him and San Francisco de-
tectives had found the ring in the pos-
session of Rotberg, whom he alleged
had come from San Francisco and
come to Honolulu.

Manesis seemed to be crazy about
the girl, said Watson, last night. He
told me that the woman followed her
to Honolulu and that he followed her.
He also said that Rotberg had
married the woman in Honolulu last
week and had showed him papers
proving it. He said that he wanted
to get Lena away from Iwilei.

As Rotberg on the ladies will be held
yesterday afternoon.

Recently a vessel in the Chicago
was the scene of striking a mine and
the Russo-Japanese were ten years
ago.

WATER FRONT NEWS

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Man

THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

RODERICK O. MATHESON, EDITOR

TUESDAY MORNING
JUNE 1, 1915

THE ADVERTISER'S SEMI-WEEKLY

GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES--THE CASE REVIEWED

IN VIEW of the German reply, which has been forecasted by a number of American writers and practically responded to in advance, The Advertiser submits the following, written by Albert E. Pillsbury, former attorney general of Massachusetts and now lecturer on constitutional law at the Boston University Law School, as the law in the case of the sinking of the Lusitania and the various other activities of the belligerent Powers in their blockades and war zones. The article was written two weeks ago, shortly after the Lusitania was submerged.

"The development of a sound and dispassionate public opinion upon the relations of the United States with Germany, and incidentally with Great Britain, depends upon an accurate knowledge of the controlling facts and principles which go to make up the substance of the existing situation," writes the American lawyer-author.

"They are comparatively few, but in the public discussions of the subject some of them are more or less overlooked or misstated in the heat of an excitement natural under the circumstances, but liable to impair the judgment of men and of newspapers.

"The whole controversy, originating at different points, centers about Germany's war-zone policy, under which the Lusitania was destroyed. The Falaba case is the same as that in principle, and may be regarded as merged in the greater affair of the Lusitania. The cases of the Cushing and the Gulfight, in which American vessels, under their own colors, were directly attacked, while more serious in their international aspect even than the case of the Lusitania, are still open to explanation or disavowal by Germany, and so do not, in strictness, enter into the merits of the case as it now stands.

"The situation is peculiar, in that Germany seeks to justify her conduct toward the United States by holding us responsible for alleged misconduct of Great Britain, especially in attempting unlawfully, as she says, to cut off food supplies from Germany, which, she says, we could and should have prevented; and it is complicated to some extent, though not materially, by the fact that the principal issues arise out of new methods of maritime warfare, especially in the use of mines and submarines, upon which the law of nations has not hitherto been brought to bear, and for one reason or another, not controlling. As this is really the source of the whole trouble, and as each power is now avowedly pursuing a policy of retaliation against alleged unlawful practices of the other, it is interesting, and perhaps necessary, to go back and see which was first to overstep the accepted laws and usages of war, in other words, who began it.

"It early became evident that Germany would seek to recoup herself against the superior naval power of Great Britain by extensive use of mines and submarines, for which apparently she was better equipped than her enemy. To mine the open sea has never been recognized as permissible by international law. It is directly forbidden by the eighth Hague convention of 1907, though this is not binding as an express compact in the present war, as all the belligerents do not appear to have come into it. It is, however, declaratory of the previously accepted rule. Germany is a party to this convention, and it is significant that she withheld her consent from Article 2, which forbids the laying of mines off an enemy's ports or coast for the sole purpose of intercepting commercial shipping.

"As to submarines, the use which has been made of them against merchant shipping, even of the enemy, cannot be made to square with the laws of war. It is a fundamental rule that no neutral merchant ship can be interfered with except first for visit and search, nor any ship, enemy or neutral, destroyed except in case of necessity and that in every case all human life on board must be safeguarded. To force a ship's company, over the side without boats or into a stormy sea, at any distance from a port or shore, would not fulfill the requirements of the law; they must be rescued. To destroy a merchant ship, even of the enemy, without warning, cannot be regarded in law otherwise than as a piratical act. The submarine, being unable to take off and deliver a ship's company, or even to take lawful possession of prizes by a prize crew, is, as our government justly intimates in its note of May 13, practically incapable of lawful use against merchant shipping; and until the law of nations is changed, to say nothing of the laws of humanity, must be confined, unless in exceptional instances where it might take a capture into port, to operating against enemy ships of war.

"As early as August 10 Great Britain ordered fishermen off the North Sea as dangerous. She has since denied that she had then laid any mines and the contrary has not been claimed. On the other hand, Great Britain publicly declared, in the memorandum to the United States of March 15 that 'At the very outset of the war a German mine layer was discovered laying a mine field on the high seas.' Further mine fields have been laid without warning. The same memorandum denies that Great Britain has laid any except anchored mines, and no mines whatever were laid by the British authorities till many weeks after the Germans had made a regular practice of laying mines on the high seas. Neither of these statements was publicly denied by Germany.

"Subsequent mining and submarine activities need not be followed in detail. It will not be difficult to draw from the foregoing facts a correct inference as to which power is primarily responsible for what has followed.

"About the end of the year the German government took over all food supplies. A little later Great Britain exercised the right reserved by her in the Declaration of London to extend the contraband list by declaring food products contraband, noting the fact that the German state had taken all food supplies to its own use. It has been a ground of complaint by Germany against us that we did not interfere to prevent this or stop it. It

is unusual, it is not wholly unknown, to treat foods as contraband of war. It is difficult to see that Great Britain was not within her rights, or that she needed the justification that the German government had taken over to itself the food supply. To subdue the enemy by starvation is one of the recognized methods of legitimate warfare. However this may be, we have nothing to do with the operations of these Powers against each other, and this and other similar episodes are mentioned only that it may be seen whether Germany's complaint of our action was justified. We had no power to prevent Great Britain's action, and it is at least doubtful if we had any right to object to it. We could, no doubt, have brought pressure to bear against it by an embargo upon our trade with her or otherwise. Not only were we under no obligation to do this, but it would have been a breach of neutrality.

"February 4 Germany proclaimed her war-zone policy, in substance that all enemy merchant ships in the waters surrounding Great Britain and France would be destroyed, at sight as it turned out, even if it is impossible to avert dangers which threaten the crew and passengers, with a broad intimation that neutral ships were liable to share the same fate. This decree was, on its face, an attempt to cut off the world's trade from Great Britain, as she was isolating Germany, and as obviously it could not be executed by the German navy, to terrorize the world into compliance by threatening destruction by invisible agencies, the mine and submarine, to all merchant ships approaching or leaving British ports. It is impossible to doubt that an incidental purpose was to embroil the neutral nations, especially the United States, in trouble with Great Britain, or to overlook the fact that Germany was thus deliberately seeking to gain a compensating advantage for her inferiority on the sea by methods outside the pale of legitimate war. Indeed this is practically confessed in the diplomatic correspondence and sought to be justified on the ground of necessity. This policy has now culminated, after the destruction of many other inconspicuous ships and lives, in the Lusitania tragedy.

"It was charged by Germany, in justification of the war-zone, that British merchant vessels were using neutral flag, and were armed against submarines. Doubtless Germany has not forgotten that the Lusitania went up the Irish sea in February under the American flag, but of this it is at present enough to say that long before her destruction she had been stripped, at our instance, of such slight armament as she ever carried, and when attacked bore her own colors, in broad daylight, plainly open to view.

"The international character of the war-zone proceeding is no longer, if it ever was, open to discussion. In the coldest legal view it amounted to a declaration of war upon the commerce of the world. It was conceived in violation of the plainest international obligations, and is now executed by acts which the law would stigmatize as piracy and murder but for the single circumstance that they are done under the authority of a sovereign nation.

"March 13 Great Britain, in pursuance of her policy of isolating Germany, and as a further avowed measure of retaliation against the methods by which Germany was conducting the war, declared a blockade, by cordon, of the German coast. This was an innovation in the law of nations, which remains to be justified. A fundamental rule of blockade is that it must be made effective, and, as heretofore practiced, by barring each blockaded port at its mouth. This cannot be done where mines and submarines are active, and so Great Britain attempts a blockade by drawing a cordon of ships about the enemy's coast outside the immediate field of mine and submarine activity. As the law of nations is an evolution from their practices, which change from time to time with the progress of events, if Great Britain can make her blockade good she may have effected a modification of the law which may ultimately be accepted. It is liable seriously to affect neutral trade. Our protest against it was much more than formal, and it fulfilled an obligation of ours to Germany in the premises.

"Germany has urged as another grievance against us that we are supplying Great Britain and the allies with arms and ammunition as well as food. Whatever may be said of the ethical aspect of our position, it is strictly within the rights of neutral trade, and, moreover, an embargo upon this traffic would be a breach of neutrality for which the allies could be held to account. The trouble with Germany is that her own ox is gored. Her navy is not strong enough to protect her own commerce, while that of Great Britain is, and so her supplies are cut off, while her enemy's remain free. We are in no degree responsible for this. If merchant ships were finding easy access to German ports, under protection of an adequate navy, this complaint would not be heard of, and Germany would be one of our largest customers.

"Looking at the course of Germany's maritime operations in perspective, it is impossible not to see the due to the labyrinth of difficulties—it is unnecessary to stigmatize them by epithets which suggest themselves—in which she has involved herself. It is in our desperate determination to 'get even' with Great Britain for the superiority of her navy. As she could not hold her own with Great Britain in open warfare on the open seas, nor otherwise deprive her of the legitimate advantages of her naval supremacy, she has done—what she has done.

"At one point, and one only, does Germany's conduct appear to show favorably by that of Great Britain, and this is more apparent than real. February 20 we proposed by identical note to both powers, as a modus vivendi, that each should cease the use of neutral flags, floating mines anywhere or anchored mines on the high seas, or submarines except to enforce visit and search, and that American foods for Germany should be delivered there by American agents to non-combatants only. To this Germany gave March 1 a qualified acceptance, expressly declining, however, to forego the use of anchored mines at sea. Great Britain replied March 15 with many charges of irregularity against Germany, declining the proposal principally upon the ground of Ger-

many's refusal to cease the mining of the high seas, or as it was understood, the sinking of merchant ships by submarines. These equivocal answers are a large fly in the German amber, and the reader may readily determine for himself the good faith of the respective replies. It is only necessary here to say that if Germany is, or is likely to be in any danger of shortage of food, our proposal was more for her interest than for that of Great Britain.

"If Germany is over the line of the law, it cannot be said with confidence that Great Britain is wholly within it. She has invaded neutral trade to an extent hitherto unacknowledged, if not unknown, by her reservations out of the Declaration of London have reached if not exceeded the limit of her rights; and her blockade by cordon is still of doubtful legality. There remains one line of distinction, clearly discernible throughout the whole sequence of events, between her conduct and that of her enemy. With respect to neutrals and non-combatants, Great Britain at the most invades only property rights. Germany makes war indiscriminately upon men, women and children. Great Britain has engaged to pay compensation for all injuries to property, has solemnly promised to safeguard human life under all circumstances, has directed the fire of no submarine at a merchant ship, and no dead babies strew the sea in testimony to her theory of war. What Germany has done is known—and the contrast will determine the judgment of the world."

Governor Pinkham is to be congratulated upon his selection of Col. Sam Johnson as adjutant general of the national guard, while the Territory and the guard are to be congratulated upon Colonel Johnson's acceptance of the position. The fact that Colonel Johnson, to give his services to the Territory, will necessarily resign from a position that carries double the salary attached to the adjutant generalship should not be overlooked. It indicates that it is the desire to serve and not the desire to draw the salary that impels the prompt acceptance by Johnson.

There is a silver lining to every cloud. The lower class liquor dealers of Honolulu are complaining that the prevalence of che-fa gambling games, running wide open and unrestricted, is seriously interfering with their business. The consumption of square face and cheap wine has dropped fifty per cent and the money is going into guesses whether monkey or makai nui will be the winning word. Incidentally the poi men and the fish dealers have the same complaint as the booze dealers, which is not such a happy thing.

Prohibition in Norway

THE prohibition movement in Norway has received some impetus as a result of the war, and while there is no clear indication of what the effect will be, there are a number of interesting phases of the situation in that country.

Since the prohibition movement was started there seventy years ago the consumption of strong liquor is shown statistically to have diminished gradually from ten quarts of 100 per cent alcohol per capita in 1843, to 1.56 quarts in 1890. Laws regulating the manufacture and sale of strong liquors (agvayit, brandy and whiskey) have made it more and more difficult to obtain these drinks, and, according to the law of 1894, no sale or no saloons are allowed in the rural districts. In the cities, the sale of liquor in saloons or restaurants is done by stock companies which get their license by municipal voting. These companies are allowed only five per cent interest on their capital, the remainder of the profits going to the state, the city, or philanthropic institutions. Beer and wine, in bottles, may be sold by any grocer. The sale of all intoxicants, however, is suspended everywhere during holidays.

The legislature has gradually raised the duty on imported liquor, and has fixed a high revenue on native distillation, and also on beer with an alcoholic percentage of over three and one-half.

Under these laws sobriety has generally increased. The restricted sale of liquor, however, has driven the lower classes of the population to the use of denatured alcohol, from eau de cologne, ether and shellac, and in many industrial centers and in "dry" towns, "blind pigs" have replaced the licensed sale.

When the war broke out the government ordered a temporary suspension in liquor manufacture and sale but this resulted in large individual importations of whiskey and brandy from Great Britain and Denmark, even laborers clubbing together to get an occasional consignment. The restrictions gradually have been raised, and with this the movement for total prohibition has been put forward again.

There is a bill now under consideration, providing for a popular referendum upon bills passed or rejected by the legislature, and if this is made a law at the next session of parliament, it will be left to the people to decide the prohibition issue.

SAMUEL JOHNSON
APPOINTED HEAD
NATIONAL GUARD

M. S. S. MANCHURIA, May 28, 1915. Governor Pinkham, Honolulu: Accept appointment as adjutant general with great appreciation. Sam Johnson.

This wireless message, received yesterday by Governor Pinkham from Col. Samuel Johnson, N. G. H., now aboard the Manchuria on his way to the Orient, closed the much-discussed question of who was to succeed Col. J. W. Jones as adjutant general of the National Guard of Hawaii.

Governor Pinkham made the appointment the moment the wireless was received. That Colonel Johnson would be appointed was forecasted in The Advertiser two weeks ago. The Governor told The Advertiser very recently that he was not in a position to say whom he would appoint or when the appointment would be made. On May 25—Tuesday of this week—the Governor wirelessed aboard the Manchuria, which left Honolulu last Saturday morning for the Orient, to Colonel Johnson: "Have appointed you adjutant general, effective about September 1. Wireless acceptance."

Return in August. Colonel Johnson's term of office is for four years from September 1. The new head of the National Guard expects to return late in August. Colonel Jones, whose commission expired on April 1, will remain in office until his successor qualifies. At that time it is believed that Colonel Jones will be placed on the retired list. The position of adjutant general pays \$3000 a year.

Colonel Johnson is no stranger to the National Guard. He was connected with it as an officer for fifteen years, leaving the guard in 1908. He enlisted as a private in 1893, the organization being then known as the "Citizens' Guard of Hawaii." When he retired in 1908 he had reached the rank of colonel of the First Regiment. He was captain of Company F in 1900, and in 1907 was made lieutenant colonel, a month later being promoted to colonel, holding the post from April 15 of that year until June 5 the year after, when he resigned.

For some years past Colonel Johnson has been manager of the Hawaii Hardware Company, at Pahoa, Hawaii, where he has also been acting as postmaster. Colonel and Mrs. Johnson are social favorites, both on the Big Island and in Honolulu. Jones Makes Statement.

Colonel Jones, the retiring adjutant general, last night handed to The Advertiser the following statement:

"So many friends have inquired as to why I am retiring from the National Guard, I make the following statement: 'On May 1, 1915, Governor Pinkham wrote me a note stating: 'When I receive your resignation dated May 5, subject to my acceptance, which I hope never to exercise, your appointment as adjutant general will be made.' My note of May 4, 1915, in reply, stated in part:

"My integrity and honor are the property not alone of myself, but of my family, and I have no right to give them into the keeping of another; therefore I cannot permit myself to comply with your suggestion. However, should you see fit to reappoint me and thereafter desire my removal, and request a resignation on grounds which do not involve or reflect upon my integrity or honor, you may have it."

"On May 27, 1915, I was informed by Governor Pinkham that he would reappoint me, and that he would appoint no one to the office without first receiving a resignation subject to his acceptance."

"J. W. JONES."

WINNING TEAMS IN
COAST LEAGUE GAMES
SCORE MANY TALLIES

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

PORTLAND, May 29.—Portland had little trouble winning from the Seals here yesterday, hammering Wolverton's boxmen to all corners of the lot. Score—Portland 13, San Francisco 3.

At San Francisco, the Tigers put the wood against the ball again, gave the Oaks' pitchers a merry lacing. Score—Venice 10, Oakland 3.

At Salt Lake, Blankenship's men won a hard-hitting game on their part from the Angels. Score—Salt Lake 12, Los Angeles 4.

FORTY CARS TO ENTER
SPEEDWAY AUTO RACE

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

INDIANAPOLIS, May 29.—With many of the best American and foreign make automobiles, piloted by crack drivers, facing the starter today at the Speedway in the annual 500-mile race, records are expected to go by the board.

Dario Resta, winner of the Grand Prix and the Vanderbilt cup at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, recently, is an entry, and so are Ralph De Palma, Barney Oldfield, Harry Pallen, Eddie Grant, Rockett and Hughes.

Two men were arrested by detectives yesterday charged with violating Section 622, revised laws, which prohibits killing fish with explosives. The men were Kanaana and John Kane. The penalty is from \$25 to \$100 fine or not to exceed six months' imprisonment or both.

Honolulu Wholesale Produce Market

ISSUED BY THE TERRITORIAL MARKETING DIVISION May 27, 1915.

Wholesale Only. BUTTER AND EGGS. Eggs scarce, nothing good. Island tub butter, lb. 29 to 30. Fresh island eggs, doz. 35. Duck eggs, doz. 23.

POULTRY. Demand good for fat young poultry. Broilers, lb. 2 to 3 lbs. 35 to 37 1/2. Young roosters, lb. 32 1/2 to 35. Hens, good condition, lb. 35. Turkeys, lb. 35. Ducks, Muscovy, lb. 25 to 30. Ducks, Peking, lb. 25 to 30. Ducks, Hawaiian, doz. 5.40.

VEGETABLES AND PRODUCE. Beans, string, green, lb. .02 to .02 1/2. Beans, string, wax, lb. .02 1/2 to .03. Beans, lima in pod, lb. .03. Beans, Dry. Mani Red (none in market). Beans, Calico, ewt. 4.00. Small White, ewt. 3.50. Corn, dried, ewt. 4.00 to 4.20. Beans, doz. bunches 40. Cabbage, tag. 85 to 1.00. Corn, sweet, 100 ears, doz. 1.25. Corn, Hawaiian, small yellow (none). Corn, Hawaiian, large yellow (none).

FRUITS. Alligator pears, doz. 25 to 75. Limes, string, bunch. 20 to 50. Bananas, cooking, bunch. 75 to 1.00. Breadfruit (none in market). Pine (none in market). Grapes, Isabella, lb. 11. Oranges, Hawaiian, 75 to 1.00.

LIVESTOCK. Beef, cattle and sheep are not bought by weight, dressed, at live weights. They are taken by the Hogs, up to 150 lbs. 10 to 11. Great companies, dressed, and paid for Hogs, 150 lbs. and over. 10 to 10.

DRESSED MEATS. Pork, lb. 11 to 12. Veal, lb. 12 to 13. Mutton, lb. 11 to 12. Pork, lb. 14 to 15.

HIDES, Wet Salted. Sheepskins, each 10 to 20. Goatskins, white, each 10 to 30.

FEED. Scratch feed, ton. 45.00. Oats, ton. 40.00 to 41.00. Wheat, ton. 46.00 to 48.00. Middling, ton. 38.00 to 39.00. Hay, wheat, ton. 24.00 to 25.00. Hay, alfalfa, ton. 23.00. Alfalfa meal, ton. 23.50.

The Territorial Marketing Division under supervision of the U. S. Experiment Station is at the service of all citizens of the Territory. Any produce which farmers may send to the Marketing Division is sold at the best obtainable price. A marketing charge of 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 1235. Telephone 1840. Wireless address T. E. MARK.

A. T. LONGLEY, superintendent.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER

By A. T. Longley, Superintendent Territorial Marketing Division

Eggs scarcer and price advancing slowly, demand good. Poultry plentiful this week, market inactive. Hogs are bringing slightly better prices and there is a slight increase in demand. Good fat pigs, weighing from fifty to seventy-five pounds, should bring good prices around June 11. Tomatoes are not so plentiful as last week and good stock is selling well. Watermelons are scarcer and higher. Good island Irish potatoes are selling well. Small and poorly graded stock plentiful and cheap. Red sweet potatoes in demand.

The division has several orders for good bronze turkeys for breeding stock which it has been unable to fill. Any one having such stock for sale should notify the division.

LEAGUE TO PROTECT
BABIES OF THE WAR

Prospective Mothers First Are Hunted Out and Then Care Is Given

LONDON, May 31.—The work of the War Babies and Mothers' League, which has officially reported more than 100 cases of soldiers' children born out of wedlock, is described in a report by A. James Hills, its secretary. He says:

"The girl is very shy in owning up, and it is only at the last moment when she is frantic and distracted that she takes someone into her confidence. Before the baby is born, we feed the mother if she needs it and we arrange other details if she is unable to do so. If she needs clothes for the baby, for herself or for her other children, we give them."

By other children, Hills explained that many of the women who have to be assisted lived before the war as the wives of men now in the trenches. In most cases, obstacles, military or otherwise, stood in the way of marriage. An Irish girl, a Catholic, said she could not induce her man, a Protestant, to marry in her church, and she refused to do so in his, so they did without. These couples live quite as respectably as those legally united.

"In the majority of cases," continued Hills, "it is simply a matter of a young girl and a young man choosing their heads when the man is going to the front. Generally the pair are engaged."

"We believe the government ought to pay these girls a regular separation allowance, such as is paid to wives of soldiers."

Besides providing food and watching over the mother, the League gives her sewing to do, if she is able to do it, in order to promote a spirit of independence. Where it is considered advisable, foster parents are found for the child and the mother is given a situation so as to make a fresh start in life.

The League has brought about the marriages of a number of couples. Marriages are not popular among the poor because of the expense. But with expenses paid, they are eager for the ceremony. The sum of \$2.50 is given for the license and a cheap wedding ring provided. It is significant that the men in the trenches in writing to the League always refer to their mates as wives. They seem extremely grateful for the assistance given these unfortunate, and they recognize their responsibility fully.

ARMY AND NAVY TEAMS
READY FOR BIG GAME

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

WEST POINT, May 29.—The Army and Navy baseball teams will meet here this afternoon in their annual struggle for diamond honors. Nevland, the hero of twenty straight victories, will pitch for West Point, while McFall will be the hope of the Navy. Two of the National League umpires will handle the indicators.

OFFICIALLY REPORTED THAT NEBRASKAN WAS HIT BY A TORPEDO AND UNWARNED

Pessimism In Washington Added To By the Nebraskan Complication --- Officials Are Silent, But Wrath Is Evident

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

WASHINGTON, May 30.—A distinct feeling of pessimism prevails throughout the Capital over the failure of the German government to respond directly to the points raised in the American note of protest that followed promptly on the sinking of the Cunard liner Lusitania, with the loss of more than one hundred American lives.

The German reply, a summary of which was cabled yesterday to the state department by Ambassador Gerard at Berlin, was handed to the American ambassador yesterday evening. His summary of the note shows that Germany has evaded the main issues raised by President Wilson, which was that Germany give assurances that attacks upon unwarned passenger ships by submarines cease and that hereafter the American flag shall be strictly respected.

GRAVE FACTOR ADDED TO SITUATION

A recognized grave factor has been added to the situation by the findings of the American commission appointed by Ambassador Page to inquire into the attack upon the American-Hawaiian steamer Nebraskan off the Irish coast on Wednesday. The official report rendered to Ambassador Page by Lieut. John H. Towers, the naval attaché of the embassy sent to Liverpool to investigate, as cabled to the state department, states that the Nebraskan was torpedoed and that no warning whatever was given to the ship before the attack.

NO DOUBT OF THE FACTS

The report states that there is absolutely no doubt of the nature of the attack made upon the American steamer, the chief engineer having seen the wake of the torpedo that was launched in an effort to sink the Nebraskan.

Officials here refuse to comment on this momentous development, while speculation is rife as to the course the administration will take. Emphasis is being given to the statement credited to the President that if the facts showed that the Nebraskan was torpedoed without having been warned the already tense situation would be aggravated.

The full text of the German reply to the Lusitania note is expected today.

SUGGEST THE HAGUE

Ambassador Gerard's summary states that Germany expresses regret for the torpedoing of the American steamer Gulfight in which daylight attack the captain and some members of the crew were killed, and for the aeroplane attack upon the American steamer Cushing in the North Sea, also a daylight attack, made knowingly against a neutral ship. The note states that Germany is prepared to make a monetary compensation for these attacks, which were made unintentionally, and suggests that the matter be referred to The Hague.

Discussing the torpedoing of the passenger steamer Falaba, in which affair Leon M. Thrasher, an American engineer was drowned, the note says that the sinking of this ship was necessary, because the captain of the Falaba attempted to escape and also attempted to summon help by wireless.

AVOIDS DIRECT ISSUES

Avoiding all direct reply to the demands occasioned by the sinking of the Lusitania and evading the suggestion made by President Wilson that it was incredible to believe that the sinking of this passenger ship was in obedience to any orders issued by the German admiralty, the German note becomes argumentative.

The German government, says the note, desires to establish whether the Lusitania was a defenseless merchant ship or was being used for the transportation of ammunition and soldiers, on which unsuspecting passengers were permitted in order to safeguard by this means the carrying of war materials.

American mediatory proposals designed to end the submarine warfare, and the throttling of the food supplies of Germany by the British blockade are recalled. The note expresses a desire to know what steps are to be taken to induce Great Britain to embark on negotiations looking toward a lifting of the blockade on foodstuffs intended for civilians, after Germany has indicated a willingness to discuss the subject.

CONTROVERTED IN ADVANCE

Pending the receipt of the full text of the note, all officials are reticent about expressing any opinion. The President states that he will make no statement until the full text of the note is before him.

It is known that the government is prepared to controvert every point raised in the German reply. The state department possesses indisputable evidence that the Lusitania was an unarmed vessel, having guns neither mounted, as claimed in German despatches, nor unmounted, while her cargo contained no explosives, as explosives are defined in the American statutes.

The British ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, is also preparing proof to lay before the state department to show that the Lusitania was in no respect a warship.

'NEBRASKAN' PAINTED IN GREAT LETTERS, VISIBLE A MILE

Now the American Hawaiian steamer Nebraskan, torpedoed by a German submarine Wednesday off the Irish coast, had her name painted on each bow in letters twelve or fifteen feet high and extending 250 feet aft from the bow, was told to C. P. Morse, general freight agent of the American-Hawaiian line, by Captain W. P. Hillman of the American-Hawaiian steamer Nebraskan, now in port from New York. Captain Hillman saw the Nebraskan in New York.

"Why, you could see the letters for miles," he said. Letters indicating her American nationality also were plainly visible, including the name. It is believed that she also had big American flags painted on all of the name.

Reports that the steamer was not being the American flag when torpedoed are discredited at the American-Hawaiian office here.

"Captain Brown is a stickler for such things," it was stated, "and, as he ship was struck in the morning, it is certain that he was flying the American flag. Besides, the name and nationality were indicated in those great letters on both sides."

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GREAT HOLE IS BLASTED IN THE NEBRASKAN

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
LIVERPOOL, May 30.—The American steamer Nebraskan, which reached here yesterday morning, after having been attacked by a German submarine off Fastnet, Ireland, was drydocked yesterday afternoon at Birkenhead, in the presence of Lieut. John H. Towers, naval attaché of the American embassy. British naval officers and ship construction and armament experts.

The gap in the bows of the steamer is in the starboard side, twenty feet long and twelve feet deep. The entire bottom of the bow at this point is blown away, while the surrounding plates are all bent inward.

Those who examined the damage done to the Nebraskan, acting officially, have declined to make statements for publication.

LOSS OF LIFE ON TRIUMPH HEAVY

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
LONDON, May 30.—The official reports of the loss of life in the sinking of the British battleship Triumph in the Dardanelles state that three officers and eleven men were killed, while 420 are missing.

SIX REGIMENTS TO CROSS PACIFIC

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
WASHINGTON, May 30.—Secretary of War Garrison yesterday announced the intention of the war department to transfer all the mobile troops in the Philippine Islands to the United States during the next four months, their places to be taken by regiments which have been doing service along the Mexican border.

The regiments to be brought back from the Philippines before the first of October are the Seventh Cavalry, the Eighth Cavalry and the Twenty-fourth Infantry. In their place, the Ninth Cavalry, which is now at Douglas, Arizona; the Fifteenth Cavalry, which is now at Fort Bliss, Texas; and the Twenty-seventh Infantry, now at Texas City, Texas, will be sent to the Philippines for station.

PAN-AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINES FOR WESTERN WORLD

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
WASHINGTON, May 29.—It became known today that partly as a result of the pan-American conference which has been in session here, two steamship lines between North and South America are proposed. One of the proposed lines would run to Brazil, Uruguay and Argentine ports, and the other to Ecuador, Peru and Chile ports.

It is planned that the North and South American governments agree to a division of the expense of building the vessels.

PRO-GERMAN SUIT THROWN OUT OF FEDERAL COURTS

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
MILWAUKEE, May 30.—Judge Turner of the United States Circuit Court dismissed the action yesterday brought by Samuel Pearson to restrain the Allis-Chalmers manufacturing company, Otto Falka and others from manufacturing shrapnel shells for the Allies. Pearson owns interests in Germany and he contended that the defendants had entered into a conspiracy to damage his property.

SWEDISH COUNT COMING TO VISIT HAWAII NEXT MONTH

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
SAN FRANCISCO, May 29.—Count Claes Bonde, secretary of the Swedish embassy in Washington, will sail from here for Honolulu next Tuesday, returning to represent King Gustav on Swedish Day, June 24, at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

HAWAII GAINS BY DECISION

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
WASHINGTON, May 29.—The application of the Southern Pacific for its Associated Oil ships to continue in operation from California to Oregon and Washington has been denied. The sending of the ship to Hawaii and Alaska, however, is held to be no violation of the law.

ARMY ONCE AGAIN IS WINNER OVER NAVY ON DIAMOND

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
WEST POINT, New York, May 30.—In the thirteenth annual baseball game between the teams of the United States Military Academy and the United States Naval Academy, played here yesterday afternoon, the Army defeated the Navy by a score of 6 to 5. Of the thirteen games played by the two teams, the Army has won ten, yesterday's victory making the sixth straight for the Army.

One of the greatest crowds in the history of the series was present, among the spectators being the high officials of the Army and Navy as well as other notables.

SWEET WINES MUST JOIN THE HAS-BEENS

New Internal Revenue Tax Affects Local Situation—Sake As a Probable Substitute

Kaukapalapa and Kaunama wineries on Hawaii will be compelled to go out of business.

Japanese sake will take the place of American sweet wines on the tables and sideboards of the poorer classes of Hawaiian residents.

Perforce, sake "stills" will arise in corners of the islands and cause internal revenue officers no end of trouble and expense.

California will lose an industry in which \$250,000,000 is invested. Small grape growers everywhere will have to find a new market.

The business of Hawaii in sweet wines will be cut down more than one-half. It was \$392,130 in 1913 and \$268,494 in 1914.

The larger concerns, which also manufacture dry wines, will not be so greatly affected, as they will turn their endeavors toward that industry.

These were some of the predictions made yesterday by Joel C. Cohen that will result from the governmental ruling that after January 1, 1916, a revenue tax of \$1.10 shall be placed on every gallon of brandy.

A Good Authority
Cohen is the Hawaiian agent for the Italian-Swiss Colony, located at Asti, California, one of the largest wine manufacturing concerns in the world, and should be in a position to know what the effects of the new law will be. He says candidly that "the new regulation will pick his sales in half."

In the making of sweet wines, such as tokay, madeira, angelica, port or sherry, it is necessary to reinfuse with brandy at the ratio of about one to four gallons. Heretofore the tax on such brandy was nominal, but now, with a tax of \$1.10 a gallon, there will be an increase in the cost of producing wine of about 25 cents a gallon. Naturally, this cost must be borne by the consumer.

Sweet wines being the beverages of the poorer classes, the additional cost tacked on the present price will make the selling price prohibitive. Dry wines do not need fortification to keep from souring. Accordingly, such wines as reach the more wealthy man's table—claret, zinfandel, chianti, sauterne, chablis, burgundy—will not increase in price.

Sake a Substitute
Discussing the situation further, Cohen continued:

"The greatest consumers of sweet wines in Hawaii are the Portuguese and Japanese. All things being equal, the Japanese prefer wine to sake. If he can procure sake cheaper than he can wine, naturally he will buy sake. Under the present revenue law sake is rated as a brew and placed on a par with beer. The average brew contains about four per cent alcohol, while sake contains from fourteen to sixteen per cent. Sweet wines contain from eighteen to twenty per cent.

"The Portuguese will probably continue to drink wine if they can continue to do so, but it is certain that the Japanese will turn to sake made by Japanese. Large firms like the Asahi Company and the California Wine Association will turn their energies toward the making of dry wines, which are not affected by the new ruling, but the small grape grower must go out of business and face ruin. There is no way out for him. Hawaiian wineries cannot face the issue and must close down. The internal revenue people will find themselves very much perturbed by a flood of 'substitutes' unless I miss my guess, which will cost the government more to control than they derive from the tax on brandy used for fortifying sweet wines."

RAISING RATE TO ENCOURAGE TRAVEL

Discontinuance of the round-trip rate between San Francisco and Honolulu will be made effective Tuesday. Hereafter, passengers will have to pay the sum of two single fares instead of receiving a reduction on purchasing a round trip ticket.

All lines carrying passengers between the mainland and the islands will be affected. J. H. Brown, manager of the shipping department of Castle & Cooke, agents for the Matson line, said last night that he had received no advice, but that he expected to get them Monday, since "the companies usually work together," and the Oceanic already has made an announcement of its withdrawal of the round trip rate.

Lack of business to the islands is given as one reason for the change. Although there is a big business out there seems little in and steamers from San Francisco often have room for many more passengers than they bring.

The Pacific Mail is expected to follow the lead of the other companies, also.

Heretofore, the lowest first-class fare to the islands has been \$65, with a round trip rate of \$110. The minimum advance through elimination of the round trip rate will be \$20, there fore.

SUBMARINE GETS ANOTHER STEAMER

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
LIVERPOOL, May 29.—The British steamer Ethiope has been sunk by a submarine. The master and sixteen of the crew were rescued. The remainder of those aboard are supposed to be still at sea in the life boats.

FRENCH SHIP TOTAL LOSS

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
LONDON, May 29.—Lloyd's Insurance Agency reports that the French steamer Champagne, which went ashore near Nantes, has broken in two.

REAL BATTLE SOON TO COME NEAR TRIESTE

Italians Cross Isonzo and Advance South—Austrians Wait Behind Their Works Along the Plateau Defending Their City

RIOTS IN MILAN AND TRIESTE SHOW FEELING

Mobs Sack and Destroy Austrian and German Homes and Stores Showing Regard For Names Only and Not For Nationality

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

UDINE, Italy, May 30.—A strong Italian army has occupied both banks of the Isonzo River and is crossing it in its advance upon Trieste. The advance south from the Isonzo is expected to mark the real commencement of the stern struggle for possession of this important port.

The main army for the defense of Trieste is entrenched along the crest of the rocky plateau commanding the coast on both sides of the city, making difficult any landing of a force by sea through the Gulf of Trieste and being in a position also to contest the advance of the land force descending across the frontier.

RIOTS AND COUNTER-RIOTS
Yesterday, according to direct despatches from Trieste, the advance of the Italian army of invasion has stirred up anti-Italian feeling amongst the Austrian residents of Trieste and there has been serious rioting. The municipal authorities, who are all Italian, have fled, fearing assassination.

Counter riots have taken place in Milan, where the populace has risen against the Austrian residents, the wrath of the mobs being vented upon everyone bearing Austrian or German names. In consequence the houses and places of business of many Italians in all but name have been sacked and destroyed. In some instances places were attacked that belonged to those who have been forced to flee from their homes, in some instances being at the front, serving in the Italian army.

One thousand rioters have been arrested and quiet has been restored. Cavalry and artillery patrols are in possession of the city.

SIXTEEN MILES FROM TRIESTE

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
GENEVA, Switzerland, May 29.—Italy's armies continue their successful pressure on the Austrian line, which have been forced steadily back, according to the reports here. The Italians have captured Storo and in their invasion of the Trieste district have also met the Austrians in brisk bayonet fighting near Goritz. The Austrians are retreating. The Italian advance guard is now sixteen miles from Trieste.

BOYS SHOULD KNOW MILITARY DRILL

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
NEW YORK, May 29.—Addressing the graduates of Berkeley School for Boys today Major-General Wood, former chief of staff, urged collegemen to familiarize themselves with military drill. "I see no immediate prospect of war, but it may come at any moment," he declared.

GOOD TIME COMING FOR LITTLE NIPPONESE

(Special to Hawaii Shippo.)
SAN FRANCISCO, May 29.—The Japanese Association of this city has voted to spend \$20,000 for the entertainment of the Japanese school children from the Pacific Coast and Hawaii at the exposition. The children are invited to come to the fair during the month of June.

AMERICAN SHIP IN WAY OF THE TURKS

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
WASHINGTON, May 29.—The United States station ship Scorpion, which is stationed at Constantinople, had a narrow escape from being attacked by a submarine near the harbor on Monday, and has been requested to shift her anchorage to avert possible danger from the shore batteries should they be called into action.

MAKE TEXT OF TREATY PUBLIC NEXT SATURDAY

(Special to Hawaii Shippo.)
TOKYO, May 28.—The text of the new treaty between Japan and China will be made public June 5. The anti-government papers are still deriding the failure of the Okuma ministry to enforce the demands upon China.

CAN YOU AFFORD THE RISK?

Were you ever seized with a severe attack of cramp colic or diarrhoea? Out a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house! Don't take such risks. A dose or two will cure you before a doctor could be called, and it never fails even in the most severe and dangerous cases. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

TEUTONS SURROUND PRZEMYSL FORTS

Struggle For Twice Beleaguered City Is Outstanding Feature of War

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
LONDON, May 30.—The great battle for the possession of the Galician stronghold of Przemyśl continues to be the principal feature of the war. While it is definitely determined that the Austro-Germans have been checked in their efforts to cross the San north of the fortress, it is believed that their forces have been thrown around the city and that the portion of the Russian army holding the city is being subjected to a strong bombardment.

TURKEY FRANTIC TO KEEP BULGARS OFF

Offers To Cede Adrianople As Price of Peace—Balkan States Confer

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
LONDON, May 30.—Reports from Bucharest state that negotiations of the most supreme importance are under way between Rumania and Bulgaria, the outcome of which will settle whether either or both of these nations will take the field at once in support of the Allies.

FLAMING SHIP TOWED INTO SAN FRANCISCO

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
SAN FRANCISCO, May 29.—After a twenty-hour fight, a fire which threatened the destruction of the steamer Mackinac has been extinguished. The fire started after the ship, which was south bound from Portland, had struggled with a gale off Point Reyes. The disabled ship, partly afloat, drifted five miles south, but was finally given aid and is being towed to San Francisco.

NORTH CAROLINA OFF ALEXANDRIA MUDBANK

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
WASHINGTON, May 30.—The cruiser North Carolina, which went ashore on Thursday in the harbor of Alexandria, Egypt, was yesterday refloated. The warship has received no damage.

REICHSSTAG ADJOURNED

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
AMSTERDAM, May 30.—Reports from Berlin announce the adjournment of the Reichstag, which is to convene again on August 10.

MURRAY EXPANS HOW TO INCREASE METERED SYSTEM

Increased Revenues Would Rapidly Absorb Cost of Putting in Machines

WHAT MAINLAND CITIES TRIED AND FOUND OUT

Thirty-one Towns of Population Above Fifty Thousand Are Being Metered

"The trouble with the Honolulu water department is that nobody knows anything about it," said former Governor Carter, at the last meeting of the chamber of commerce. "And I don't except the superintendent," he added.

Superintendent Murray was not angered by that criticism. It might have been, if he had not realized the truth of it some time before it was made. In other words, it is only in a measure true now, and that measure is decreasing day by day.

Governor Carter incensed the fact that, during his term of office, nobody in the department knew even where the city's pipes ran. The department knows now.

The system mapped. On the walls of the city engineer's office hangs a map of the pipe system. It is not complete to the last mile of pipe laid, but it is reasonably complete, and what is more to the point, it is being worked on every day of every week, so that the time is not far distant when it will be up to date one hundred per cent.

In the same office there lies on a table a huge ledger, each page of which is a map. These smaller maps show in detail the ground plan of the city and the character of improvement on every piece of property in Honolulu to which the city delivers water, and, like the big map, the ledger is receiving daily additions of data brought in by the department staff.

Efficiency of Data. "I find," said Superintendent Murray yesterday, "that many citizens of Honolulu look on the desire of the department to install meters as a venture some experiment."

Here is a little booklet from the Portland, Oregon, bureau of water revenue, giving statements from seventy-two mainland cities, ranging in population from fifty thousand upward. Nearly all of them use meters in varying percentages. Thirty-one of them are metered seventy-five per cent or more. Nineteen of them are metered more than ninety per cent. Twelve of them are metered one hundred per cent. Several at the time the statement was compiled were in process of becoming metered one hundred per cent.

Table of Cities Metered. Here is a table of the cities metered more than seventy-five per cent.

City	Per Cent Metered
Athens, Georgia	93
Baltimore, Md.	100
Boston, Massachusetts	99
Cleveland, Ohio	98.4
Columbus, Ohio	94
Dayton, Ohio	100
Des Moines, Iowa	98
Fall River, Massachusetts	99
Fort Wayne, Indiana	100
Fort Worth, Texas	1.0
Hartford, Connecticut	75
Holoken, New Jersey	75
Jacksonville, Florida	86
Lawrence, Massachusetts	93
Los Angeles, California	78
Lowell, Massachusetts	80
Manchester, New Hampshire	78
Milwaukee, Wisconsin	100
Minneapolis, Minnesota	89
New Bedford, Massachusetts	88
New Orleans, Louisiana	100
Providence, Rhode Island	85
Rochester, New York	100
St. Paul, Minnesota	85
Seattle, Washington	85
Springfield, Massachusetts	100
Syracuse, New York	97
Utica, New York	100
Wilmington, Delaware	100
Worcester, Massachusetts	98
Yonkers, New York	100

All Came to Meters. The experience of all these cities has been the same. They found that as the population grew, the consumption of water grew even faster. That is, the per capita consumption increased more rapidly than the population. Something had to be done.

"Something has to be done here. Our consumption per capita is probably the largest in the world. We use nearly 100 gallons a day per capita, or about three times the per capita consumption of Cleveland."

The argument is made that the consumption here is necessarily larger than in more densely populated cities, which have not the wide expanse of lawns and shrubbery Honolulu must irrigate.

Los Angeles is a semi-tropical city, with a wide expanse of greenward and a limited water supply. After several long water sears it was found necessary to install meters. The city is now 78 per cent metered and soon will be nearly 100 per cent; but the lawns are still green and there is no longer any complaint against the meters, though at first there was the same cry of fright that has gone up here.

Sound Economics. It is not necessary to quote it to show the astonishing economies effected. The experience of the Honolulu Iron Works, which reduced its consumption from 98,000 gallons a day to 18,000, and found it had as much water as ever for actual use—not waste—is typical.

But how about the cost? Well, Honolulu is consuming approximately fifteen million gallons daily. With a metered system, I believe we should use not more than twelve millions, a saving of twenty per cent. The estimate is conservative.

Under the present system of flat rates the revenue of the department is about \$200,000 yearly. Furnishing water at the rate of six and one-half cents the thousand gallons—a very low rate, by the way—our revenue from a metered system, even with a saving in consumption of twenty per cent, would show a total of \$285,000 annually, an increase in earning capacity of \$85,000.

As the estimated cost of metering the city one hundred per cent is in the neighborhood of \$110,000, it can be seen that the added revenue would soon absorb the capital expenditure.

Meters Only Solution. But without relying too much on estimated revenues, it would be no great hardship on consumers to impose a rate of from ten to fifteen cents a thousand for the first five thousand gallons monthly, any water used above that amount to be paid for at a rate merely sufficient to cover operating costs.

MAKE SOAP HERE, SUGGESTS EXPERT

No Reason Why Territory Should Import \$186,003 Worth Every Year

"There is no reason why Hawaii should not manufacture every bar of soap used in the islands, eliminate all importation of the finished product, and make the manufacture an important industry as well as derive a handsome income from the exportation of one of the by-products—crude glycerine. The only ingredient which it would be necessary to import from the United States would be the rosin and, as this comes from Texas or Louisiana, you could have the advantage of an all-water haul."

This suggestion for an enlarged industry was made yesterday by Henry A. Schenkel, an expert on soap manufacture, who has been in Honolulu for the past month as adviser to the managers of the Honolulu Soap Works. As a result of his visit it is expected the local plant will make changes in both the manufacture of white and brown soap and materially improve their product.

Schenkel has every detail of soap manufacture at his finger tips and has been employed as expert by such concerns as the Standard Soap Company of Berkeley and the Haas Soap Company of St. Louis. He contends that soap factories in Hawaii can compete with the mainland factories because of cheaper labor obtainable here. Coconut oil could be produced here as cheaply as anywhere. The supply of alkali is readily obtainable on the islands. "They have rosin as the only ingredient necessary to bring in. Schenkel explains the general belief that rosin is an adulterant."

He pointed out that in 1914 Hawaii imported from the United States soap to the value of \$186,003. If factories were operated here to supply the entire demand, the territory would find a ready market in the United States for the crude glycerine, which is in demand for the manufacture of powder and dynamite.

The United States imports annually 17,000,000 pounds of glycerine, mainly from France. Germany also is a heavy producer of glycerine but has exported little of it.

KAMEHAMEHA DAY WILL BE OBSERVED

Part of Celebration To Be Two People's League

The Young People's League will give its last Hawaiian entertainment of the year next week at the opera house. Kamehameha Day, Friday, June 4, is to be celebrated in an elaborate manner and the performances of Thursday and Saturday nights are to form a part of the program.

The league is noted for its fine singing and those who were fortunate enough to hear the young people at Prince Kalaniana'ole's reception to the congressional party, know that they made a big hit with their play, "In the Woods of Hawaii." There will be plenty of good music on the program, both ancient and modern, and all lovers of music should take advantage of this opportunity to hear the songs of Hawaii sung by persons who know how to sing. One number on the evening's program is a "musical contest," to be participated in by various clubs, and this will prove both enjoyable and instructive.

"The Mission School" certainly will be the most entertaining number. The methods of teaching in the older days, the style of singing and the exercises the pupils had to go through are very amusing to the present generation. Ancient dances with characteristic instruments will be given and some of these dances have never been exhibited before. Some of the customs of the older days will be shown and these will interest the kamaeas as well as the malihinis now visiting Hawaii.

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"Meters are the only solution of the problem."

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.

PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. Made by PARIS MEDICINE CO., Saint Louis U. S. A.

DEMAND SPEED OF NEW SUBMARINES

United States Designers Learn Much From Working of German Boats

In view of the performance of the German submarines, United States naval designers are giving considerable attention to the subjects of speed, radius of action, and design of that type of naval craft. In some quarters confidence has been expressed as to the development of engines suitable for submarines that would give those craft a speed of 15 knots submerged and of 25 knots on the surface. However, our naval authorities, although hesitating to state that such achievements are impossible, believe that there is nothing in the latest or contemplated design of submarine engines that can give assurance of producing such speeds.

In the submarines for which bids shortly are to be opened by the navy department, the submerged and surface speeds will be increased slightly as compared with the submarines authorized last year, and it may be that further developments in engineering still further will increase submarine speed. In this connection much interest naturally is taken in a more or less mysterious German submarine that is described as abnormally long and narrow, which evidently attains high speed by a fore-and-aft arrangement of engines, but considerable doubt is expressed that it can make a surface speed of 25 knots an hour. Submarine design, as in the plans for all types of war vessels, is changing constantly, and no one safely can assert that the 25-knot submarine never will be realized.

BITTER FEELING OVER PROMOTIONS

Officers of Other Arms Contend That Cavalrymen Are Being Favored

Some bitter feeling exists among officers of the field artillery, coast artillery and infantry, says the Washington Post, because of a recent ruling of the secretary of war that vacancies in the staff caused by the separation from active service of permanent staff officers shall be filled by detail of cavalry officers, in order to equalize promotion for the cavalry, where it has been slower than in the other arms. This is a departure from a rule of fourteen years' standing that in making details from the line to the staff they should be made from each arm in proportion to the number of its official personnel. Of course, as the number of permanent staff officers becomes less from year to year, the number of such vacancies increases, but the several arms of the service are jealous of their rights and believe that there should be a return to the former system.

There are two vacancies in the grade of lieutenant colonel in the Quartermaster Corps that have not been filled because of the long-standing controversy over the promotion of Maj. Beecher B. Ray, who is the senior major of that corps due for promotion, and those vacancies cannot be filled until that controversy is settled one way or another. The next vacancy to occur in the staff in regular order, came from unforeseen casualties and relief of detailed officers, will be caused by retirement of Col. John L. Chem. Quartermaster Corps, on August 13, when he reaches the age of sixty-four years. This will permit promotion of officers of the Quartermaster Corps formerly of the old quartermaster's department and make a vacancy in the grade of major that will be filled, under the recent order, by detail of a major of cavalry. Several details of this cavalry will have to be made before promotion is "equalized," inasmuch as the four senior captains of cavalry have had longer service than officers of the same grade in the other arms.

ANTON SHUVSKOFSKY IN TROUBLE AGAIN

Found At Front Door of Saloon With Screw-Driver

Anton Shuvskofsky is in trouble again. He was found by Policeman Konohi at the front door of the Mint saloon early yesterday morning with a screwdriver. It appeared that he was trying to force an entrance. He was hooked "for investigation," but Deputy Sheriff Asch said that a charge of attempted burglary probably would be placed against him.

Shuvskofsky was discovered by Policeman Barboza at the Anchor saloon several weeks ago under like circumstances. He was arrested, indicted by the grand jury and tried, but was acquitted on a charge of attempted burglary. The same screwdriver found on him at the Anchor saloon was in his possession when he was arrested yesterday.

The man served time recently for robbing the postbox at the Catholic Church. He has been out about three months.

RED CROSS WORKER TELLS GRAPHICALLY OF HORRORS OF WAR

Attending Wounded At Front In France Abounds In Heart-Breaking Tragedies

GRAVE MEN ARE TORN
AND BROKEN IN FRAY

War Is Nothing But Violent Contrast—The Irreconcilable Startlingly Reconciled

Private F. J. Palm, Seventy-fifth Company, Coast Artillery Corps, stationed at Fort Kaneohe, has just received interesting letters from his two nephews who are with the British forces in France, with reference to military operations there. One nephew gave up studies at the University of London (England), where he maintained last year, after the service of the British Red Cross Corps, and is attached to No. 11 ambulance train. The other nephew is a clerk attached to general staff headquarters, Second Army Corps, of the British Field Force in France.

A Horrible Journey. "Yesterday's journey was the worst we ever had—it was horrible!" writes the nephew of Private Palm who is attached to the ambulance train, and then he gives some gruesome details of what he sees and hears every day, as follows:

"About ten men were either mangled or maimed with skull wounds, and in one word there was a man quite unconscious, his eyes fixed with a glass stare and his hands clutching and wandering about convulsively. Just as I am trying to find his identity—dike (he was long past giving me any information), he dies. I saw a man who had been made a shiver, and I can hear it even now. It was like the cry of a beast; not a cry of pain, but that of a deranged mind. He continued making the same cries at intervals, but I was used to it by now, though very glad to get out of the place as soon as possible."

One Man of Bandages. "Another poor devil was shot through the lower end of his spine and all the downward part of his body was as good as dead. I can't say any more; it's too horrible. Just imagine a car with twenty-two stretchers in it. Some are asleep, in a feverish, disturbed state and breathing heavily, or in awful, painful gasps like dying men."

Deadly Silence Reigns. "Deadly silence reigns, except for the whispers between the orderlies and the stretcher-bearers, and the rattling of his voice, and at intervals one hears groans, hard breathing, long-drawn painful sighs—never a curse nor a regret, but dreadful agonizing cries of strong men in distress. Imagine all that, and you will have some notion of what every car on our train was like last night with the exception of two carloads of sitting cases, suffering from a variety of minor wounds."

And then I come in, with nothing but my record book and its detailed entry of the cases to take my mind off the afflicting scenes."

Shall I be in your way, doctor? I whisper. "No, my boy. I've finished the other end of the car; if you will begin that end first. I am afraid four of the men in here will give you absolutely no information. They are unconscious—and that man there: he's very bad. I should take him now, as I've just given him strychnine and he'll soon be asleep. And don't, whatever you do, disturb that man over there. He's only just quiet and has been raving. He is a very powerful man and difficult to keep down. They commence by quiet work of inquiry, establishing the activities of these poor fellows. Those I can't bear must not disturb, mean no end of wasted time searching for some means of identity—a die, or a letter, or a paybook. I get through at last."

Cases Cold Shivers. "So far I haven't once felt the least bit faint, though I've often had a cold shiver down my back. But the reaction comes gradually all the same. Such a journey tires one out and is terribly depressing. The major is very good. Last night he made me leave my car at about seven-fifty (out and have dinner, and told Geoffrey (out to get it out for me at once. I expect he guessed I should work better on a full stomach, and I was very glad he did so, as I was immensely bucked up for the rest of the evening."

One of the wards I entered about nine-fifty-five was tragic. The orderly whispered: "Very bad but in here—where's he?" I asked, "Oh, he's here," I replied; "what's the matter with him?" "Shot just below the heart. He's been raving terribly and spitting blood all over the floor. Says he will be well in the morning and will get up and help me to clean it away."

Good Face: Awful Eyes. "Where's he?" I ask. "Oh, he's quiet now and I shouldn't disturb him. So I start my work elsewhere. Presently I came to his bed. He looked very badly and was gasping terribly, though the bad ones often breathe with great difficulty. Then I looked at his face. A good face, really; and his eyes, they were awful—just a flash of glass stare with no movement of the lids, as if he seemed to be looking through me."

SAYS FREE SUGAR WILL NOT AFFECT PRICES JUST NOW

(By Charles Remington in San Francisco Chronicle.)

Attention has already been called to the high yield offered by some of the Hawaiian sugar stocks at present quotations. The weak market position of these securities, in the face of a strong intrinsic showing, is doubtless due to the fear of free sugar. In ordinary times this might constitute a menace, but in the present outlook, the tariff has no more effect than the wind on the market price of raw sugar, which is remunerated solely to supply demand. With the possibility of several years' importations removed for several years, with England and France mutually dependent on Cuba for a supply, it is clear that the shortage will offer a protection for present prices for some time to come.

Most of the Hawaiian plantations are soundly financed, have very little or no bonded debt and none of them active in this market have any floating debt at present, while most of them have difficulty in loaning out the cash on hand.

It has already been announced that the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company would pay an aggregate this year of \$4.50 or \$5 in dividends, made up of regular monthly dividends of 25 cents and three or four extras of 25 cents each.

The Hawaiian Sugar Company is paying 30 cents a month, or \$3.60 a year, and it is probable that two extra dividends, each of \$1, will be declared in 1915, making a total of \$5.60.

The Hilo Sugar Plantation Company is paying 15 cents a month or \$1.80 a year. This rate will probably be raised to 20 cents in October, November and December, making a total for 1915 of \$1.85.

The Oahu Sugar Company is paying 30 cents a month, except in April, when 30 cents extra was paid. It is probable that the regular rate will be raised to 40 cents in July, making a total for the year of \$5.90.

The Paahoa Sugar Plantation Company is paying 20 cents a month, or \$2.40 a year, and it is not likely that this rate will be increased in 1915.

The McBryde Sugar Company will probably go on a 10-cent monthly basis in July, making 60 cents for the year. The following table shows the probable dividend rate during the year 1915, the present market price, the yield at the present market price, and the price if the stock was selling to net 10 per cent.

	Price to net
Plantation, Div. Mkt. Yld. pct. 10 pct.	
Haw. Com. \$5.00 37 13.5% 50	
Haw. Sugar 1.50 35 16.0% 50	
Hutchinson 1.95 17 11.5% 19%	
Oahu 3.00 33 11.8% 39	
Paahoa 2.40 19% 12.5% 24	
McBryde 0.60 0 10.0%	

EIGHT NEW AEROPLANES FOR ARMY COMPLETED

The eight Curtiss aeroplanes ordered by the war department some time ago are practically completed and about ready for delivery. One of them has been sent to the Signal Corps aviation school at San Diego, California, for thorough tests, in order to ascertain if it is desirable to make any changes of detail before the other machines of the order are assembled and shipped. No action yet has been taken by the president of the rules to govern the proceedings and activities of the advisory committee on aeronautics appointed pursuant to authority contained in the last naval appropriation act. This committee held its first meeting at the war department on April 23, when a temporary organization was effected and the rules adopted subject to the president's approval. When this approval is received, the committee will effect its permanent organization and appoint various subcommittees.

"I called the orderlies. 'Oh,' said one, 'he didn't look like that just now.' 'I think he's dying,' I whisper. Then the orderly waves his hands across the man's face, but there is no movement of the lids. Then he reaches his wrist, and the lids move a little."

About three minutes later, on reaching with the doctor, the man was dead. Was a Highlander. "There was nothing in his coat except his revolver, a razor, a bit of tobacco and a few coppers. In the book was a photo of himself, only taken the previous second of last month in Aberdeen, Scotland, and his will was dated the twenty-fifth. He belonged to the Gordon Highlanders."

"There was only one letter from a soldier—Very pleased you arrived in France safe and sound. Have you been in the trenches yet? We will be looking for a letter from you soon. Home you are still in good health, as we are all well here."

"And now the poor fellow's death. His body will never be written. He's only just turned nineteen, but a fine, big Scotsman. Ah, well, he is just one of thousands and only seems special because I caught more closely orderlies. The black and white eyes, they didn't look anything about the death of a man's death in such circumstances."

Other Side of War. "As I write, we have just arrived at Rotten to unload at the base hospital and here I see the other side of war's ever-changing picture: there's a noisy crowd outside my carriage window. It is Belgian soldiers and soldiers come down to meet their train for the front. They are singing and dancing gaily, every one of them full of such, such life."

"War is a thing that is so startlingly contrasted—the irreconcilable startlingly reconciled."

HOODLUMS STEAL AND WRECK AUTOS

Machines Belonging To Crockett and Plummer Are Badly Treated

J. J. Crockett and the von Hamlin Young Company and Henry G. Plummer of the Hawaiian Dredging company are "ripped." In each instance the cause has been the theft of an automobile by hoodlums and in both instances, because the hoodlums could not operate the cars, the machines were damaged.

Saturday night Mr. Plummer left his car standing in front of the naval station in Allen street while he attended the entertainment given by the men of the navy. When Mr. Plummer returned to his car he found the machine badly mutilated. Levers were bent and the speedometer had been kicked off. It was apparent that some person or persons had attempted to take the car for a joyride and caused the damage in an ineffectual attempt to start the car.

Mr. Crockett's Oakland runabout was taken from the garage of his home, 1817 Makiki street, some time between midnight yesterday and two o'clock in the morning. Neighbors saw the car at the midnight hour. Two hours later it was gone.

Yesterday morning Mr. Crockett was surprised to find his machine missing and started out on a hunt. He found the car at the corner of Makiki and Wilcox streets, five blocks distant from his home, where it had been trundled by the thieves down the slight grade.

The joke was considerably on the hoodlums, however. Saturday evening Mr. Crockett had been doing some work on the car and had disconnected the battery. Overturned cushions and scattered tools testified to the tinkering which the thieves had done to start the engine.

Mr. Crockett could not repress a smile at the thought of the cracking done by the hoodlums in an effort to get a spark, but he was "ripped" nevertheless. He lays the act to hoodlums who are continually committing depredations in the neighborhood, even to breaking into homes and stealing articles.

That the hoodlums are youngsters was attested by the fact that one of them left behind a pair of boy's shoes and long stockings which he had doffed while at work around the garage.

MRS. KUPIHEA STONED BY HER ANGRY SISTER

Wherefore Mrs. Kupieha Goes To Hospital and Sister To Jail

Mrs. Mary Victoria Kupieha went down Kalihi yesterday afternoon to gather flowers for Memorial Day. Her husband, Representative Kupieha, owns land near the Kapiolani tract. Mrs. Kupieha's sister, Kealahou, lives there.

And Mrs. Kupieha and her sister became enraged, each at the other, and they spoke bitter words, and, after a time, the sister took a stone and struck Mrs. Kupieha with it; wherefore Mrs. Kupieha was taken to the Queen's Hospital to receive treatment. Kealahou was arrested and held for the construction of the first dirigible aircraft to be owned by the United States navy. The price bid was \$45,626.25.

The last naval appropriation bill was the first to carry specific provision for aeronautics, and \$1,000,000 was set aside. Since then there has been an active development of this branch of the service, and only recently the Curtiss Company of Hammondsport, New York, delivered two new hydro-aeroplanes.

The dirigible ordered is designed to carry eight men, four of whom will be the crew and the other student observers. The dirigible will be 175 feet in length and fifty-five feet in height, and will have a gas capacity of 110,000 cubic feet. It is designed for a speed of twenty-five miles an hour, with a radius of action of two hours, which can be doubled by replacing extra men with the same weight of gasoline.

The construction of the dirigible will occupy about four months, and it is the hope of the navy department that instructions in the use of the craft may be begun before the end of the summer. It will be in the nature of a training craft for the officers and men of the navy's growing aeronautical division.

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

Contraband Tabu On All Steamers of American Line

It is announced by the International Mercantile Marine Company that no contraband of war hereafter will be carried on the American line steamships. The prohibition includes even automobiles belonging to passengers.

In making the announcement a representative of the line said it was in no sense an acknowledgment of the effectiveness of German submarines, nor was it the result of any suggestion or hint from Washington.

Rather the officials thought it expedient to establish a new rule because, following the sinking of the Lusitania, the report had spread that the vessels of the American line also were carrying munitions of war and other supplies which would lay them open to attack by German submarines.

The vessels of the American line, which is part of the International Mercantile Marine, are all plainly marked for identification in letters five feet high painted on either sides.

THREE-YEAR TOUR FOR OAHU EFFECTS MANY OFFICERS

About Eighty Now Stationed With Army Here Eligible To Go To Mainland

THREE GENERAL STAFF OFFICIALS INCLUDED

Rumor Unfounded That Order Making Colony of Islands Is Rescinded

About eighty officers now stationed on Oahu are immediately affected by a war department order received by Maj. Gen. W. H. Carter, commanding the Hawaiian Department, that the tour of duty on Oahu has been reduced from four years to three years. This will make the tour in Hawaii the same as that of Panama, to correspond with the law requiring only two years' service in the Philippines.

For some time there has been anxiety among officers of this department that service on Oahu would no longer be counted as foreign service. This would have affected every officer on duty here, as time passed here would have no bearing in the foreign service roster. The definite order, however, making three years the tour here relieves all anxiety and uneasiness.

Another rumor which gained much headway in the last few days was that the order issued about a year ago making Hawaii an army colony was to be rescinded. This would be glad news to enlisted men as well as officers, but Col. Archibald Campbell, adjutant general, stated last night that no such information had been received.

Under the colonization plan all arms of the service now stationed here will remain as long as Oahu remains an army colony. Officers and men will change, but the regiments will remain. Officers are in sympathy with this plan, because they must leave their old regiments when their term of foreign duty expires. Men who enlisted with the idea of making a four-year tour must either remain or go to the mainland and reenlist if they wish to attain to a mainland outfit. This is especially severe on the older non-commissioned officers, who have passed years in the service and who would lose their standing for pensions and service if they went to the mainland to reenlist. The entire scheme works to the end of completely changing a regiment during the tour of foreign duty or during the period of a tour.

The outfit to be most affected by the fixing of three years as the officers' tour of duty will be the Second Infantry, the First Infantry and the First Field Artillery. The Second Infantry has been on Oahu for more than four years, and accordingly many of the officers have served more than the stipulated three years. The artillery regiment has been here about three years, and the officers of that outfit are widely affected. The First Infantry has been here about the same time. Inroads on General Staff.

The new ruling will also make inroads on the general staff. Among those who have completed their tour as a result of the new order are Col. Archibald Campbell, adjutant general; Lieut. Col. J. Frank Cheatham, department quartermaster, and Lieut. Cary I. Crockett, aide to Brig. Gen. John P. Wiser, commanding officer at Schofield Barracks.

It is not expected that there will be a heavy exodus of officers until next fall, this being because the heavy movement of troops which will soon set in from the Philippines and the mainland because of the order making the Philippines tour two years, and which will

TEUTON WASPS HAVE BUSY DAY SINKING SHIPS IN 'WAR ZONE'

Three Vessels Are Torpedoed and Sent To Bottom. One Escapes Submarine and Another Strikes Floating Mine and Disappears

TWO BRITISH STEAMERS ARE AMONG THOSE LOST

Swedish Bark and Danish Steamship Destroyed. While Sailors Give Up Their Lives—Italian Submarine Sinks An Austrian

(Associated Press by Federal Wireline.) LONDON, May 29.—German submarines were busier yesterday than at any time for weeks past.

Off Start Point, in the Orkney Islands, the British steamship Spennymoor was sent to the bottom. The captain and five of his crew were drowned in the capsize of a small boat in which they put off from the sinking ship, but the remainder of the crew, twenty-three in number, were landed at Falmouth.

Swedish Bark Sunk
In the North Sea, the Swedish bark Roosvall met the same fate, but the loss of life was smaller. Two of the crew were drowned and the others saved.

The British steamship Argylshire, bound to Liverpool from Sydney, was pursued by a submarine off the Scilly Isles and sent out a wireless call for help. The message was misunderstood and at first it was thought that the vessel had been sunk, but last night she put into Havre, France, under her own power.

German Torpedoes Evaded
By steering a zig-zag course at top speed, the captain was able to dodge the torpedoes launched at him. He did not dare try to make an English port but fled across the channel to France.

The same submarine, or another haunting the same waters, attacked the British steamship Cadeby both with torpedoes and gun-fire. While the ship was sinking, the submarine opened up with her surface rapid-fire. Four passengers and the entire crew were rescued.

Danish Steamer Lost
Off Stockholm the Danish steamer Ely struck a mine and was sunk. The crew was saved. In the upper Adriatic an Austrian submarine was sunk in an engagement with Italian submarines. No particulars are given in the Italian announcement.

EIGHTEEN PERSONS DROWN IN SOUTH-WESTERN FLOODS

(Associated Press by Federal Wireline.) KANSAS CITY, May 29.—Eighteen persons have been drowned in floods which have inundated large areas of Missouri, and rains and storms today are continuing. In Oklahoma, a tornado has cut a swath through a wide stretch of farming and prairie country.

GERMANS VOLUNTEER TO FIGHT ITALIANS

(Associated Press by Federal Wireline.) BERLIN, May 29.—Hundreds of volunteers, men of fifty years old and over, who are not liable for military service, have applied to the military authorities, for permission to serve against the Italians in Austria. The feeling against the Italians is running high among the people.

SHORTAGE OF CATTLE IS FELT IN GLASGOW

(Associated Press by Federal Wireline.) GLASGOW, Scotland, May 29.—The shortage of cattle, which has driven the price of beef to an almost prohibitive figure, has resulted in the closing of two hundred of the smaller butcher shops here.

AMERICAN CRUISER ASHORE
(Associated Press by Federal Wireline.) WASHINGTON, May 28.—The cruiser North Carolina has run aground in the harbor of Alexandria, Egypt. She will be floated soon.

RUSS AND TEUTONS BOTH REPORT FIRM FRONT IN GALICIA

Conflicting Reports of Terrific Struggle Are Received in Petrograd and Berlin

FIGHTING MOST FURIOUS AND CASUALTIES ENORMOUS

Germans Claim Slavs Will Lose Przemyśl and Lemberg—Announce Lines Holding

(Associated Press by Federal Wireline.) LONDON, May 29.—Conflicting reports of the terrific struggle which is continuing in Middle Galicia are received from both capitals, agree that the fighting is of the most desperate nature, with the killed and wounded amounting to thousands daily.

Berlin reports that the Teutons are pressing the Russian line back close upon Przemyśl, with the prospect that this fortress will be recaptured, after which the Austro-German advance upon Lemberg will be commenced.

The Russian official reports claim that the lines before Przemyśl are holding, the Austro-German continuous attacks being repulsed time and time again, with the slaughter greatest in the Teutonic ranks.

At one point in the battle line, at Pizary, Galicia, the Russians claim to have inflicted a crushing blow, driving the Austro-Germans back in a rout, with the loss of a number of guns and seven thousand prisoners.

The Germans admit that the Russians have gained an advantage at Sieniawa, while a Russian report of the fighting at Stryk states that one thousand German prisoners have been taken and the strongly fortified post at Bubié had been occupied.

The Berlin reports state that nine thousand Russians have been captured.

BRITISH PROGRESS ON WESTERN FRONT

(Associated Press by Federal Wireline.) LONDON, May 29.—British progress towards La Hasee is reported in the latest bulletin posted by the official press bureau.

After the recent advances of several miles between Arras and Ypres the British south of Neuve Chapelle and north of the German salient which projects from La Bassée in the direction of Feuchert; just as, farther south, the French are slowly whittling off the shaft of the German arrow thrust out toward Paris from Metz, with St. Mihiel at its head.

In Alsace, the only German territory on the West front in the hands of the Allies, the French have renewed their offensive and from Strinbach and Altkirch are bringing pressure to bear on the positions before the stronghold of Muelhausen.

Paris reports gains toward L. in Alsace.

REPLY TO LUSITANIA NOTE WILL TEMPORIZE

(Associated Press by Federal Wireline.) BERLIN, May 29.—The German reply to the Lusitania note of President Wilson has been completed and will be cabled to Washington today. No hint of its nature has been permitted to reach the newspapers, but it will be given out for publication here in full Sunday.

NOTE WILL TEMPORIZE SOUTH AMERICA INVITES NORTH AMERICAN TRADES

(Associated Press by Federal Wireline.) WASHINGTON, May 29.—A resolution calling upon all the commercial bodies of the United States to send a delegation to visit the republics of Central and South America was adopted here yesterday by the Pan-American Union. The proposed tour would occupy six months.

FRENCH SHIP GOES ASHORE

(Associated Press by Federal Wireline.) NANTES, May 28.—The French steamer Champagne, engaged in Central and South America trading, has gone ashore off the headland of St. Nazaire. The crew and 900 passengers have been safely landed.

AMERICANS MUST PREPARE FOR WAR

Senator Smith of Georgia Tells Noted Chinese and Diplomats Reasons Why

(Associated Press by Federal Wireline.) WASHINGTON, May 29.—In an after-dinner address delivered here last night by Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia, at a banquet given by the Southern Commercial Congress to the visiting Chinese commercial commissioners, he predicted before an audience of cabinet officers and diplomats that the trend of recent history would make it inevitable that the United States should soon appropriate more generously for the upbuilding of its army and navy.

Minister Shih, speaking for China, invited American capital to aid in the development of Chinese industrial resources.

Secretary Bryan, in reply, said he hoped the near future might see the upbuilding of a greater commerce between the United States and China, to the mutual advantage of both nations.

GERMANY PROMISES SEVERE RETRIBUTION

Denounces Italian Desertion of Triple Alliance As An Act Of Wanton Perfidy

Kaiser May Declare War Against Victor Emmanuel Within Twenty-four Hours

(Associated Press by Federal Wireline.) BERLIN, May 29.—Italy shall be a name inscribed in letters of blood, declared the German chancellor, Doctor von Bethmann-Hollweg, in a speech yesterday to the reichstag.

"There is no excuse for Italy's base violation of faith," he continued, "alluding to the ties of the Triple Alliance by which Italy formerly was bound to Germany and Austria."

"Nobody was threatening Italy; she had nothing to fear. Indeed, she might have had concessions which would have satisfied her national aspirations. But no, she chose to denounce the Alliance."

Germany Will Declare War
It is generally understood that Germany will declare war on Italy within forty-eight hours and that Turkey will follow later. Certainly the advent of Italy into the arena of hostilities has brought no thoughts of peace. The chancellor, in reviewing the general situation, went on to say that Germany had on hand in plenty all the raw materials necessary for a winter campaign, both foodstuffs and munitions of war.

Talaat Bey, the Turkish minister of the interior, stated yesterday in Constantinople that Turkey would not declare war against Italy if Romania and Bulgaria would remain neutral, but this assurance is thought to carry little weight in view of the fact that the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger prints a despatch today asserting that Italian troops were landed on the island of Rhodes, in the Aegean, three hundred miles south of the Dardanelles. The island still is Turkish territory, although largely populated by Greeks.

Italian Invasion Admitted
It is admitted that the Italians have succeeded in forcing their way across the Austrian frontier in many points.

The Allied fleet responded yesterday to the bombardment of the Dardanelles by its own attack, but Constantinople reports that an attempt to put ashore another landing party was frustrated and the bombardment, although it did much damage to property, yielded the attacking party no military advantage.

Sixty hundred shells are said to have been fired by the fleet. Many private buildings, several Christian churches and the mosque at Budrum were destroyed.

In the Black Sea, five sailing vessels, laden with provisions for the Russians, are said to have been captured by a Turkish naval raid.

PRESIDENT OF HARVARD FAVORS PREPAREDNESS

(Associated Press by Federal Wireline.) CAMBRIDGE, May 29.—In an address last night, delivered before the Harvard undergraduate body, President Lowell gave a qualified acquiescence in preparedness for war, under certain circumstances.

"Military preparations," he said, "become a duty, when manifest danger of war forces them."

"On no other condition could I willingly see America undertake them."

No Information Reaches Berlin As To Nebraskan

CAPTAIN GREENE, Master of U. S. American-Hawaiian Torpedo Boat Crippled By German Submarine



Government Professes Ignorance Of Circumstances Attending Torpedoing of Freighter

(Associated Press by Federal Wireline.) BERLIN, May 29.—The German government, it is officially stated, has had no information as to the circumstances attending the torpedoing of the American Hawaiian steamship Nebraskan, crippled last Wednesday off Falmouth, Light.

On the other hand, the government admits that the American tanker Gulf light was disabled by a German submarine.

The commander of the torpedo hunter has reported that he believed he was attacking a British ship.

American Navy Is Getting Ready

Letters received in New York May 15 and since then at other cities of the mainland show the United States naval authorities are losing no time to prepare for a possible war with Germany.

Official letters have been sent to men who attended the naval academy, but did not graduate, asking them if their present business arrangements could be so fixed that they might report for service at once in case President Wilson and the cabinet are not satisfied with Berlin's reply to the protest against the Lusitania and other submarine outrages.

The general tone of the letters was: "World's war present business arrangements permit you to drop them at once and return to the service."

Naval men who were graduated from Annapolis and who have resigned from the service are recalled automatically to their places if war is declared.

TORPEDO WAS SIGHTED

(Associated Press by Federal Wireline.) LIVERPOOL, May 28.—The chief engineer of the Nebraskan said here today that he saw the wake of the torpedo which disabled the ship.

HOUSE JOURNAL FINISHED: ADDED TO PUBLIC ARCHIVES

Edward K. Woodward, clerk of the last session of the house of representatives of the eighth legislature of the Territory, presented himself before Eben S. Cunningham, clerk of the secretary of Hawaii, yesterday. With Woodward were two stalwart assistants, each groaning under the weight of a massive and bulky volume of literature.

"Pay up," said Woodward. "Here you are; give me a receipt for these things, pronto!"

"These things" were two immense books containing the daily minutes of the sixty-day session of the house and completing the journal of the proceedings of the lower branch of the legislature. The two volumes contain 2206 pages, full size, of typewritten matter.

Words From Home

Statements That May Be Investigated—Testimony of Honolulu Citizens.

When a Honolulu citizen comes to the front, telling his friends and neighbors of his experience, you can rely on his sincerity. Home endorsement is the kind of testimony that backs Donn's Backache Kidney Pills. Such a statement is convincing. Investigation proves it true. Below are the words of a Honolulu resident. No stronger proof of merit can be had.

ROME ON ALERT FOR AIR RAIDS

Observers Posted At Points of Vantage and Aerial Corps Always On Duty

(Associated Press by Federal Wireline.) ROME, May 29.—In hourly apprehension of an aerial raid, observers have been stationed on all lofty points of vantage to watch for the first sign of approaching planes.

A corps of Italian aviators is being held in constant readiness to rise and give battle in the air, should the city be attacked.

On the frontier the Italian flying corps did service yesterday by dropping bombs on stations and along the right of way of Austrian railroads likely to be used for bringing up troops and supplies.

Fourteen villages in the Austrian province of Carinthia were occupied yesterday by the advancing Italian troops. On the Tyrolean front a brisk artillery duel is in progress.

ATTACK BY CHIMPANZEE GETS WOMAN DAMAGES

(Associated Press by Federal Wireline.) LOS ANGELES, May 29.—Mrs. Lillian Lindley was yesterday awarded by a jury damages to the amount of two thousand dollars in an action brought by her against the owner of an educated chimpanzee, which had attacked the plaintiff and her daughter.

The chimpanzee had entered the room in which Mrs. Lindley was seated with her baby daughter in her arms. The animal attacked the woman, tore the child from the mother's arms and dashed it on the floor.

NAVAL MILITIA BOARD APPOINTED

The board that will have charge of the Naval Militia of Hawaii has been constituted. The last legislature created the naval militia and authorized the Governor to appoint a board of five members, as well as a commander, lieutenant-commander, paymaster and surgeon.

Governor Pinkham yesterday appointed the following to constitute the board: Alonzo Gartley, chairman; J. Morton Riggs, R. E. Lambert, Joseph E. Sweeney and David Kalaokalani, Jr., all of whom, with the exception of Kalaokalani, have accepted the appointments. All efforts to locate City Clerk Kalaokalani yesterday were futile, but it is believed that he will accept the position and honor.

In addition to the board members, the Governor also appointed the following officers of the naval militia: Alonzo Gartley, commander; R. E. Lambert, lieutenant-commander; J. Morton Riggs, paymaster.

One officer remains to be appointed, this being the surgeon of the naval militia.

Who is Who
Commander Alonzo Gartley held a similar post in the Naval Militia of Pennsylvania and was at one time a cadet in the United States Navy. Lieutenant Commander R. E. Lambert was formerly paymaster on the submarine Nautilus, with station on the U. S. S. Albatross, and left the service to go into business in Honolulu. Paymaster J. Morton Riggs was a paymaster in the United States Navy and saw service during the Spanish-American war.

All these appointments are for terms of four years. As soon as the naval militia board organizes, efforts will be made to induce the navy department to station a ship here for the use of the naval militia.

SHINGLE'S BURGLAR GETS FIVE YEARS

Robert W. Shingle caught prowling about his house in the dead of night several weeks ago and captured after having poured a quieting portion of lead into him, pleaded guilty before Judge Ashford yesterday. The burglar was given not less than five years in Oahu Prison. Rivers walked out of court yesterday with the aid of two crutches. His face was bandaged, one eye being altogether invisible. He presented a sorry sight.

"I was so drunk that night that I don't remember where I was and what I did," he told the court through Spanish Interpreter Belmont.

He was asked about the knife he had in his possession at the time Shingle caught and shot him. "No, your Honor, I had no knife," replied the prisoner. "I am quite sure of that; I remember well I had a knife."

"No less than five years for you, Mr. Rivers," said the judge. This settled it.

Rivers was sentenced to not less than five years for burglary in 1911 and was paroled last Christmas by the Governor. Judge Ashford now makes inquiries how it came about that the man was paroled long before he had served the minimum of his sentence.

M'BRYDE ISSUES FIRST DIVIDEND

Plantation Shareholders Receive Division of Profits On Common and Preferred

(Associated Press by Federal Wireline.) McBryde Plantation, for the first time in its history, has paid a dividend. Yesterday the directors voted a disbursement of 50 cents a share on the common stock, payable June 25 next.

Payment also has been authorized of the semi-annual dividends on the preferred stock for the year, one payable June 25 and the other in December.

Interest Charges
The preferred issue totals \$600,000. It is on a seven per cent basis, making \$42,000 a year. The dividend on common will total \$82,802, there being issued 165,604 shares of a par value of \$10 each.

The company also has outstanding five per cent bonds to the value of \$1,292,900, which require an interest appropriation of \$64,645 each year.

The bond interest, preferred dividends for the year and the dividend on common stock will make a total operating profit disbursement for the year of \$219,447.

Last year's output of the plantation was 16,245 tons, the largest on record for the company.

Insiders Knew It
The dividend was forecast by the market movements of McBryde common, which has been largely dealt in of late and which has advanced the past few weeks from \$5.75 to \$7.25 asked. On Thursday a particularly large block of stock changed hands.

There was no marked rise in the stock yesterday, doubtless owing to the fact that the dividend had been previously discounted by operators.

BANKERS' PARTY MAY NOT COME

On Account of Uncertain Shipping Conditions Hawaii Stands To Lose Tourist Prospect

Difficultly in obtaining steamship bookings has cost Hawaii another valuable excursion of just the sort of guests the Territory wishes to entertain.

"Answering yours of recent date," writes William J. Henry, secretary of the New York Bankers' Association, in a letter received yesterday by A. P. Taylor, acting secretary of the Hawaii Promotion Committee, "would advise that we have had little encouragement in our efforts to promote a side trip to Honolulu."

"It looks now as though the boat we were after will not be available, and one of the steamship lines that makes regular trips to Honolulu has advised us, for reasons not stated at present, that it must forego any arrangements directed toward accommodating our party."

"This company had solicited our business, but for some reason changed its mind completely. Unless something unforeseen arises, we are rather fearful that we must abandon the trip."

Supposedly the company that first solicited the business and then cancelled its offer in the Pacific Mail, which has New York offices. There is no reason known why the Matson company or the Oceanic company should execute such a switch about face, so that the carefully worded letter of Secretary Henry seems another straw in the wind pointing to a possibility that the Pacific Mail may go out of business on account of the Seamen's Bill.

The subject is known to be still under consideration by the Pacific Mail directors, but an Associated Press dispatch, the twenty-sixth said no decision yet had been reached.

DIDN'T KNOW WHEN HE WAS WELL OFF

A shrill blast on a police whistle brought a crowd running to Hotel and Kakaulele streets about nine o'clock last night.

Chang Kung was gesticulating wildly outside his store and yelling that he had been snatched on the home by a fat Hawaiian youth, who was dressed in black and used frightful language. This interesting individual, he averred, had forced his way into his place and started to make trouble. He had tried to eject him, but had come off second best.

Remembering the virtue of a police whistle which he possessed, Chang King blew it with might and main, whereupon the intruder took to his heels, disappearing in the direction of the waterfront.

Officer Kamahehi, who had answered the call, decided to wait around a bit, and half an hour later was rewarded by seeing the Chinese grab a Hawaiian man and hearing him yell, "Haul in; me got him!"

The man was taken to the station, where he gave his name as George Kopia and said that he worked aboard the steamer Albatross. He admitted that he had run down to the vessel when he heard the shrill summons for help, and said that he had come back to look for his friend. He further alleged that a gambling game was in progress in Chang Kung's store, and said that it was his discovery of this which made the proprietor mad. He didn't hit him, he said.

Kopia was held at the station for the night, and Chang Kung declared that he will be hard hit and early this morning to swear to a complaint.

WILSON VEILS MAILED FIST IN PLEA FOR MEXICAN AID

President, In Appeal On Behalf Of Red Cross To Relieve Starvation In War-Torn Republic, Forecasts Change of Policy

WORDS TAKEN TO MEAN PROMPT INTERVENTION

Conditions Have Become So Despicable That Chief Executive Is Forced To Open His Eyes To Horrors Anarchy Has Created

(Associated Press by Federal Wireline.) WASHINGTON, May 29.—

Forecasting a new policy on the part of the administration, differing radically from the hands-off program of the past in regard to Mexico, President Wilson yesterday issued an appeal to the American people to assist the American Red Cross in relieving distress throughout the Republic of Mexico.

The President paints the conditions prevailing in the Southern Republic in strong language, laying stress upon the destitution and starvation occasioned by the series of revolutions and emphasizing the necessity of aiding the people of Mexico in their dire distress.

Intervention Inevitable

It is believed here that American intervention in Mexico is now inevitable and it is thought that the President is paving the way for action by this notification that the purposes of whatever steps are to be taken have been decided upon for the sake of humanity and for the relief of a starving, suffering nation, unable to save itself.

War with Mexico, if the nation should unite against any intervening force from the United States, sent into the Republic for the purpose of reestablishing order there, is close. It is believed that the President has so decided and is shaping his pronouncements with a view to making this plain to the American and the Mexican people.

Conditions Desperate

Miss Mabel Boardman, chairman of the American Red Cross relief board, had previously urged that the President make this appeal on behalf of the starving thousands in Mexico. The Red Cross issued a statement simultaneously asking for aid at once.

Conditions are so desperate that only food can save thousands. The city of Monterey is in sad straits and prompt assistance is requested.

President Wilson will issue a statement soon in regard to the Mexican situation. It is understood that he will give notice that conditions are becoming intolerable.

RUSSIAN BATTLESHIP NOT SUNK BY TURKS

(Associated Press by Federal Wireline.) WASHINGTON, May 29.—The Russian embassy, acting on advice from Petrograd, denies emphatically the reports sent out from Constantinople that the Russian battleship Pantelimon has been sunk in the Black Sea, either by Turkish mines or by Turkish torpedoes. The Pantelimon is now at anchor in a Russian harbor, undamaged.

RUSSIANS DRIVE OUT TURKS

(Associated Press by Federal Wireline.) PETROGRAD, May 28.—The Russian armies in Persia have driven the Turks from the district of Trumiah, in which there were recent bloody excesses against Christian Syrians.

BOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN

During the summer months mothers should watch for any unnatural looseness of the child's bowels. When given prompt attention at this time serious trouble may be avoided. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy can always be depended upon. For sale by all dealers. Beeson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.



ALL ARMY TEAM TAKES MEASURE OF STANFORD

Cardinals Though Break Even On the Day When They Annihilate All Japanese: Charley Lyman Is Star of Day

(From Monday Advertiser.)

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS

Stanford 12, All-Japanese 5.

All-Army 7, Stanford 3.

Doubleheaders, the first game of which starts at half-past two, will not do, and the Oahu League should see to it that there are no more of them. Yesterday's two ball games, the first which the Cardinals won over the All-Japanese by a score of 12 to 5, and the second, in which the All-Army won from the Cardinals by a score of 7 to 3, consumed nearly four hours, and it was half-past six before the fans started for the exits.

As baseball games, neither compared with the contest of the day before. The Cardinals were a bit off their stride in both contests and the All-Japanese in the first game were simply awful.

In the second game, the class of ball was far better and the All-Army boys won over because they found pitcher Wickersham easy, because "Handsome Mary" Lawson pitched a real ball game and because Charley Lyman was in uniform and playing first base.

The initial cast of the All-Army team was cheerful of batters, runs and stolen bases and his speed with the war club and on the paths was something too much for the Cardinals.

Tom Workman is ill.

Stanford at that presented a crippled lineup with Tom Workman home in bed with a bad cold. Scrappy Tom was sent there to lead the boys and they backed the pepper and glory displayed against the Punks. His substitutes, O'Neill and Hayes, failed to cover the bag as Tom does and again Mapie was easily off form in both games. In the first he bobbled early and often and in the second, while he did not bobble so much, he failed to field with any sort of action and a couple of the soldier boys instead of being out were able to get into his column, all of which helped to send him to the rubber.

Japanesee Go Wild.

Pitching for the All-Japanese for five innings was Araki with T. Uyeno finishing the job. While Araki was all the bill, he allowed seven hits and seven runs and walked two errors behind his name. Moving over to third, Araki booted the ball four times, making his error column record six for the day. Others of the four contributed five bobbles, making eleven all together for the day. For the Cardinals, Wickersham made his bow to Honolulu fans and he did nicely until the third inning. Here he blew up and again in the fourth he went skyward. Poor support, too, made his going rough, and with the opening of the fifth, Hoover was on the hill. He got by in good shape, allowing one run and four hits in the five innings he worked.

Capt. Norris Stanton wanted to be charitable during this game and call it off in the seventh inning, but the Japanese said nay and made the fans stand by and watch them bobble and bobble until the finish.

After the Japanese and Stanfords finished, there was a short intermission of five minutes and then the All-Army and Stanfords got into action.

Start With a Bash.

Wickersham who elected to come back against the soldiers, had a very uncomfortable session with the opening of the first inning in the All-Army and Stanford game. Charley Lyman peppered the first ball pitched to far left field for two bases and then scored on Dumshot's triple after Mangum had sacrificed.

Dumshot's triple after Mangum had sacrificed. Dossett forced Dummy at the plate and Burton ended the inning with a hit to Mapie.

Burton's boot of Mapie's hit with two in the hold, paved the way for Dent and Downing followed with hits, scoring Mapie, and Dent, got over the plate when Lawson cut in with a wild pitch.

After that the Cardinals were helpless before "Handsome Mary" and failed to reach the rubber until the sixth, when a double by Hayes and a hit by Stanford, tallied one for Stanford.

Up to the sixth inning Wickersham was pitching great ball and a Stanford woman rooster in the grandstand was baiting everybody within hailing distance with a shrill, harsh voice about Joe and the others being fierce. It grated much on the nerves of the fans and despite the backfire, the rooster continued to roost.

Silence Is Golden.

It was "Good night and goodbye" to the rooster through with the close of the first half of the sixth. Here the soldiers tallied four. Lyman started with a single and stole second. Then he romped home when Mangum singled to right. Dumshot gathered a bingle and when Dossett lifted one far over Downing's head for a double, two more crossed the plate. Dossett scored a moment later when Hayes dropped Mapie's throw of Burton's hit.

With the close of the inning, four claps of the gong brought over to the ladybug and after that the fans took great delight in riding the Stanford rooster.

While the five were enough to win, the soldiers chased over two more in the ninth on Hundley's hit, a pass to Lyman, his steal, two outs and a dropped fly by Dent in front of the plate.

Following are the scores of yesterday's battles:

Stanford 12, All-Japanese 5.

All-Army 7, Stanford 3.

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BIG LEAGUE RESULTS

Bresnahan's Men Play Great Ball With the Cardinals—Sox Lose

STANDING OF TEAMS			
National League	W.	L.	Pct.
Chicago	20	15	.571
Philadelphia	18	14	.563
Brooklyn	17	16	.515
St. Louis	19	18	.514
Boston	17	17	.500
Pittsburgh	16	19	.457
Cincinnati	14	17	.453
New York	12	18	.400

American League			
W.	L.	Pct.	
Chicago	25	12	.676
Detroit	23	15	.605
New York	17	15	.531
Boston	15	17	.500
Washington	14	16	.467
St. Louis	16	19	.457
Cleveland	14	20	.412
Philadelphia	13	24	.357

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

CHICAGO, May 31.—Bresnahan's men scored over the Cardinals here yesterday, taking first place in the National League race. Score—Chicago 3, St. Louis 2.

At Cincinnati—The Reds blanked the Pirates. Score—Cincinnati 4, Pittsburgh 0.

Score—American League

CLEVELAND, May 31.—Cleveland won a hard fought game from the White Sox here yesterday, breaking the winning streak of the leaders. Score—Cleveland 2, Chicago 1.

At Detroit—The Browns won one and tied the other with Jennings' men. Score: First game—St. Louis 3, Detroit 2. Second game—Detroit 2, St. Louis 2. (Game called at end of ninth inning.)

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

BROOKLYN, May 28.—Ebbett's men played fast ball in their contest with the Pirates here yesterday and the victory placed the Trolley Dodgers in second place. Score—Brooklyn 2, Pittsburgh 0.

Following were the results of other games: At New York—St. Louis 6, New York 5. At Boston—Cincinnati 6, Boston 0.

Score—American League

CHICAGO, May 28.—Comiskey's men won their third straight game from the Highlanders here yesterday, making in all eight straight games for the White Sox. Score—Chicago 5, New York 2.

Following were the results of other games: At Cleveland—Cleveland 9, Philadelphia 8. At Detroit—Washington 8, Detroit 2.

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

BOSTON, May 30.—Philadelphia dropped another game to the Braves here yesterday, the third in a row. Score—Boston 9, Philadelphia 4.

Following were the results of other games: At New York—New York 5, Brooklyn 1.

At Pittsburgh, first game—St. Louis 9, Pittsburgh 3; second game—Pittsburgh 0, St. Louis 0. (Game called at end of fifth inning.)

At Cincinnati—Chicago 3, Cincinnati 1.

Score—American League

PHILADELPHIA, May 30.—Philadelphia and Boston split even in a doubleheader here yesterday afternoon. Scores, first game—Philadelphia 2, Boston 1; second game—Boston 6, Philadelphia 5.

Following were the results of other games: At Detroit, first game—Detroit 7, St. Louis 1; second game—Detroit 3, St. Louis 3. (Game called at end of ninth inning.)

Washington and New York game postponed. Rain.

Chicago and Cleveland game postponed. Rain.

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

ITHACA, N. Y., May 30.—Cornell had little trouble defeating the University of Pennsylvania ball team here yesterday, whitewashing them. Score—Cornell 6, University of Pennsylvania 0.

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BLANK'S BEES ARE STRONG AND AGAIN TAKE FIRST PLACE

SALT LAKE, May 31.—Blankenship's men jumped back into first place here yesterday afternoon when they scored a double-header victory over the Angels. Scores: First game—Salt Lake 4, Los Angeles 1. Second game—Salt Lake 6, Los Angeles 2.

At San Francisco—Venice scored a double victory over the Oaks. Scores: First game—Venice 2, Oakland 0. Second game—Venice 4, Oakland 2.

At Portland—The Seals outlived the Beavers and won handily. Score—San Francisco 6, Portland 3.

Double-headers will be played all over the circuit today.

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

SALT LAKE, May 28.—Dillon's men pulled one over on the Busy Bees here yesterday afternoon and Blankenship's men lost the lead in the flag race. Score—Los Angeles 3, Salt Lake 2.

At San Francisco, the Oaks outplayed the Tigers yesterday afternoon, winning handily. Score—Oakland 5, Venice 3.

At Portland, the San Francisco vs. Portland game was called off, owing to rain.

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

PORTLAND, May 30.—McCredie's men hit at opportune times here yesterday against the Seals and were winners of a bitter contest. Score—Portland 2, San Francisco 1.

At San Francisco, the Tigers outplayed the Oaks and, finished on the long end of the game. Score—Venice 3, Oakland 1.

At Salt Lake, Blankenship's men played hard against the leaders, but were unable to overcome an early lead of the Angels. Score—Los Angeles 6, Salt Lake 5.

CHICAGO, May 28.—Comiskey's men won their third straight game from the Highlanders here yesterday, making in all eight straight games for the White Sox. Score—Chicago 5, New York 2.

Following were the results of other games: At Cleveland—Cleveland 9, Philadelphia 8. At Detroit—Washington 8, Detroit 2.

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