

When you buy War Savings Stamps you do two things, you help your country and yourself. Put your money in the government's hands.

Miss Elsie Wilcox

The Garden Island.

While Some One gives his LIFE -- what are YOU giving?
—think a minute!
All of the Red Cross War Fund goes for War Relief

ESTABLISHED 1904. VOL. 14. NO. 52.

LIHUE, KAUAI, TERRITORY OF HAWAII, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1918

SUBSCRIPTION RATES, \$2.50 PER YEAR 5 CENTS PER COPY

GOVERNMENT TO INVESTIGATE WATER SUPPLY

When Governor McCarthy visited Kauai last July his attention was called to the possibility of securing water from the upper Waimea drainage basin to irrigate the dry lands mauka of the present irrigated area at Kekaha. The governor was favorably impressed with the proposition and in September Mr. C. T. Bailey, of the U. S. Geological Survey, was sent to make a reconnaissance. That Mr. Bailey's report was favorable is shown by the fact that recently Mr. W. V. Hardy, assistant engineer in charge of Hydrographic work on this island, received instructions to proceed at once to construct gauging stations and install automatic water registers on the following streams—tributaries of the Waimea River—Waialeale, Koale, Mohihi, Waiakali, Kawaikoi, and Kawaikinau.

These stations are to be established at an elevation of 3,500 feet above sea-level. The idea is to determine the amount of water available from each stream at this elevation. The mauka Kekaha lands are at present arid pasture lands, but if the water is available they can be made into first-class agricultural lands. A party of five men is now employed in constructing trails in the regions where the gauging stations are to be installed.

Mr. Hardy also received instructions to build a four room cottage on the Ranger lot at Kokee to be used as headquarters by the forestry service and geological survey.

THRIFT STAMP OFFICERS

School: Anahola.
Number of pupils: 53.
Sale of stamps for term to Dec. 29, \$188.61.
Captains: Kenuke Shiraki and Yutaka Hamamura.
1st Lieut.: Isayo Nakamura.
2nd Lieut.: Ikito Nakamura.
Corporals: Akira Nakamura, Kando Sumimoto, Yum Cook Lai, Kenloha Paule, Matsukichi Kanai and Philip Valpoon.

DEATH OF A. H. DAY

News has just been received of the death in Honolulu of Alfred Hale Day. Deceased was fairly well known here, where he visited his daughter, Mrs. Wm. H. Grote, Jr. from time to time. He was 66 years old, and was for years receiving cashier of the Rapid Transit Co. Mrs. Grote went to town on Saturday but was too late to find her father conscious.

Mech. Henry H. Kranz left on Saturday for Honolulu after spending a ten day's furlough on Kauai. While here he was the guest of Miss Carrie Bettencourt and William J. Ferreira, of Kapaa. On Christmas day he attended the Christmas entertainment given by Mrs. Senni at the Valley House. He visited several points of interest on Kauai, such as the Barking Sands, Kukuilono Park and the Spouting Horn.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy F. Rankin of Makaweli, gave a reception for Mrs. Wilkenson Saturday evening at their home, which was largely attended by the friends of the latter.

Local News

Gathered from here and there

Mr. Aubrey Robinson returned by the Kinau this morning.

R. C. Walker, cashier of Bishop & Company, arrived this morning.

Mrs. and Mrs. Gaylord P. Wilcox have been spending a few days on Kauai.

E. W. Green, of Catton, Neill & Co., is on Kauai in the interest of his firm.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Wilcox and family returned from Honolulu last Friday.

Mr. J. O. Warner of the Y. M. C. A. is in Honolulu for a few days. He will return on Friday.

Dr. A. K. Hanchett arrived this morning and proceeded to Waimea, where he will visit friends.

F. B. Cook, sanitary inspector, returned this morning, also J. D. Cook, sanitary inspector for Kekaha.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Elmhurst wish to thank the friends and relatives who were so kind to them in their recent bereavement.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Allen Creevey returned from town this morning, where they have been spending the holidays.

Mrs. M. de B. Thompson, principal of the Kalahao school, returned by the Kinau this morning after spending part of the holidays in town.

William J. Ferreira is on Kauai spending his Christmas vacation with his mother and grand parents.

A. G. Horswill, formerly of Hakalau, Hawaii, is the new engineer at Kealia following E. W. Kopke, resigned. He is a first-class man and will doubtless give good satisfaction. Mrs. Horswill arrived this morning.

The Rev. H. P. Judd will arrive from Honolulu next Friday morning. He will hold services Sunday morning, and will hold an English service in the same church Sunday evening.

Word has been received from Judge Dickey, in Honolulu, to the effect that the postponed Red Cross drive for membership for Kauai will be held during the week January 13-18. This delay will give time to undertake it in proper shape and with full equipment.

Miss Edith Plant, who has been first assistant trained nurse at the Lihue Hospital for some months, is leaving by the Kinau today. She has made many friends here whose good wishes will follow her wherever she goes.

Rizal Day, Dec. 30, was celebrated for Kauai at Kealia with appropriate exercises, and a large gathering of Filipinos. Rizal is the popular hero, the Washington of their country, and Rizal Day is their great holiday.

Charles A. Horswill, assistant manager of the Dearborn Chemical Co., arrived this morning and proceeded to Hanalei, where he will reside having built a home for himself near that of C. A. Brown. He will be a welcome addition to the social life of Hanalei.

Miss Marie Holt, of Honolulu, arrived Friday to spend the remainder of the vacation period with her father, Deputy Tax Assessor C. J. Holt, of Lihue.

A. H. Hobart and Mr. Wilson, connected with the territorial board of harbor commissioners, arrived at Nawiliwili on Friday and made a hurried inspection of the government wharves, accompanied by Mr. P. W. Carter. They returned to Honolulu on Saturday.



Lieut. Leslie W. Wishard, R.M.A.

Lieut. L. W. Wishard, familiarly known to all Kauai as Leslie, arrived this morning on a very brief visit to his old home, before taking up his new line of work in connection with the Union Mill in Kohala, Hawaii.

He comes from Park Field, near Memphis, Tenn., where he was engaged for several months as expert instructor in the aviation training school. He tells an exceedingly interesting story of his experiences, and of the arms and appliances of flying, which we hope to share with our readers next week.

THE HANAMAULU HALL

The new Hanamaulu Hall was inaugurated Christmas Eve with a Christmas entertainment for and by the Hanamaulu public school. A fine large natural tree beautifully decorated and effectively lighted, occupied the place of interest and honor. There were suitable exercises by the children, followed by a distribution of presents that aimed to be partly, at least, on a basis of merit, and then Xmas dainties for all. Last year they were cheated out of their Christmas because of diphtheria quarantine, so this year they had to make up for it. Very much credit is due the teachers who worked very hard to give the children a good time.

A MOVIE WONDER

That profane classic, To Hell with the Kaiser, which has been starring the world, is now here, and will be shown at the various places this coming week. It claims to be the greatest arraignment of Prussianism ever produced in motion pictures, and to set forth the Kaiser in his real character as a partner and accomplice of Satan. It is reported to be wonderfully realistic.

WEDDING BELLS

Miss May Christian, of Papaikou and J. E. Brooks, of Hilo, were married in Hilo on Saturday, December 21st, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Dr. A. D. Shaw of the First Foreign Church of Hilo.

Mrs. Brooks is the youngest daughter of the late Charles Christian, of Hanamaulu, where the young lady was born, is well and favorably known on Kauai, where she has spent most of her life. She taught for several years in the Lihue public school and but lately was transferred to Hawaii.

Mr. Brooks was until recently connected with the Lihue Ice Works plant at Waimea.

A ROMANCE OF JUSTICE

What may be a horrible miscarriage of justice has come to light through the pardoning, by Governor McCarthy, of Yi Hang Kui, who was convicted in Lihue in 1907, for murder in the second degree and sentenced to serve 20 years in prison. The following account appeared in the Star-Bulletin of the 27th inst.:

To have a slice of more than 11 years taken out of his life for a crime of which he knew nothing whatsoever has been the unusual experience of Yi Hang Kui, Korean, according to a statement made by him Christmas Eve, the day he was pardoned by Governor C. J. McCarthy.

This man was convicted of second degree murder in the court at Lihue, Kauai, on March 16, 1907, and sentenced by the late Judge Jacob Hardy to imprisonment for 20 years. Excellent behavior in jail reduced the term which he would have had to serve to the extent that he would have been released in a year and a half anyway.

Nearly 12 years ago a Chinaman was found murdered in the camp house at Koloa, Kauai, in which Yi Hang Kui, his wife, and others lived. The wife had a paramour, another Korean, living in the same building, and there had been trouble between Yi Hang Kui and this man. Yi was arrested immediately after the murder and hustled off to jail. When the case was called his wife and her paramour appeared as the star witnesses, both testifying that Yi killed the Chinaman. Upon their evidence the conviction and sentence were based.

"I had absolutely nothing to do with the killing of the Chinaman," declared Yi Hang Kui, as he was about to regain his freedom. "I barely knew the man and had nothing whatever against him. My wife died some years ago and her lover has, I understand, disappeared. I have been the innocent victim of a wicked conspiracy which cost me nearly 11 years in prison."

Yi proved quiet, orderly and reliable for a number of years and has been a trusty; in fact, for quite a while he was permitted to work around government buildings without a guard or other restraint except that he should report back at the prison at the regular time in the afternoon.

A Welcome Christmas Present

The long delayed pay of Co. B, 4th Regiment, Hawaiian Infantry, National Guard for the semi-annual period of June 30, 1917, has just been received by K. C. Hopper, who was commander of the company at that time.

The vouchers arrived on the 24th inst. and proved a most welcome, as well as unexpected, Christmas present, to those of the old company who are still on the island.

The majority of the men who composed the company are now at Schofield Barracks with Co. K, 2nd Hawaiian Inf. Some are in the Navy, while several others have returned to the Philippines.

The W. S. S. drive nears a finish with the deficit reduced to \$76,245 on Saturday, which will probably be made up before the time closes to-night.

THE COLONEL ENTERTAINS

Christmas was a great day among the children of the Kapaa school. In a mighty bunch, nearly 700 of them, they were invited to spend the day with Col. Spalding at his Valley House. By rays in trucks and autos they were conveyed thither, and then they were given the freedom of the whole place with all its wonders, and facilities for entertainment.

The Colonel laid himself out, with the assistance of his daughter, Mrs. Senni, and the teachers of the school, to give the children a good time, and you may be sure they succeeded. Never before have the children had such a time.

MAKAWELI NOTES

Christmas Eve the home of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Baldwin was a scene of much merrymaking.

At 7:15 the children of Makaweli began to gather about a wonderful Christmas tree which was tastefully arranged for the occasion. Santa Claus appeared and showered gifts on the little ones first and later to the grown ups.

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Baldwin entertained a large number for Christmas dinner including the teachers and others who are far away from their own homes for this Love Feast. Hoover's picture was turned to the wall and all partook freely of a most delicious dinner.

Singing and dancing and old fashioned games helped fill the afternoon. A taste was proposed, "Here's to the Baldwins. May they live a thousand years, and if a thousand years less one day for life were not worth living, with the Baldwins away."

The singing of Christmas carols was a pleasant feature of the evening also. Miss Helen Center, who is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Baldwin, came out in a charming Blue Bird costume and favored the merry makers with one of her graceful dances.

Delicious refreshments were served after which the evening of delights was finished off with the old fashioned "Virginia Reel."

Mrs. N. M. Mundy and son are visiting her sister, Miss Carrie A. Thompson, principal of Makaweli school. Mrs. Mundy teaches in the Honolulu Military Academy.

Miss Roma Beach, of Oloa, Hawaii, is visiting her many friends in Makaweli. Miss Beach taught in Makaweli last year.

Miss Helen Center and Miss Sybil Johnstone are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Baldwin. Miss Johnstone is Mrs. Baldwin's sister.

HANS ELMHORST DEAD

Hans Elmhurst, aged twenty-five years, and oldest son of Mr. and Mrs. D. Elmhurst, of Lihue, died in Honolulu on the 24th.

Taken ill on Monday, pneumonia speedily ended his young and promising life. Elmhurst was connected with the Honolulu Iron Works as machinist, and was universally liked on Kauai where he had spent most of his life.

The sad news was received on Wednesday by wireless and came as a great shock to the family. Cremated in Honolulu, the remains arrived on Kauai on Friday and a largely attended funeral, conducted by the Rev. J. M. Lydgate, took place at Lihue at 3 o'clock.

\$1000 REWARD

For information which will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person who stole the 20 pound turkey tom of A. D. Hills, Wm. HENRY RICE, Sheriff.

We don't know who stole that turkey from A. D. Hills, but we do know who would have stolen it if the chance had offered.

WHAT THE COMMUNITY NURSE FINDS

Miss Castro, the community nurse, when interviewed recently, said substantially:

Greatness of the Need.

"I have been here in this capacity about two months now, and the thing that impresses me most is the greatness of the need, and the large amount of work to be done. Yes, as you say, a good deal has been done to improve conditions, but so much still remains to be done, that really, it doesn't seem as though much of an impression had been made.

"Perhaps the largest showing has been made in the matter of the children's teeth. The Lihue and Hanamaulu schools have been handed in this respect, and the defective ones pulled, that were so far gone that they could not be saved. But all the dental work proper, in the way of filling, is still to be done. And the outlying smaller schools of Huleia and Wailua, have not been touched.

Skin Diseases and Dirt.

"The most prevalent evils among the children are skin diseases and eye affections. The former are very common, but yield quite readily to care and attention. In many cases these ailments are complicated with, and are more or less the outcome of, filth and physical neglect.

"One of the first things, and sometimes one of the most difficult things, is to get them to clean up. When nice, pleasant, kindly instruction and advice fail of their purpose, I have to get right down to forcible language and "read the riot act" to them. I have had to give some of them clearly to understand that if I caught them in such a dirty state again, I would take them out publicly, before the whole school, and scrub them clean with a big horse brush. That had its effect.

Eye Affections.

"The eye affections are much more serious and more difficult to handle. Many of them really ought to be segregated, in order to prevent them from infecting others, but that would fairly

(Continued on page 5)

REPORT OF RED CROSS SHOP FOR DECEMBER

Dec. 4th, 199 sales netting \$52.
Dec. 7th, 202 sales netted \$88.80.
Dec. 11th, 166 sales netted \$69.
Dec. 14th, 374 sales netted \$105.65.
Dec. 18th, 157 sales netted \$86.
Dec. 21st, 250 sales netted \$73.
Making a total of \$476.65.
Respectfully submitted,
DORA R. ISENBERG.

VISITING HER OLD HOME TOWN

Mrs. Alice Carter, principal of the Waipahu school, and wife of F. W. Carter at present on Kauai, arrived on Tuesday morning last to spend her vacation with her husband. This is Mrs. Carter's first visit to Kauai in twenty years, or since she lived in Lihue when Mr. Carter was sheriff of Kauai.

Mrs. Carter is enjoying her visit immensely and is being extensively entertained by kamaaina friends. She will return to Honolulu in time for the opening of the schools on January 6th.

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|--|-------------------------------------|-----------------|---|
| SUPPORTS ANY AND ALL GOVERNMENT MEASURES AT ALL TIMES. | THE GARDEN ISLAND | | PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY LIHUE KAUAI |
| | Kauai First, Last and all the time. | | |
| | KENNETH C. HOPPER, | Managing Editor | |
| | TUESDAY - - - - - DECEMBER 31, 1918 | | |

CHILDREN AS FUTURE LABOR

The labor problem of Hawaii is receiving a good deal of attention just now. The Advertiser is conducting a symposium discussion of the same and will soon publish the various contributions to it.

We venture to predict that the most valuable contributions to the solution of the problem of renewing and improving our labor supply will be along the line of conserving and developing our home supply. The 40,000 and more children in our schools ought surely to guarantee our future labor supply if they were properly reared, trained and educated.

The first prerequisite for their usefulness and efficiency in the future is a good physical constitution so that when they are grown up they may be able to do the work of grown-ups. The child that is neglected in infancy and youth so that his constitution is undermined, and his health wrecked; so that he drags along through life a poor anemic, inefficient invalid, sick and miserable most of the time, such a child becomes a life-long burden, and liability instead of an asset.

As a matter of investment, as a matter of economic labor supply we should take good care of these 40,000 children, so that as far as possible, every single one of them will be a valuable and efficient labor asset, and no single one of them an expensive and inefficient liability.

That will cost money? Yes, sure it will. But so, too, it costs money to import labor from the Philippines, and it is pretty poor labor at that. And it's going to cost more money, far more money, to take care of them by and by, when they are grown up and are confirmed invalids, than to take care of them now and save them from that fate, and ourselves from the burden of it.

Take care of the children, they are our best and surest source of labor, for the future.

THE NAWILIWILI HARBOR

Once again, our hopes are revived, and we are told to cheer up and get ready to do our part toward the actual realization of the Nawiliwili deep sea harbor.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Editor Garden Island—I see by your paper that the supervisors of Hilo have risen up in protest against the high price that the government is putting on the Waiakea homesteads. The Lord bless them for their good sense. I wish there was some one around here who would do the same for ours.

It is all very well for these people who sit on padded office chairs in out of the rain, to say, "That's right; soak these homesteaders a good, stiff price, they're getting in on a fortune!" But I'll bet you if they had to get out and live on these homesteads it would be a different story.

Living on a homestead is a dog's life; no roads, no comforts, no amusements, no neighbors, nothing but fresh air and scenery, and hard work and loneliness. The man that says good bye to a civilized, enjoyable, comfortable life, and goes out to rusticate and grow seedy and kumana on a homestead, he certainly deserves to get something in the way of a bonus with it.

Even at best, it is a poor enough

And again in this connection, we are reminded that it is up to us first, before anybody else does anything, to construct railroads and get them into operation, hauling freight from all the near and distant corners of the island, and have it ready and waiting for shipment over these hypothetical wharves and into the holds of the ocean steamers that shall lie in the hypothetical calm of these, at present shallow and disturbed waters. On the face of it, it is an absurd proposition. We have the freight to ship, and we are shipping it the best way that we can, and would gladly make use of a better way if we saw any such better way to use. Surely we can't be expected to abandon Port Allen, and Ahukini and Kealia, and all the other actual landings, until we see something more tangible at Nawiliwili than the blueprint plans and paper talk. Surely we can't be expected to railroad our valuable and perishable products to Nawiliwili, and then sit on them there waiting for a breakwater and a harbor to arrive all the way from Washington to take care of them.

When there is a store, you go there to trade; not before; when there is a moving picture show you go there to see it—not before; when there is a church you go there to worship—perhaps, any way not before. And when there is a harbor at Nawiliwili, or at least some satisfactory assurance of it, we will go there with our freight—and not before.

THE OLIVE BRANCH OF PROMISE

We note that one feature of the proposed Waiakea homestead scheme is the location of a Homestead town not far from Hilo, in which the homesteaders may dwell and enjoy the amenities of life in a civilized up-to-date community; and it shall be counted unto them as actual residence on their various lonely homesteads.

Now that is the sanest, and most promising proposition that has been evolved yet, in all the long years of this homesteading wrangle, and we most heartily commend the Governor on the development of the scheme. The distant, lonely segregation of a homestead, when you have to live on it is what gives it a black eye. It means going back to me-

diaeval conditions as regards roads, and social advantages, and education, and recreation, and public utilities, such as light, power, water, sewers, etc. These are advantages that the better class of people value very highly, and without which they will not live if they can help it. This means that they will look at the most attractive homestead proposition a long time before accepting it. The result is that the homesteads go, very largely, to the people who care for none of these things; and with all deference to the actual homesteader, a less desirable class. But this commendable new scheme of the Governor, very largely eliminates these objections, and assures the homesteader of the combined advantages of rural life, and of the town or city as well. It ought to give a new status to homesteading, and set it on its feet as never before. Here's to a large success for it, and its adoption for Kauai.

TAKE CARE OF THE CHILD

The good work done by the Lihue community nurse reviewed in another column, emphasizes the great importance of the work done for the children, and the great need that there is for much more of the same kind of thing. These are the days when we hear a good deal about the conservation of national resources. The conservation of food, of forests, of fisheries, of game preserves, etc. And most commendable efforts are being made in the line of such conservation. But, after all, the most valuable thing in the world is human life and happiness. To protect pheasants and neglect children, surely this is the most egregious folly. To improve the strain of pigs, and let the strain of people degenerate and slump down into disease and crime, this is folly as well as inhumanity.

The children of today are the grown-ups of tomorrow. What kind of grown-ups they will be—sturdy, self-reliant, efficient, intelligent; or anemic, dependent, shiftless and dissolute, will depend, very largely, on the kind of treatment and attention they get now. In their interest, in our own interest, in the interest of our children who are growing up with them, it is up to us to look after them.

proposition taking up a homestead. Why up on Hawaii there are second-hand homesteads—dozens of 'em—lying round deserted and neglected, and their former owners are out working by the day on the plantations; hustled up trying to make a cheap homestead go. And those were the days when you could get a homestead for a song. If a man is willing to sacrifice all his fair prospects in life and go onto a homestead and lead a dog's life of it, for goodness sake let him have it cheap—and even then it will come high enough.

CRABBE.

Editor Garden Island:—Please inform your readers of the following results of their food saving and efforts to produce more food in Hawaii during the first nine months of this year compared with the same nine month in 1917. The record of imports of food stuffs imported to Hawaii for nine months ending September 30th, 1918 on items which we have asked the people to save, shows a decrease of 30,696 tons.

The increase of imports on items which we have asked the people to use, such as perishable products and substitutes show an increase of 2,198 tons, leaving

a net decrease of importations of 28,498 tons for nine months ending September 30th, 1918 as compared with same period of 1917.

The value of these food products if purchased on the 1918 basis would have been \$4,140,323. If purchased on the 1917 basis would have been \$2,186,295. These figures would represent the savings in dollars and cents on food saved by the 260,000 people of the Islands, if taken at the prices of these food products of the years 1918 and 1917 respectively.

The people of Hawaii reduced their importations of wheat flour for these nine month 46,278 barrels, or 51 per cent of what they imported and used during the same period of 1917.

Other food products show equally as great a saving and the people of Hawaii are to be congratulated on the showing which they have made. The Food Administration takes this occasion to express their appreciation of the part of all the people of Hawaii who have taken part in this work.

The war has been won and it could not have been done without the saving of food which has been effected by the whole of the American people. Peace is on the way and while many of the re-

THE PRICE OF HOMESTEADS

Editor Garden Island—I note in the last issue of the Garden Island a report of the action of the Hilo board of supervisors protesting against the high valuation placed on the prospective homestead lands at Waiakea, said valuation being in many cases in excess of \$100 an acre, and in some instances running as high as \$135 or \$140.

Presumably these higher valued homesteads are among the best lands in use by the Waiakea Mill Company for many years, from which lands large crops of cane have been taken during these years; presumably these valuations have been arrived at after careful and thorough examination by intelligent and fair-minded men; presumably also the valuations arrived at have been on the basis of actual productivity, taking into consideration the value of similar lands in the same region, the values of which have been conclusively established.

In other words, presumably the lands have been appraised at their real actual values—at the values which would not be considered exorbitant by the plantation as a straight business proposition. These, as I understand it, are the conditions on which the appraisers are bound to make their valuations.

But in the case of Waiakea, as in a good many other similar cases, a great cry of protest goes up against any such fair and honest outcome of the appraisal. The idea seems to be very widely prevalent that because it is government property which is being disposed of, it should be more or less given away, or sold for a song, so that the fortunate purchasers may realize a handsome profit on the same, without doing much work, or giving fair value.

The land department is in charge of a trust for the people, one of large responsibility, and has no right to dispose of these lands at anything less than their real value. And to do so would be most reprehensible, and ought to expose the land commissioner to the most serious criticism, or even to prosecution.

The idea seems to be more or less widely prevalent that homesteads are a gift distribution proposition, for the few fortunate applicants whom chance has favored. When a man has drawn the lucky number he counts on being let in on a good thing at the government's expense, and doesn't expect to have to pay the full price, the same as he would in any ordinary transaction. He is a citizen, perhaps he is a Democrat, he merits some reward for the same even though it be at the cost of his fellow citizens, or fellow Democrats.

Imagine the business standing of a bank that gave to certain favored patrons, or even stockholders, special dividends, or special profits, or special rates of interest, which were denied to the rest. Manifestly such action would be equivalent to robbing the rest.

We are all joint stockholders in this homesteading business, and nothing can be dealt out free, or cheap, or at a discount, over the land counter without working an injustice to the rest of us. The Waiakea homesteads and all other homesteads, should be disposed of at their full value, everything taken into consideration, and not be marked down to gift sale prices, nor passed over the counter with a knowing wink. "Well, seeing its you, we'll make the price about half what they are worth."

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strictions have been removed, it is still necessary to conserve food in order to prevent higher prices and to furnish sufficient food for all of the people of the world.

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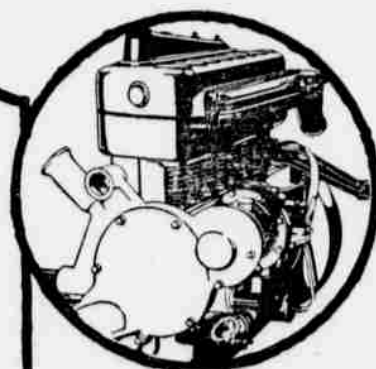
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Yours truly,

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Federal Food Administrator for Hawaii.

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HONOLULU

**Items of Interest to Our
Homesteaders**

By G. W. SAHR, County Agent

Prevention Better Than Cure

Poultry raisers who wait until disease appears in the flock and then prepare to make a defensive attack are likely to be successful only in rare cases. By far the best plan, say poultry specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture, is to care for the flock in such a way that disease will not appear. The aim in controlling the diseases of poultry is, they add, to learn how to prevent them rather than how to cure.

To enlighten poultry owners as to the characteristics of the more important diseases in order that they may intelligently use the most improved methods of combating them, Farmers' Bulletin 957, "Important Poultry Diseases," has recently been published by the department. The causes, symptoms, and treatment of poultry ailments, from aspergillosis (brooder pneumonia) to worms, are given in this publication.

Killing Often Advisable.

As all poultry is susceptible to many diseases, some of which are highly infectious and resist all effort of treatment, the bulletin suggests that when birds become sick it is often the best plan to kill them. The greater the number of birds kept upon any farm or plot of ground, and the more they are crowded together, the more important are the measures for excluding, eradication, and preventing the development of causes of disease.

When disease appears among poultry the fowls should be removed from the poultry yard and a good coating of freshly slacked lime should be applied to the entire surface of the ground, according to the bulletin. After a few days it should be plowed and then cultivated three or four times at intervals of a week, and finally sowed to some crop. It is best to leave the ground unoccupied by fowls for some time after the crop has been taken off. After the fowls have been returned the premises must be frequently cleaned and occasionally disinfected.

How to Disinfect.

The drinking fountains and feed troughs must be washed every week with boiling water or other disinfectant, and if any lice or mites are found on the birds or in the house, the roosts and adjoining parts of the walls should be painted with a mixture of kerosene, 1 quart, and crude carbolic acid or crude creosol, 1 teacupful. The house may be whitewashed with freshly slacked lime or sprayed with kerosene emulsion. In case of an actual outbreak of a virulent disease it is well to add to each gallon of the whitewash 6 ounces of crude carbolic acid. Good disinfectants destroy the germs of contagious diseases, the external parasites, such as lice and mites, and in some cases the eggs of parasitic worms, and should be used frequently in and about the poultry house.

Mmanuel Aguiar, of Kapaa, has about 800 bags of cassava which he would like to dispose of as stock feed. The roots have not yet been dug up. They are located in the homestead lot formerly owned by Fred Steel at Kapahi. When Aguiar purchased this lot from Mr. Steel he bought the crop of cassava along with it. The starch mill erected on the premises is in such bad shape that it would hardly pay to put it in running condition for manufacturing cassava into starch. The value of cassava as stock feed is not well known. Cassava is known locally as pia. It contains prussic acid, and should be sliced and dried in the sun before feeding it to live-stock. The curing

process removes the prussic acid. Grove Farm plantation has been feeding work stock with cassava cured in this manner and ground into meal for a long time. No trouble has been experienced due to the presence of prussic acid in the plant since they have been feeding it. Cassava has a higher feeding value than sweet potatoes. The dry meal is very much more concentrated, due to the fact that most of the water in food has been evaporated.

Wm. Hyde Rice has fed cassava just as it is dug out of the ground to hogs and has never lost any pigs from this practice of feeding, but it would not be advisable for farmers to feed cassava in this form to valuable stock, for uncured, it does contain a quantity of prussic acid, and cases of prussic acid poisoning have been reported from the use of cassava as fed in the fresh state.

The corn leaf-hopper is doing considerable damage to young corn at Mahelona Hospital farm. Although Mr. Jensen, manager of the farm, planted acclimated varieties of corn, the stormy weather a few weeks ago set back the crop so badly that the leaf-hopper was able to get a foothold. The county agent has sent to the board of agriculture and forestry in Honolulu for leaf-hopper parasites. By releasing the parasites in his corn fields Mr. Jensen will not be able to stop the damage to this crop of corn, but will reduce the ravages of the leaf-hopper on later plantings.

Farmers planting in new fields or fields that have been allowed to grow up in weeds will have difficulty in raising delicate crops in these fields. Cut worms and all kinds of insect pests breed profusely in neglected fields, and as soon as the land is put under cultivation they appear to feed on the first young shoots. Cut worms and Japanese beetles are especially liable to be numerous on such fields. In breaking in new land, cassava, sweet potatoes and velvet beans are desirable for their resistance to attack by insects. Cane and pineapples are popular for their resistance to such pests.

Don J. Jarvis of Kalaheo, has added a patch of strawberries to his experiment plots. He intends to have plants for distribution after his patch has made sufficient headway to allow him to cut off runners. He now has a large supply of white Madera sweet potato cuttings which he will propagate in his experiment plots. Kalaheo farmers will be able to get cuttings of this splendid variety later on.

Uniform products demand the best prices. The county agent can help you market a product that can be depended upon. One of the greatest obstacles in marketing sweet potatoes is the existence of so many different varieties, many of which are of inferior quality. The pink Kauai Madera sweet potato is one of the best varieties to plant. Let the county agent aid you in getting cuttings.

The labor compensation act which applies to agricultural laborers as employed by homesteaders is being put into practice around Kapaa district much to the distress of certain homesteaders who have had Filipino labor fall off mules they were driving and other similar occurrences.

D. C. Jarvis, of the Kauai Fruit & Land Company, reports that the pineapple company will plant about twenty acres of corn this winter.

THE MOST STARTLING PHOTOPLAY OF THE CENTURY

"To Hell with the Kaiser"



"TO HELL WITH THE KAISER"

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Makaweei, Thur. Jan. 2 - TIP TOP, Fri. Jan. 3;
Kilauea, Sat. Jan. 4 - Kapaa, Mon. Jan. 6

Tip Top Theatre

Tuesday, Dec. 31

Marguerite Calrk

—IN—

"PRUNELLA"

THE PLAY THAT SET NEW YORK WILD—THE
FILM REVIVAL OF THIS DRAMA RECORDS A
MONSTER TRIUMPH FOR MISS CLARK.

PATHE WEEKLY NEWS



MARGUERITE CLARK
in "Prunella"
A Paramount Picture

Thursday, Jan. 2

ENID BENNETT

—IN—

"THE VAMP"

SHE WINS A HUSBAND AND FRUSTRATES A STRIKE, UNCOVERS A GERMAN PLOT
THIS "PLAIN LITTLE GIRL" AFTER SHE BECAME "A LITTLE VAMP."

Fifth Chapter of the "BULL'S EYE."

Saturday, Jan. 4

J. Stuart Blackton Presents

"MISSING"

THE CRAFTSMANSHIP OF THE MASTER DIRECTOR J.
STUART BLACKTON, HAS PRODUCED A VERY
TEATIFUL PHOTOPLAY IN TRANSFERRING MRS. HUMPHRY WARD'S NOVEL TO THE SCREEN.



J. STUART BLACKTON
presents
"MISSING"
A Paramount Picture

NINETEENTH CHAPTER OF



"THE EAGLE'S EYE"

Getting rid of grass, weeds, and undergrowth about the farm during the slack season is one of the best protective measures the farmer can use against crop-damaging insects later on.

The McBryde Sugar Company's

Store has a large supply of pink Kauai Madera sweet potatoes for sale. They are excellent quality and were produced locally. Help the local farmers by using local products whenever you can.

He Fat, of Waipouli, has sever-

al hundred bags of rice bran for sale at his rice mill at Kapaa. Here is a chance to obtain good stock feed at a reasonable price.

Mr. Whittington, of Kalaheo, reports that he will make a large planting of Guam corn this year.

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Tires

Stirring Experiences in France

F. C. Wolcott, a member of Mr. Hoover's personal staff, who was with the United States Food Administrator on his previous visit to France, tells several heart-gripping stories of their visit to Chateau-Thierry:

"On the fifteenth of July the Germans began feeling their way with long-range, heavy-caliber guns, firing toward the French and American lines; and for three days that kept up, eventually coming down to the smaller caliber guns. During those three days the machine gunners of the German line crept up under cover of darkness and occupied a place about three miles nearer Paris than Chateau-Thierry, a place that will always be known in history as the most advanced position toward Paris, called Belleau Woods, a woods about 100 acres of second growth hard wood with dense undergrowth. It was a low-lying piece of ground flanked by low hills.

"The hills had been taken by the Germans, who had entrenched there; Belleau Woods literally bristled with machine guns. The undergrowth had been cut away in front of each gun in a radius of 15 to 18 feet, so that the attacking parties coming through could be seen in the open before the Germans began to fire. A hurried conference was held between the French and American officers. General Degoutt, General Edwards, General Bundy and others representing the army that held that sector. General Degoutt in command. The situation was critical. Some of the French soldiers were telling our men that they believed the only thing left for them to do was slow retirement with heavy rear-guard action. You could not say the Frenchman was frightened; but discouraged. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 18th of July they threw into the breach against the very apex of the German army three American divisions brigaded among the French.

"You can't be on French soil many hours today without hearing the numbers of those divisions. Every man, woman and child in France knows them. See that you never forget them—the 1st, 2nd and 26th. There are many others—the 28th, 32nd, 43rd, 4th and 5th—which were gradually brought in; but these three divisions stood the apex. The 26th had marked their motor trucks 'Y. D.' They were known as the 'Yankee Devils'; they correspond to the 'Blue Devils' of France; and the French will tell you that no men ever fought harder than those men fought for these three vital days that turned the tide. They had thrown themselves in wave upon wave; their casualties in a few days had reached 50 per cent among the men and 55 per cent among the officers; the Marines of the 2nd were thrown in, then the rest of the 2nd, the 1st, then the 26th.

"As we walked through those woods the terribleness of those hand-to-hand struggles was in evidence everywhere. They had scarcely finished burying the dead when we were there. Some of the nearby villages were still smoking. Dead horses were in the road covered over with a little chloride of lime. Bodies were stripped of their clothes and buried where they fell; here a German and there a Frenchman or an American; and as we walked through these nests of machine guns, with the guns still in place, we could see the hand-to-hand conflicts, the clothing ripped by the bayonet, or a helmet battered with the butt of a musket.

"A leather cartridge pocket had been torn off from the belt in a bayonet duel between an American and a German, and we picked it up. It had been opened in falling, and a small testament instead of of a cartridge clip had

tumbled out; it was rain-soaked. I opened it, and on the flyleaf was a tender message from the boy's mother—a woman in Indiana to her boy at Paris Island.

"One afternoon I visited a French evacuation hospital near Soissons, almost in range of the guns, frequently bombarded by the German aeroplanes at night; there were 300 cots all filled. They had moved four times in three months, and among the 300 wounded there were about sixty Americans. The casualties were so heavy the Americans had to be taken in with the French. Sixty thousand Americans in a month in that Chateau-Thierry sector. These fellows were piling into the the evacuation hospitals at night-operated and sent back to the base hospitals as quickly as possible.

"Let us stop at three or four of these cots and see how our boys talk. I was introduced as a member of the U. S. Food Administration to one fellow, a captain, from Texas, and the captain said: 'You are just the man I want to see. My mother writes me she has not eaten any wheat since April last, and I think you are overdoing it. She is worried about me and I am afraid this will make her sick. Why won't you let up?' I told him not to worry, that the people of the United States were not being injured, that his mother would not stop her sacrifice until the order was rescinded, even if we told her. I thought I had satisfied his mind. I then asked him about his wound, and he said, 'Have a hole in my hip; but I am not suffering much pain,' and turning to his nurse said, 'I will soon be around, won't I?' and she nodded gravely. I went on, but his nurse soon came after me and said, 'The captain would like to see you again.' I went back. He said, 'I won't be satisfied unless you promise me that as soon as you get back you will write to my mother and tell her she can go on eating wheat.' I said, 'Of course I will do that. You mustn't worry about your mother. We are doing nothing in America compared with what you are doing.'

"The nurse walked along with me, and I asked her, 'How badly is he hurt?' She replied, 'I'm afraid he won't live; his spinal column is injured.' Another case, a boy sat with his head propped up, sipping a cup of tea. He had but one arm that he could use and he was sipping away at his tea. He looked a little bit sheepish as he said, 'There is something I would like to ask you to do and I don't think I ought to.' I said, 'What is it?' (He was a private.) 'I wish you would reach under my pillow; I can't do it; I am not just right.' (He was paralyzed.) I reached under his pillow and found a small package, and in a kind of embarrassed, apologetic way, he said, 'That isn't anything but one of these little bead bracelets, but I would like to have it go to my sister. We are not getting any mail; I haven't heard from home for weeks.'

"So I opened it and I would. He said, 'It isn't anything.' I replied, 'My dear fellow, your sister will think that the most precious thing she ever had in her life.' He had been hit in the back and the nurse said he would die that night. There he was, sipping his tea, smiling, thinking of his sister. Another boy I saw had his arm bandaged. I asked how badly he was hurt. He said, 'Oh, they had to take my left hand off; but it is healing up perfectly; it is about all right now,' and he added with a sly glance at his nurse 'here I fixed it up with my nurse here to get me a new hand; my trigger finger is all right, and I will soon be back at the Boche.'

"I would have gone to France just to hear that boy make that statement. I knew then the Boche were beaten."

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KALAHEO HOMESTEAD

The Community Nurse

Continued from page 1)

swamp the hospital, so they remain in their homes, where they are more or less a constant menace to those about them. They are not supposed to go to school, and when found there they are sent home to be treated there. But this is not always easy to do. The treatment is more or less painful, and whenever they see the nurse coming, they suddenly vanish from sight and are not to be found. It is very difficult to make the parents realize the seriousness of the affection, and the absolute need there is for the utmost care and cleanliness.

Adenoids and Tonsils.

"Other widely prevalent evils are adenoids and enlarged tonsils. I fancy two thirds of the children in the public schools need attention in this respect. Some of the cases are really pitiable, children just fairly starry stupid, and seemingly hopeless, because of this trouble. This need, however, will soon be attended to.

The Schools the Main Field.

"Yes, I do work mainly through the schools, on which I keep a careful oversight, visiting them regularly, and spending a good part of my time there. From there I trace the cases needing farther attention or instruction back to the homes, which thus brings me more or less into contact with the whole family. That gives me, as you can easily see, a big clientele, really much too big for one person to deal with properly, but I do the best I can, and have the great satisfaction of knowing that the conditions are being slowly but surely improved.

Spanish Helps.

"Yes, I speak Spanish, which, as you say, gives me an advantage in dealing with the Latin peoples—Spanish, Portuguese and Filipinos. A great deal depends on being able to explain things to them so that they will understand, and in a sympathetic way. To illustrate, there was one particular case, where, on my first visit, as soon as they knew that I was a nurse they barred the door and ordered me off the premises. From a safe distance and in the friendliest manner I could muster up, I talked to them in their own language, and showed such an interest in their troubles, that they finally unbarred the door, invited me in and dusted off the best chair in the room for me to sit on. And from that day they have been my most devoted friends, willing to sit at my feet and take any kind of wisdom that I like to hand out. And they have passed the word out all round that neighborhood that I am all right.

Interpreter Needed.

"My greatest difficulty is with the Japanese, whom, in many cases, I can't make understand my instructions. Fortunately they are more intelligent than some of the other races, and generally more cleanly and more sanitary. But really, I ought to have an interpreter to go with me in dealing with those cases.

Mothers' Meetings.

"There is one thing that I think ought to be done, and might be done readily. That is mothers' meetings should be held here and there among the camps, where simple instructions could be given in sanitation, hygiene, the care of children, etc. I give the children straight talks in the schools about these things, but they reply that the parents take no stock in these things and don't believe them, and simply won't have the instructions carried out about fresh air and sunlight, and cleanliness, etc. So what can the children do? I think if we could get at the mothers and give them simple practical talks along these lines, it would be productive of good."

From the Other Islands

To be Sent Home

Definite instructions to demobilize half the strength of the national guard troops and local draftees stationed here reached headquarters this morning from the war department, says the Star-Bulletin of yesterday. About 3000 enlisted men will be affected and a proportionate number of officers. Demobilization will probably start next week and take about a month.

It is expected that the balance of the guardsmen and draftees will be demobilized on arrival here of regular troops, whose coming is forecast by the receipt of transfer orders today of four regular army officers of high rank who are coming here from the mainland.

Demobilization of the 3600 will be by individuals. A canvas will be instituted at Shafter and Schofield Barracks immediately to ascertain what men desire to be discharged and whether for family or industrial reasons. Each case will then be passed on by Gen. J. W. Heard, those with the most urgent reasons to receive preference in returning to civil life.

In this connection Gen. Heard desires it known that no applications, either from the men or civilian employer, will be received at army headquarters. If employers with former employees in the service desire them to return to their old positions, the men themselves should make this known during the canvass.

The instructions ordering demobilization are the result of Gen. Heard's request to Washington to permit demobilization at as early a date as consistent with war department plans in order to allow plantation laborers and others whose services are necessary to industrial pursuits to return to civil ranks.

Not Too High

Reports from the Waiakea district to the effect that the government's appraisal of the land soon to be homesteaded there is too high and that there should be reductions made have been heard by Governor McCarthy with considerable surprise, says the Advertiser of Dec. 27th. Commenting upon the reports the Governor yesterday said the appraisals of the lots to be homesteaded in the Waiakea tract were too low if anything.

Prior to the advertising of the lots for homesteading purposes, Governor McCarthy said, the Territory received an offer of \$250 an acre for the 6300 acres in the Waiakea tract. He believed, he said, that this was not the highest price the government could have received for the land, but it probably could have released it for \$300 an acre.

For the whole tract, the Governor said, the Territory probably could realize as much as \$2,500,000, whereas, under the homesteading plan and the value placed upon the lots by the land department, the government will receive barely \$500,000. And this will all go back into the land in the nature of roads and other improvements so that in the final analysis the government receives nothing for the land.

In view of the reported protests against the appraisals, the Governor pointed out the advantages the homesteaders in the Waiakea district will have over other districts. Arrangements have been made for the relocation of what will virtually be a suburb to the city of Hilo by the allotting of a so-called town lot to each homesteader who draws an agricultural lot. These town lots will be grouped about a mile from the city of Hilo and residence on one of them will be equal to residence on the agricultural tract.

Taking into consideration the high value of the land to be homesteaded and the efforts of the government to improve the condition of the homesteaders that protests should be made is surprising, the Governor said.

AMERICAN SHIPPING IN THE FUTURE

There is a very interesting and instructive article in a recent number of the New York Independent on "The Future of American Shipping," which we would recommend our patrons as far as possible to read. For the benefit of those who cannot do so, we note some of the salient points of the same.

"Since the entry of America into the war she has launched 641 vessels of four million tons capacity. While this is an unparalleled achievement it still leaves us as short of ships enough to maintain our army abroad, and leaves us far short of the tonnage of Great Britain, which has 18 million tons, even after all the submarine destruction which they have endured.

The surest, and often the most valuable, outcome of any great enterprise is experience. Out of the great shipbuilding campaign we are learning two or three valuable lessons.

One of them is the fallacy of the wooden ship. She has proved to be an unjustifiable tribute to tradition, and for deep sea service, a failure.

There were several reasons for building wooden ships in the first instance. We had the lumber to build them of, and we could build them rapidly and turn them out by the hundred. But the fact is, we are told, that it takes about a year to build a 3500 ton wooden ship, whereas a contract steel ship of 6000 tons can be built in

less than half the time. And the steel ship is about one third cheaper to operate. Another defect of the wooden ship is that as they have been built, hurriedly and out of unseasoned material, they are always in the repair shop, at great expense and much loss of time.

Another problem of modern shipping, is the economy of power, and consequent economy of fuel consumption, which in turn means economy in fuel space.

These ends can be secured most effectively by increased size, especially increased length. The tendency is for ships to become constantly bigger and faster; and there is no limit to this increase except the depth of harbors. New York harbor was deepened to 20 feet and then 30 feet, then to 40 feet, and is now a matter of regret that it was not deepened to 60 feet—which will have to come sooner or later.

A very large portion of the cargo space of a small ship is required for fuel. A very large portion is required for engines. But these proportions diminish rapidly as ships are made larger. We have learned the lesson of the large conveyor in the matter of railroad transportation. The weight of the train in America is about one quarter of the load, whereas in Europe it is one half the load. We still need to learn the lesson for ships.

Another new development, bound to come, is the Diesel eng-

Kapaa's Win Again

Last Sunday the Puhis were beaten by the Kapaa's at the former's grounds. Hirota and Joe Carvalho were the battery for the Puhis and Manuel Tevis and Kano for the Kapaa's.

Hajime, Carvalho, Hirota, and Frank, for the Puhis, and Kano, L. Lazama, and Manuel Tevis for the Kapaa's, were the day's stars.

The score was 7 to 8 in favor of the Kapaa's. Harry did fine umpiring. Next Sunday the Lihue Juniors will play the Kapaa's at the latter's grounds.

Should the Kapaa's win, the cup is likely to be theirs. Should the Lihue Juniors win it means a hard struggle between the two teams for the championship.

Standing average of the teams:

| | W. | L. | Av. |
|---------------|----|----|------|
| Kapaa | 2 | 0 | 1000 |
| Lihue Juniors | 1 | 0 | 1000 |
| Filipinos | 0 | 1 | 0000 |
| Puhis | 0 | 2 | 0000 |

A Program for the Woman Who Has Pledged Herself to Thrift

- Simpler methods of living.**
More careful selection of food.
More careful buying of food.
More careful preparation of food.
No waste in the use of food.
Preservation of surplus food.
- 1. Simplify your Food Habits.**
 Eat only three meals a day. Do not eat or serve food between meals.
 Serve very simple meals. Three courses at most. One dish meals are practical.
 Eat only what you need to keep you well and efficient.
 - 2. Select your Food Wisely.**
 Learn to know the needs of each member of your family. Plan your meals to meet these needs. Let your needs and not your whims govern your food habits. Food selection is a science. Study it.
 - 3. Buy Food Thoughtfully.**
 Learn first what food is needed, then buy in such quantities as may safely be stored or used without loss. Plan ahead to save delivery. Study the market and buy the seasonably abundant foods. Conserve those which are scarce here and abroad.
 Make a budget and keep accounts.
 - 4. Prepare your Food with Care.**
 Learn to prepare simple foods well. This means palatable foods with reasonable variations in methods of preparation.
 - 5. Waste no Food.**
 Watch your garbage pail.
 Serve only in such quantities as may be eaten. Practice the gospel of the clean plate.
 Use all left-overs.
 Waste no food through poor or careless cooking or reckless handling.
 - 6. Save Surplus Foods for Future Use.**
 Even a small daily surplus of perishable food should be preserved in some simple way. Preserve, dry, can or store any large supplies of surplus foods.

This engine uses only about one third of the fuel that is used by the other engines such as those in use at present. And the fuel can be very compactly and economically stored, in the double bottom of the steel steamer, away from the cargo.

If America is to meet the needs of her commerce home and foreign, and hold her own with the other leading commercial nations of the world, we will need 25 million tons of shipping. This means that we have a very long way to go. But that way, however long it may be, we are going to go according to the plans of the shipping board.

Wm. V. Hardy, engineer in charge of the water survey on this island, says he is waiting for the Kapaa homesteaders to get together and decide who they want to look after the irrigation water for their homesteads before he makes any decision regarding the appointment of a water overseer. This is a good chance for the homesteaders to get the man they want.

Senator Hind, of Hawaii, wants 300 pounds of Guam Corn seed. Guam corn was first introduced on Kauai and is gaining in favor

DEMOBILIZATION

Soon the troops will be coming home. Not all of them, for undoubtedly some of them will be retained, with soldiers of the Entente, for various duties, until Germany and its allies shall have complied with the conditions of peace. It may even be that fresh men will be sent over to relieve those who have been in the thick of the fight and have earned their release.

Demobilization of such a vast force as we have in Europe is a tremendous task. It can no more be accomplished quickly than its opposite—organizing, equipping, preparing for active service and transporting a great military organization to the front—can be accomplished quickly. It is not alone the matter of bringing the men home and of mustering them out of the service, although that of itself is as great an undertaking as it was to put them across the ocean. The United States has spent untold millions abroad in public works of various kinds. Of course nothing or next to nothing will be reclaimed from the results of our expenditure on port and railway terminals for the reception of men and materials, and in other ways, but there will be a great amount of work to be done upon them before they are abandoned. Then there are immense quantities of all sorts of war material—guns, munitions and other materials that are clearly ours, and that must be collected and brought back. There are sick and wounded in hospitals, who will be cared for where they are as long as that is necessary and who will then be taken to the returning ships. The work of all our charitable organizations will be brought to an end and the personnel brought home. Moreover, the continued shipment of food for the troops and for the civilian population and the replacement of clothing and equipment worn out or lost by the soldiers are really, although not strictly, a part of demobilization.

When we remember that not only all our available shipping but a still larger tonnage of British vessels has been employed in carrying men across the ocean at the rate of about a quarter of a million a month, and that now we have more than two million men to be repatriated, there is nothing astonishing in the estimate that will require fully two years to establish the country again on a normal peace basis. The return is sure to be more leisurely than the feverishly performed work of putting men into the field. It will be not only feasible but desirable that much of the shipping be now diverted to operations more pressing than the return of the American forces.

It is to be hoped that neither the authorities nor the people will be too anxious to complete the demobilization in a hurry. It will be an appreciated honor if some of our brave men and officers are permitted to share in the occupation of German forts and cities. In any event, the people of the devastated regions and some others of our allies will long need such assistance as our men can give them, and it will be given ungrudgingly and enthusiastically.—Youths' Companion.

all over the territory. Anyone having a large quantity of seed for sale should get in touch with the county agent. There is a large demand for the seed.

WANTED

A Portuguese clerk, Apply Kauai Trading Co.



Souvenirs

We neatly pack and mail Hawaiian Souvenirs. Hawaii & South Seas Curio Co. HONOLULU.

Try to find new ways of making the old clothes do, says Uncle Sam. Send us your old suits, gowns, draperies, linens, etc., for

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Wholesale and Retail Groceries
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 General Plantation Supplies.

"We have not studied cost nor economy as we should, either as organizers of industry, statesmen, or as individuals."

—President Wilson.

But there is yet time to start to save—and that time is NOW.

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 KAUAI

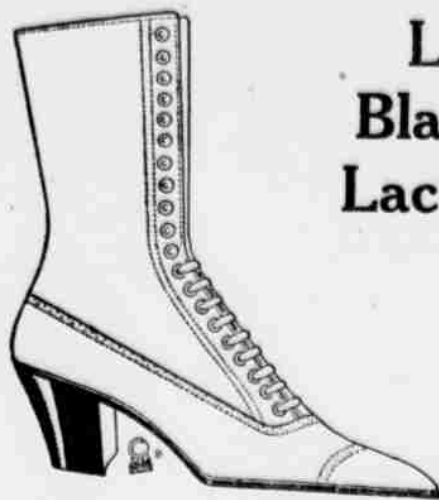
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We are able to sell these lace boots with cloth tops at the prices quoted for a short time only.

We cannot buy more to sell at these figures, our advice from the manufacturers being conclusive that shoes will cost more.

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The extra thickness of the Michelin Tread—due to extra rubber and fabric—means additional mileage. Especially is this true since every ounce of rubber and fabric is the toughest that

money, skill and experience can produce.

Michelins give so much mileage that they'd be economical even if high priced. But they're not high priced.

Kauai Gargae

Mrs. J. A. Hogg, Prop.

Michelin Casings are just as good as Michelin Red Inner Tubes, which are often imitated in color but never in quality.

THE OFFICIAL SEAL AGAIN

We are in receipt of a letter from the Governor in which he admits the correctness of our discovery in regard to the motto in the official letterhead coat of arms. He appreciates the keenness of our observation, declaring that

during a six months use of these letter heads we were the first to detect the error. The error has been corrected and the motto now appears as it should be, "Ua Mau Ka ea o Ka Aina i Ka Pono."

One of the very commendable qualities of the Governor is the easy grace with which he admits a mistake.

**RED
CROSS
DRIVE**

Jan.

13

to

18

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIFTH CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII— AT CHAMBERS— IN PROBATE.

In the Matter of the Estate of Manuel Ferreira, late of Kapaa, Kauai, Deceased.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Manuel Ferreira, deceased, to all persons having claims against said decedent or his estate to present the same, duly authenticated, and with proper vouchers, if any exist, to the undersigned Administrator, at his office in Kapaa, within six (6) months from December 10, 1918 (the date of the first publication of this notice), or they will be forever barred.

All persons indebted to the said Manuel Ferreira, deceased, are hereby notified to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated this 10th day of Dec., A. D. 1918.

M. S. HENRIQUES,

Administrator of the Estate of Manuel Ferreira, deceased.

P. O. Address: Kapaa, Kauai. Dec. 19, 17, 24, 31.

FOR SALE

Buick Six, newly painted and in first-class condition. Price reasonable. Apply to Garden Island for information.

FOR SALE

Ford Touring Car Body, set of 33x4 Non-Skid Chains. Enquire at this office.

NOTICE

Anyone found shooting on any of the Lihue Plantation lands will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

R. D. MOLER,

Manager.

PAUL R. ISENBERG,

Lessee.

Lihue, July 16, 1918. Advertisement

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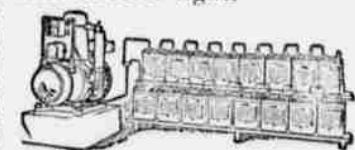
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