

Items of Interest to Our Homesteaders

By G. W. SAHR

Rabbits

It is a remarkable fact indeed that although rabbits have been raised and kept by individuals on these islands for a long period, that they have never become wild to any extent. This may be largely due to the laws of the Territory which provide that rabbits if kept at all be enclosed to prevent these troublesome rodents from becoming a pest. The law is a good one in that it shows foresight on the part of our law makers who wish well for the future of this land, but there is a chance to better the law by having it state more specifically just how rabbits should be housed to prevent their escape. In spite of this law as it stands today it still remains a remarkable fact that the rabbit has never established itself in the wild state. The opportunities offered the breed by natural conditions of this country would indeed impress one that the rabbit if once allowed to become a pest, would reign supreme, in spite of anything that could be done to hinder it.

The damage that could be wrought by these harmless appearing pets might be alarming should they ever become as numerous as they have been in Australia or even as numerous as they are in some sections of the States. The damage that might be done to fields of sprouting cane is hard to estimate now, but let this be issued as a warning, that people may better realize the future in store for us if we are careless now. Australia learned the lesson thru hard experience. Kanai can profit by the experience of others now.

Now comes the proof that carelessness in the housing of rabbits has existed. It is a fact that there are a few rabbits in the wild state on this island now. Only a few days ago one was reported by reliable people who saw a rabbit on the road side between Lihue and Koloa, far away from any dwelling and to all appearances quite wild.

This may be a false alarm. Perhaps the rabbit has natural enemies such as rats and on the other islands the mongoose that keep him in his place. It has not been proven however that the rabbit cannot thrive in Hawaii as in Australia, and there is no doubt in the minds of many that it would be a dangerous experiment to give the rabbit a chance. It might prove an expensive lesson,

especially on Kanai where there are no mongoose to handle the situation.

We can only hope that it is a false alarm now, but on the other hand be prepared, and hunters and others who frequent the places liable to be the habit of wild rabbits should do their best to make life miserable for the specimens that now exist in the wild state. Also let those who are at present keeping rabbits do all in their power to carry out the law in order that there may be no more escaping from captivity, and let those responsible for the carrying out of the law keep their eyes open for violation.

An Iceless Cooler for Hogs

Put the hogs in the "cooler" during the hot days—not as punishment, but to keep the heat from reducing daily gains in pork.

Home demonstration agents of the United States Department of Agriculture and the State colleges have been demonstrating the iceless refrigerator, and these popular. This same iceless refrigerator should be a great thing in this warm climate where hogs suffer and lose considerable weight due to hot weather. The iceless refrigerator is made by enclosing a frame in cotton flannel, burlap, or duck. A pan of water is placed on top and wicks are extended from the water over the side of the pan and down the sides of the frame. The evaporation of the moisture in the wicks keeps the refrigerator cool. In applying this principle in the hog lot a frame should be built to provide shade for the hogs and large burlap wicks should extend down the sides from containers which are placed on top and are filled with water. It is expected that the evaporation of the water will keep the hogs cool and thus enable them to make more economical gains during warm weather.

Food Needs of Animals Differ With Their Work

The primary functions of food are to repair the waste of the body, to promote growth in immature animals, and to furnish heat and energy. And for these purposes only the digestible portion of the food is to be taken in-

to account. The amount of digestible protein, fat, and carbohydrates in a ration is an indication of its fitness to fulfill these purposes. The next question is, how much of these materials does an animal require, and in what proportion should they be given? This differs with the purpose for which the animal is kept, whether it is growing, being used for work, or making milk. An animal standing in the stall requires less food nutrients than one which is worked hard every day. That is, in drawing heavy loads the animal breaks down or consumes a certain amount of muscular tissue, which must be replaced by protein in the food, and it uses energy or force which is also furnished by the food nutrients. In standing in the barn it still requires some protein, fat, and carbohydrates to perform the necessary functions of the body to maintain heat in cold weather, to grow a new coat of hair, etc. But if it is fed the same ration as when working hard, the tendency is to get fat or waste the food.

Chickens never wash, as many other birds do, but cleanse themselves of insects by wallowing in soil. Where board of cement floors are used, or where there is a lack of dry loose earth, some means of dusting should be provided. For a flock of 50 or 60 fowls a dust box 3 by 5 feet or 4 by 4 feet will be found large enough in most instances, and should be placed where it can be reached by sunlight during as much of the day as possible. Fine, light, dry dust is the best, but sandy loam is good. Road dust is recommended by many, but it is apt to be filthy. Coal or wood ashes may be mixed with the soil if desired.

Napier Grass Should Succeed Wherever Cane is Grown

A recent magazine article on Napier Grass, or Elephant grass, was misleading, because it failed to indicate the portion of the country to which it is adapted. As a consequence the United States Dept. of Agriculture has received many letters from nearly every part of the country. The grass will survive the winters, as a rule, south of a line drawn from Charleston, S. C., to Shreveport, La., and in California and the Southern part of Arizona, New Mexico and Texas. Farther northward it can be grown only as a summer annual, and as it is expensive to keep the canes over winter and to plant each spring it is hardly possible for it to compete with corn and sorghum.

Napier grass or Napier fodder (*Pennisetum purpureum*) is a native of Africa between the lati-

tudes of 10 degrees south. It was first cultivated as a fodder plant in Rhodesia in 1909 and subsequently has assumed considerable importance as a forage plant in South Africa. Plants were introduced by the United States Dept. of Agriculture in 1913, since which time the grass has been under test at various field experiment stations and also by many farmers cooperating with the Department.

Napier grass is a perennial and has proved an excellent forage plant in the Hawaiian Islands where several plantings of importance have been made. On Kanai probably the largest planting is on Hanalei Ranch where manager Sauborn has tried out this grass and comments very highly in favor of it. The stems grow to a height of 8 to 12 feet in clumps of 29 to 50 and become 1 to 1½ inches in diameter at the base. The numerous leaves are one-half to 1 inch broad and 1 to 2 feet long, and are rather firm in texture. From the axils of the leaves short, erect branches may be produced. The blossoms are in a long, narrow, erect, golden spike, resembling somewhat the bullrush and cattail millet. The plant does not bloom until late in the season.

The mature canes are rather fibrous and somewhat woody, so that they are not eaten by animals, but the leaves and young canes are eagerly devoured by horses and cows.

The grass is strongly resistant to drought, as by experience both in South Africa and here.

On account of the rather woody stems of the mature plant there has been doubt as to its utility as a forage plant. No experiments have yet been performed to determine how satisfactory the mature plant would be for silage. It is not unlikely that as silage most, if not all, of the canes would be consumed. If utilized for silage it is most desirable to cut less frequently, harvesting when the plants are 5 or 6 feet high.

As a crop to cut and feed green, Napier grass should be very valuable, especially to the man who keeps a cow or a few cows. No other grass that can be thus used will equal it in yield and palatability. The grass is also likely to be found valuable for pasture, especially if small areas of it are fenced so that they may be grazed in succession. It can not be expected to withstand continuous close pasturing.

Napier grass may be propagated

by seed, by cuttings, or by sections of the mature cane. The latter process is by far the simplest. Mature sections of cane can be planted after the manner of sugar cane. The sections of cane should be 18 to 24 inches long when planted.

For permanent plantings Napier grass should be in rows 6 feet wide and the plants 3 feet apart in the rows. One South African farmer produced over 7,000 plants in a single year by using slips and root divisions.

Napier grass is still in an experimental stage as a forage plant, but has given good results at Hanalei. Already two new names have been applied to it on the mainland, Japanese bamboo grass, a name based on a misapprehension, and Carter grass. Such new names are misleading and unnecessary. It is locally known as Elephant grass.

The chemical analysis of Napier grass as contrasted with green fodder corn follows:

Constituents.	Napier grass	Green corn
Water	61.81	79.0
Ether extracts (fats)	.29	.5
Protein	2.92	1.7
Carbohydrates	17.29	12.0
Woody Fiber	14.77	5.6
Ash	2.92	1.2

Child Labor and the Schools

By VAUGHAN MAC CAUGHEY

My attention has been called to a very interesting Government document, issued by the United States Department of Labor, and entitled "The States and Child Labor." This book, of 15 pages, gives concise tabulated data showing the present status of child labor in every State in the Union. Much of the evidence shows that Hawaii compares favorably with Mainland regions.

The pamphlet will enable each State to discover just how many States are ahead of it in certain provisions for the protection of working children. Ohio, which ranks fourth among the States in the value of its manufactures, prohibits the employment of girls under 16 and boys under 15, without any exception. It forbids girls under 18 and boys under 16 to work in most occupations more than 8 hours a day and 48 hours a week, or between 6 in the evening and 7 in the morning.

Minimum Age Requirements

Forty-three States recognize the principle that children should be at least 14 years old before they start wage earning, and of these, six place the minimum age at 15 or 16. The laws in most of these States, however, fail to apply this principle to all children without exceptions. In two States the age fixed by law is lower than 14, and in three there is no minimum age except for work in certain dangerous or injurious occupations.

Limitation of Hours

An 8-hour day and a 48-hour week for children under 16 is the standard in 28 States and in the District of Columbia. One of these States limits the hours of girls until they are 16 but of boys only until they are 14 years old. Some States regulate the hours of labor of children until they are 18 years old or of women at any age. Such an extension is highly desirable but no attempt is made in this leaflet to include restrictions for children over 16. In contrast to this protection there are seven States where the law names 60 hours a week as the most a child may work. One State places no limitations whatever on hours of work for children.

Prohibition of Night Work

All except 6 States have night work prohibitions. A number of these prohibit night work by women and girls irrespective of age. With the exception of Georgia, where night work is prohibited only to children who are under 14 years and 6 months of age, all the States which have laws designed to keep children from working at night include children up to at least 16 years of age in their prohibition. Unfortunately in most of these States the prohibition of night work is subject to numerous exceptions.

Mines and Quarries

The legislation of the various States recognizes the special need for protection of children who work in mines and quarries. Only 9 States are without specific child labor prohibitions for mines. In some of these States there are no mines, and in few is mining an industry of any importance. In two States boys under 18 are forbidden to work in mines, in one, the minimum age is 17. Twenty-two States place the minimum age at 16. The chief mining States have prohibition affecting the work of women in mines, but women have not, as a rule, worked in mines in the United States.

Compulsory School Attendance

What provision is made for the child who is forbidden to work? Between what ages is he

required to go to school? Every State names certain ages between which children must attend school. Two States require the attendance at school of children between the ages of 7 and 17. The lowest range of ages is from 8 to 12 years. The most usual requirement is that children between 7 and 16 or between 8 and 16 shall attend. In three States the laws are not State-wide, and leave to local option decision as to whether the State education law shall apply within the county or district.

Exemptions from School Attendance

In every State exemptions are permitted to the compulsory attendance law. The fact that the child has completed the grammar grades excuses him from school attendance in 17 States. In one State the law specifies that a child who can read and write simple English sentences need not continue to attend school. In many States any child who has reached the age when he may legally work and is lawfully employed is excused from school. This means that although the compulsory school attendance law appears to demand the child's presence in school, he is actually allowed to stop his education and go to work before completing the compulsory education period.

Fourteen States will excuse a child from school solely for "satisfactory," "sufficient," or "urgent" reasons, for "domestic necessity," or for "cause." Of the 14, two specify that the "urgent reason" shall be "strictly construed." Poverty, the need to support a widowed mother, or "other member of family dependent on child," under the laws of 11 States, excuses a child of any age from school attendance. In 8 States the law specifies that children shall be excused because of the parents' inability to provide suitable clothing. Another significant commentary on the unequal opportunity for an elementary education available for American children is the fact the 26 States specify in their laws that a child who lives two, two and a half, or three miles or more than a reasonable distance from the nearest school need not attend. One of these States says that a child shall be excused if he "lives at such a distance as to render attendance impracticable or unsafe." This difficulty is sometimes overcome by a provision for free transportation.

Length of School Term and Number of Days Attended

As the U. S. Bureau of Education has pointed out, there is a great variation in the amount of schooling obtained by children in different States. The average length of the school year in 1915-1916 varied from 194.3 days in Rhode Island to 108.5 days in South Carolina. Moreover, even in States where a long school term was provided, children did not take advantage of the opportunity offered. Illinois shows the highest average attendance, and its school children utilized only 89.9 per cent of the school session. In Delaware only 54.8 per cent of the school term was utilized.

In considering the extent to which child labor interferes with a child's chance of securing an adequate education the significance of these facts is plain. As Florence Kelley has said, the best child labor law is a compulsory school attendance law. A State which fails to provide adequate school facilities for the child whom it forbids to work not only deprives the child of his chance to learn; it also deprives itself of an effective means of enforcing its child labor law, and subjects the child to all the hazards of idleness.



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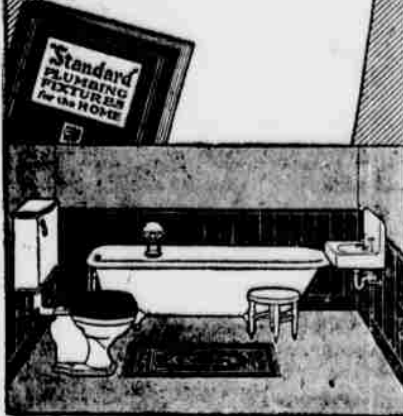
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Ratify the Treaty

The Outlook has an impressive and convincing editorial article in a recent number under this title, and enforcing this injunction.

The Outlook is a republican journal and cannot consistently commend the accomplishment of President Wilson in all respects but it has the wisdom and the honesty to plead for the prompt ratification of the treaty. In part this plea is as follows:

We hope that the Senate will approve the treaty, and we believe that the people of the country will approve it.

What, stated in the simplest terms, will this treaty do if ratified by the nations which were united in defending civilization against the Huns?

It is the confirmation of the overthrow by the war of the autocracies of Germany, Austria and Russia.

With the peace which it inaugurates, it will probably put an end to the dominion over subjugated peoples of the unspeakable Turk.

It secures against foreign despotism the peoples of Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Poland.

It secures a considerable reparation to Belgium and France from the injury inflicted on them by the crimes of Germany. It weakens Germany that no immediate attempt to repeat her crimes is possible.

It provides a protectorate for the colonies which have been wrested from Germany during the period of their self-development.

And it unites the civilized nations in a pledge to protect each other and the people under their guardianship from future aggressions and to compel Germany to fulfill her promises to make reparation for the wrongs she has committed.

What is the alternative? If we refuse this Treaty and refuse to enter the League of Nations, what would be the consequences?

We should be left at war with Germany. She would be free to carry on an unscrupulous propaganda in Mexico to the south of us, in Japan to the west of us, and among the discontented and restless elements in our own borders. It would leave us in the midst of that propaganda without allies; without co-operation from the fleet of Great Britain, which has done so much to protect our merchant marine and our coast in this war; without aid or sympathy from the other civilized nations, perhaps with their secret, if not avowed, satisfaction at all which our proud isolation would be bringing to us.

If, on the other hand, we made a separate peace with Germany, we could not expect to compel Germany to make better reparation or afford to her neighbors better protection than could be secured from her by the united action of all the civilized nations, including America.

If, as is highly improbable, we could secure another conference of the Powers for the purpose of agreeing upon a revised Treaty, we should be represented in that conference by the President whose action at the previous conference we had disavowed, unless the new conference was not convened until March 4, 1921, in which case the world would be left in its chaotic condition for

nearly two years longer, a peril not to be lightly hazarded.

So much for the immediate effect on America's interest. What would be the effect of America's rejection of the Treaty on the world's interests and on America's reputation abroad?

The absence of America from the League would deprive the League of one of the richest and most powerful of the civilized nations, and would perhaps lead to the disruption of the League altogether and the indefinite postponement of all hope of realizing that international brotherhood which has been the dream of poets and prophets from the days of Isaiah to those of Alfred Tennyson.

However we might justify our action to ourselves, it would not be and could not be understood abroad. A Government-directed press in Germany would exult in our refusal to join with her enemies, which it would interpret as a victory for pro-German sentiment in America. The people in England, France, and Italy would be discouraged, if not dismayed. The people of South America, a people of noble if sometimes dangerous idealism, would be alienated. Our policy would be attributed to National pride and National selfishness in the thoughts of other nations. We should have resigned our position as leaders in the world movement for Justice, Liberty, and Peace.

Gasoline Shortage in View

Today much thought is given to the gasoline problem. Automobile manufacturers, as well as oil producers and refiners realize that a shortage of gasoline will come unless new fields are discovered. In the mean time they recommend that the strictest economy be practiced in the use of gasoline and other petroleum products.

The automotive engineers, as well as the oil producers and refiners, realize the seriousness of the gasoline problem and they are constantly bending every effort to devise automobile engines and methods of carburization which will secure the operation of automobiles on grades of gasoline that will permit the maximum production of this motor fuel from each barrel of crude oil, and which, at the same time, will give the greatest power and mileage from each unit of gasoline consumed. All this attention to the problem is helping to a marked degree, yet consumption is increasing much faster than production.

The gasoline of today is not as highly volatile as the gasoline of some years ago, yet it is more powerful and gives greater mileage. It would also result in decreasing the production of gasoline.

LOCAL NOTICE TO MARINES
Hawaiian Islands—Maui Island, west coast—Hanamanoia, reported extinguished, will be relighted as soon as practicable. C. & G. S. Charts 4102, 4115, 4116.

Light List, Pacific Coast, 1919, p. 162, No. 888.
Buoy List, 19th District, 1919, p. 12.

By order of the Commissioner of Lighthouses:

A. E. ARLEDGE,
Superintendent of Lighthouses,
19th District.

Lihue July 28, 29
Kapaa " 25, 26

Koloa July 30
Waimea " 31, Aug. 1

COMING BIG LION SHOW

The feature attraction at the Territorial Fair will play Kauai on the above dates.

Besides the above attraction Grahams Human Dancing Dolls with special numbers will also be a feature for the Kauai people.

Admission: Children \$ 25c Adult \$ 50c
Reserved Section \$.75

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The Eighth Chapter of

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Pathe Weekly News Pictorial

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ALSO

The Ninth Chapter of

THE LION'S CLAW

Pathe Weekly News Pictorial

Saturday, July 26

VIVIAN MARTIN

A FRIGHTENED GIRL CORNERED, WHO IN HER OWN HOME, FOUND, TO HER SURPRISE A TRAITOR TO OUR COUNTRY, WOULD HER DISCOVERY COST HER LIFE. THIS LITTLE TOM-BOY, THIS GOLDEN HAired GIRL WHO'D NEVER KNOWN A SERIOUS MOMENT, DOES THE UNEXPECTED IN

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Another Big Comedy Screen - Pathe weekly News Pictorial.



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DOROTHY GISH

"The Little Disturber" in
"BATTLING JANE"

THE GARDEN ISLAND

Issued Every Tuesday

KENNETH C. HOPPER

Managing Editor

TUESDAY

JULY 22

IN THE INTERESTS OF LABOR

At the last annual meeting of the Planters Association, a responsible and intelligent welfare committee was appointed, with power to act, to make the necessary investigations and report plans for some adequate, comprehensive, organized welfare work among the plantations belonging to the clientele of the association.

We are glad to know that this important matter has not been pigeon-holed, but that the committee has taken intelligent action, and that they have the promise of a very comprehensive and thorough going report, with suggestions and plans for the next annual meeting,—out of which assuredly, some very valuable results will come.

It would be utopian and unreasonable to expect that even the wisest and most effective welfare work will solve all our labor problems, or usher in an economic millennium, but unquestionably wise efforts in this direction will go far to improve the conditions of labor, and to increase the contentment and efficiency of labor.

Looking at the matter from this strictly utilitarian point of view, it must prove a very commendable thing, to say nothing of the humanitarian point of view.

Anyway, we have got to get in line with the current of things in these days of social and economic amelioration, and if we attempt anything in the line of reactionary blockade some economic disaster is sure to overtake us.

So here's to effective welfare work in our midst; may it meet with general favor, and be wisely conducted.

MAKE HASTE SLOWLY

Reforms are apt to be impatient things. The reformer makes one quick and easy jump from the conditions as they are to the conditions as they ought to be. To accomplish that distance in actual fact is often a long, weary and expensive journey.

The plantation manager knows that the housing conditions are very unsatisfactory.

There are perhaps fifty houses on the place that ought to be rebuilt. He knows it,—he admits it,—and he is ready to do it. But there are a hundred and one other things that must be done at the same time and only limited resources with which to do them.

If he turns all hands loose on those fifty houses, everything else, more or less, is going to come to a standstill, with results more calamitous than the continuance a little longer of those unfit houses.

It is the part of wise management to carry along all the good work at once, and in line, which means that things must move slowly.

So long as things do move, and that when a job is done, it is done well, we may be reasonably satisfied.

Farther-more, the outsider, who sees only his particular point of interest, doesn't know the demands, more insistent it may be, at other points along the line. He must trust something to the to the wisdom and the broader outlook of the general in command of the whole situation.

THE EXTRAVAGANCE OF VANITY

An article in a recent issue of The Outlook makes this charge against the American people, "Our trouble is not so much that our wants have multiplied, as that our vanity leads us to try and satisfy them in unusual and expensive ways." And the article goes on to point out how people have become intoxicated with large ideas and extravagant practices, which they cannot afford, and which they must give up, and if they don't, they are headed for financial disaster and shipwreck.

We live luxuriously to make a show,—without really being any more comfortable; we entertain extravagantly to keep up with the swim,—and no one particularly enjoys it, not even our friends; we pay exorbitant prices for style, and feel uncomfortable all the time we are enduring it.

It is all a foolish and senseless

sacrifice on the altar of our vanity,—a sacrifice that we ought to call a halt on. Let us be independent and live our own lives in our own way, simply and rationally.

THE NECESSITY FOR ECONOMY

During the war, from motives of necessity and patriotism, we tried to live simply and carefully, and it didn't hurt us,—probably did us good.

Now, unfortunately, a reaction has set in, and we are trying to make up for lost time.

The war is over, good times are on, there will be a period of great prosperity. We can live high, and spend lavishly—

Perhaps so! But there will also be a period of high prices and heavy financial burdens. We must remember that we are heavily loaded up,—mortgaged up,—with debt. This debt must be paid off, and these mortgages met. And taxes will be high until they are paid off. People heavily loaded up with debt should live simply and carefully, wastefulness and extravagance savor of dishonesty.

THE COST OF LIVING COUNSELS ECONOMY

The cost of living, on the basis of the simplest kind of comfort and enjoyment, has increased so alarmingly, that there must be very little left out of most moderate incomes, for the unnecessary things, the luxuries and extravagances.

Where a few years ago we might have had a very comfortable margin for luxury and extravagance, and might have safely indulged in a measure of that sort of thing, we must now sail very close to the wind to make ends meet.

Just be sure of where you are going to come out with the present prices of living, before you begin to splurge into the luxuries and the extravagance!

SAVE FOR BETTER THINGS

There is a vast deal of penury, poverty and suffering in the world. With thousands or even millions of innocent and helpless people in distress for the lack of the barest necessities of life, it is bad taste, to say the least, for us to flaunt our extravagance in their faces. Let us check the hilarity of our extravagance that we listen and catch the beseeching cry of suffering humanity. Let us live simply and quietly that we may be able to help our fellow men out of our careful savings.

Our Schools in Summer

A Statement by VAUGHAN MacCAUGHEY

The summer months, July and August, are of great importance to the public schools.

These are the months for building, painting and repairing. There is crying need for improvements everywhere.

In many regions the schools are so seriously over-congested that public school classes are now held in Japanese language-school buildings. This is true on Hawaii, Oahu and Kauai.

Unless new rooms are added this summer, the Federal School Survey will find Hawaii's public school classes holding their sessions, through governmental lethargy, in Japanese school buildings.

In many schools the overcrowding has become so chronic and acute as to seriously handicap all

efforts on the part of the teacher or principal.

Inadequate water supplies characterize many public schools. The water for school use, for drinking, for the teachers' cottages, and for the toilets, is so penuriously supplied that the schools suffer from chronic shortage.

Obsolete, unsanitary, and wholly inadequate toilets are also still dominant in many of the schools, village as well as rural. These conditions are as insult to education and an affront to community pride.

Teachers' cottages that are scarcely fit for human habitation are also not uncommon. Many are ancient, leaky, vermin-ridden, worm-eaten, and in the last stages of senile decay.

These conditions are not uncommon. Only a well-organized campaign of building and repairs by the county authorities, will enable Hawaii to overcome the present acute congestion.

The Commissioners and Department are anxious to cooperate in every feasible way with the County Board of Supervisors. The Department is confident that the supervisors,—representing as they do, the sentiment of the local communities,—will respond loyally and wholeheartedly in the present emergency. During the summer months the public school building program should and can "GO OVER THE TOP."

Soviets and Soviet Government

What are Soviets, and what is the Soviet government of Russia? The Youths Companion tells us in a recent issue,—substantially as follows:

Most countries are run on the basis of a geographical representation. It is the town, or the city, or the county, or the state that exerts its influence in local or national affairs.

In Russia, at present, the basis is economic or occupational. The Soviet is the executive committee of a labor union. The soviets may rest either on the trade or the industry. In the former type the members of each separate trade, such as the carpenters, the plumbers, the farmers, the school teachers or the doctors would have their soviet in a city which would run the community interests of that trade or guild,—and these individual soviets would send representatives to these general soviet which would handle the municipal affairs of the whole city.

In the industrial type of soviet all the workers of a certain factory would have their own soviet, and would have their representatives in the governing soviet of the city. The city in turn would send representatives to a national soviet.

Now this of course is democracy in another form,—but it works out somewhat differently from that to which we are used. It gives a larger representation to the trades and industries as such, and the central soviet will not consist, as our congress does, of a great many lawyers and a few farmers or tradesmen, but mainly of farmers, and artisans, with a small sprinkling of business and professional men.

Soviet government does not necessarily mean injustice, cruelty and the red hand of anarchy and destruction, such as are now prevalent in Russia, but it does mean a change of the political center of gravity, and a departure from the political methods and machinery which have grown up during the centuries. It would also tend to destroy the economic organization that is founded on private property, and would result in the merging of all classes, and would perhaps all nations, into a single socialistic state. Whatever the distant future may have in store for us, we are not ready for that sort of thing yet, and we do not even regard the first beginnings of it with complacency.

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First Hand Experiences

Allan Wilcox Interview
(Continued from last week)

Roads in France

Owing to the scarcity of men they could not be kept up. They are mostly bordered by lines of poplar trees so all you've got to do is to stay in between the rows of trees and you are alright. Oh yes, we had to drive at night, that was the safest time, and of course we weren't allowed to have any light—that would have been fatal. We weren't even allowed to have a lighted cigar—but we generally did have one as a means of safety to prevent collisions on the road. We just had to creep along in the darkness avoiding the shell holes and other obstructions as best we could. "For God's Sake Go Easy!"

Of course it was pretty rough riding sometimes and often my passengers would cry out between groans of agony "for God's sake can't you go a little easy!" Sometimes I would get hold of one that was uncommon mannerly who would ask me if I couldn't please go a little slower over the rough places—but for every one of that kind I would have half a dozen that would damn me to the lower regions for a hard-hearted wretch because it was so rough, and then if you went slow they would cry out. "when in God's name are you going to get us there?" Of course I was very sorry for them, and did the best I could.

How the Fares were Stowed

These ambulance cars are fitted up with reversible seats that fold down in such a way that they make a sort of floor or deck which takes two stretchers, and then overhead like upper berths two more can be put. That is your load—four patients, or if they are able to sit up you can carry eight or nine.

Two men were assigned to each car, and they generally took turns on a twenty-four hour shift basis. I would go on at two o'clock in the afternoon and serve till two o'clock the next afternoon, when my mate would come on and I would lay off. Of course we weren't always going steady for the whole twenty-four hours, but but we had to be on tap, and ready for service, and occasionally we would have to drive all night long.

Each company had two machinists and when anything went radically wrong with our car we turned it over to them and they fixed it up. If it was some minor trouble we fixed it up ourselves. I have driven those little junk cars so long that I hardly know how to handle these big cars. I'm always afraid of running into something.

Cold in France—well I should say so. To take one of those long night rides facing a biting wind blowing in off the North Sea,—it was all the cold I ever want to see. And there was lots of snow too, along about Christmas our first snow came and from that on we had plenty of it. We had stoves in our quarters so that when we weren't on the road we were comfortable enough.

Although we had our own commissariat department, with our own cook, we generally panned in with the hospital with which we were connected. Our fare was passable, mostly out of tins of course. Not much in the way of fresh vegetables, bread we got in generous allowance, but were generally mighty short on sugar and milk. The coffee was poor stuff for anyone who had been bred up on Kona.

Didn't Bring Home Much French

No I didn't learn much French,—didn't have to. Between what they know of English and what I could hand out to them in a Patois lingo I got along well enough—I could always get

it to them when I wanted anything. Of course I got so that I could understand what they said pretty well when they didn't hand it out to me too swift, or in too long a screed without a let up.

In regard to furloughs, we were entitled to ten days every six months, and I availed myself of this privilege to go down to the South of France, and along the Mediterranean. Went to Nice, Monte Carlo and other places of interest. One could travel only on a pass, which had to be stamped at every place, so that when you got back it was a complete record of your travels.

We were paid promptly in French money, mostly in bills. My wages was \$39 a month, which doesn't seem very much in dollars, but when you put it into francs—it was a whole lot.

The Americans are looked upon by the French as marvels of prodigality, and as too easy for anything, and they were always lying in wait to jar them loose from their easy money. There was a very general tendency on all sides to "soak" the Americans.

If, in the early stages, the Americans were looked on as heroes, benefactors, and saviours of France, there was a marked reaction toward the end, and they became the objects of more or less suspicion and aversion because of their free and easy manners and their aggressive ways. In the hour of extreme need any and every American that could fight was welcome, whatever his manners or his make-up; but when this emergency had passed by, they began to notice the defects of their guests, and to feel the burden of them.

Yes, all along, anywhere near the front, there was a constant roar of artillery fire; one got used to it, however, and didn't mind it much—at least I didn't. It affects different people differently. I had lots of shell-shock passengers—of all kinds and in all stages. Some of them were raving maniacs, while some were only nervously unstrung. Some of them I fancy would never get over it, while others only needed a little rest and change.

Naturally in so irregular and abnormal a life many of the conventions of civilized home life went to the winds—you didn't get your regular laundry every week,—sometimes you had to do it yourself, and there wasn't a very fine finish to it. Needless to say a daily bath was also out of the question. I believe I wrote to the folks that I had had eight baths in 9 months. Perhaps it wasn't as bad as that, but that gives about the right idea.

I found that the mail service in France was quite alright,—I never missed a letter, they came regularly and in reasonable time, about six weeks,—which is surprisingly speedy for war conditions. But I can't say the same for the cable communications. I sent a cable from France to the Islands in April and we received it just the other day, July first. Two others were lost, never came at all. I never had much trouble with the censor,—we knew pretty well what would pass and wrote accordingly.

At the end there was a great rush for souvenirs, and the French, with characteristic thrift, did their best to meet this demand, and I picked up a number some of which I have here.

He then showed a number of very interesting as well as artistic articles which make very fine souvenirs. Among them the German Iron Cross, which is of the Maltese pattern about an inch and a quarter square, a black enamel surface, on what seems to be white metal,—another was a miniature French canteen, with the distinctive feature of two openings—one for the ingoing air, and the other for the outgoing water,—a very sensible, practical improvement on the clumsy, old-fashioned kind.

The most interesting and most attractive however were the miniature replicas of the French official medals, the croix de guerre, the medaille militaire, and the legion of honor. The first, which is the most common, is made of bronze, the others of silver, and the latter set with jewels, with the rich, colored ribbons to which they are attached they form decorations which anyone might be proud to wear, and glad to keep as interesting and artistic souvenirs.

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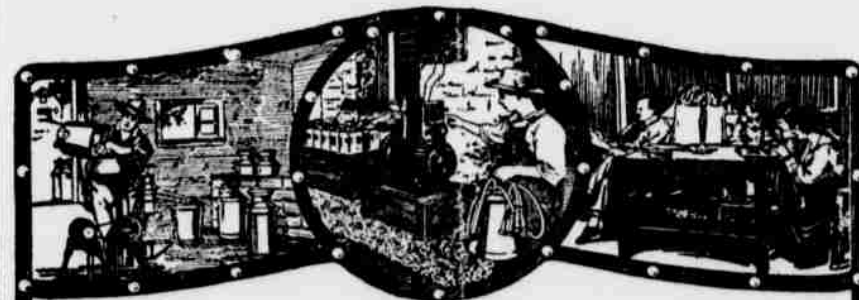
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1. 87° 18' 50.0 feet along land of Paa;
2. 177° 05' 2050.3 feet along Section B;
3. 207° 02' 625.9 feet along Section B;
4. 190° 34' 4528.4 feet along Section B;
5. 290° 36' 242.0 feet along Section B;
6. 215° 55' 620.0 feet along Section B;
7. 165° 20' 380.0 feet along Section B;
8. 209° 58' 280.0 feet along Section B;
9. 85° 36' 500.0 feet along Section B;
10. 196° 06' 2170.0 feet along Section B;
11. 264° 51' 1000.0 feet along Section B;
12. 359° 26' 989.5 feet along Section B;
13. 261° 24' 2050.0 feet along Section B, up slope to a high ledge of rock on ridge marked by a + at 344.9 feet on this line passing over a + on large flat rock and ahu; Thence along ridge along Section B, to "Haupu", being the boundary of Kipu, Kipu Kai and Mahaulepu, the direct azimuth and distance being,
14. 199° 33' 3554.0 feet; Thence along ridge, along the land of Kipu Kai, the direct azimuths and distances being,
15. 336° 00' 2296.0 feet to a peak called "Naluheina" marked by a + on solid rock and ahu;
16. 358° 42' 30" 4413.0 feet to a peak called "Puupihakapu" marked by + on a stone and ahu;
17. 289° 31' 2798.9 feet to a peak called "Kawelakoa" marked by a + on rock and ahu;
18. 305° 42' 226.9 feet to ← on rock on dyke;
19. 280° 49' 982.0 feet more or less to the sea, at 795.0 feet on this line passing over a + on solid rock and ahu; Thence along sea coast to a small bay called "Aweoweouni" marked by a + on solid rock at sea shore, from this + an ← on large rock is by true azimuth 18° 00' 55.2 feet and ← on base of cliff 29° 46' 109.3 feet, the direct azimuth and distance being,
20. 75° 22' 5834.0 feet;
21. 94° 55' 2245.0 feet along Section A up slope of constantly shifting sand, and across flat for about 350 feet to a place called "Hinahina" marked by a square stone post with KP cut in one side;
22. 112° 47' 1552.5 feet along Section A passing over flat, across swale, a small ridge and down slope to a + on stone near foot of rocky cliff, at 7.5 feet east of this + an ← is cut on face of cliff;
23. 43° 40' 620.0 feet along Section A;
24. 341° 50' 300.0 feet along Section A;
25. 21° 44' 730.0 feet along Section A;
26. 54° 40' 798.0 feet along Section A to a 3 inch pipe;
27. 27° 02' 600.0 feet along Section A to an ← cut on large rock about 50 feet North of water gate and West of Drain Ditch;
28. 357° 05' 2036.7 feet along Section A to point of beginning and containing an area of 935 Acres, excepting and reserving therefrom Lot 11 (14.3 Ac.) Lot 14 (1.45 Ac.) and Quarry Site (153.0 Ac.) and leaving a net area of 766.25 Acres; said exceptions and reservations hereinbefore referred to being more specifically described as follows, to wit:

QUARRY SITE: Beginning at a + on solid rock, at seashore at a place called "Aweoweouni" at the Southeast corner of this piece, and at the Northeast corner of Section "A" the coordinates of said point referred to Govern-ment Survey Triangulation Sta-tion "Paa" being 5391.2 feet North and 12823.3 feet East, and running by true azimuths:

1. 94° 55' 2245.0 feet along Section "A", up slopes of constantly shifting sand, and across flat to a place called "Hinahina" marked by a square stone post with K. P. cut in one side;
2. 187° 14' 817.0 feet to ledge of stones marked +;
3. 210° 47' 847.0 feet to ledge of rock marked +;
4. 320° 55' 1231.0 feet to a limestone set in ground near edge of pond;
5. 209° 03' 1829.5 feet to a stone set in ground, from which the center crack in a large rock (7'x8") is 261° 35' 165.0 feet;
6. 269° 51' 1471.0 feet to a stone set in ground on top of ridge 10 feet Northeast of a + on solid rock;
7. 323° 30' 1300.0 feet down pali to sea-shore, Thence along seashore in all its turns and wind-ings to the point of beginning, the direct azimuth and distance being,

8. 58° 53' 2579.0 feet. Area—153.0 Acres.
- LOT 11: Being L.C.A.'s 5077:1 to Kao, 4631 to Pio, 5079:1 to Ku-heke, 4770:1 to Naahuao, 5093:1 to Keahikuni, 4767 to Napaliala, 4996 to Kamalule, 4638:1 to Pa-anoa, 4691:3 to Lii, 5079:3 to Ku-heke, 4999:1 to Keahi, 5079:2 to Kuheke, 4577:1 to Isaia, 5289:1 to Kailikea, 4769:1 to Nahuma, 4577:3 to Isaia, 4769:2 to Nahu-ma, 4770:2 to Naahuao, 4910:2 to Ewaliko, 4543 to Aukai, 5080:1 to Kiko, 4630 to Petero, and por-tions of L.C.A.'s 4634:1 to Pakaa-kua, 4578:1 to Josepha, and 4635 to Puukahea; the Koloa Sugar Co. owner, and L.C.A. 4768:3 to J. Nahinu, V. Knudsen, owner.
- Beginning at the North corner of L.C.A. 4634:1 to Pookaakua on the boundary of Section B and Section C, the true azimuth and distance to end of Course 8, Sec-tion C being 209° 58' 90.0 feet, and to a 3 inch pipe on West bank of drain ditch 78° 03' 480.7 feet, co-ordinates of said 3 inch pipe referred to Government Survey Triangulation Station "Paa" being 9647.6 feet North and 8811.4 feet East and running by true azimuths:
1. 216° 10' 145.2 feet along Section C;
2. 308° 20' 33.0 feet along Section C;
3. 157° 15' 247.0 feet along Section C;
4. 233° 10' 165.0 feet along Section C;
5. 323° 50' 190.0 feet along Section C;
6. 33° 30' 112.0 feet along Section C;
7. 298° 20' 200.0 feet along Section C;
8. 295° 30' 319.0 feet along Section C;
9. 37° 15' 132.0 feet along Section C;
10. 252° 40' 71.0 feet along Section C;
11. 269° 50' 152.0 feet along Section C;
12. 55° 10' 152.0 feet along Section C;
13. 30° 55' 132.0 feet along Section C;
14. 116° 10' 74.0 feet along Section C;
15. 29° 00' 106.0 feet along Section C;
16. 128° 00' 72.6 feet along Section C;
17. 80° 00' 60.0 feet along Section C;
18. 33° 00' 48.0 feet along Section C;
19. 307° 00' 20.0 feet along Section C;
20. 51° 00' 46.0 feet along Section C;
21. 346° 00' 50.0 feet along Section C;
22. 226° 34' 117.5 feet along Section C;
23. 311° 30' 42.0 feet along Section C;
24. 218° 00' 54.0 feet along Section C;
25. 306° 50' 55.5 feet along Section C;
26. 43° 15' 46.0 feet along Section C;
27. 313° 50' 164.0 feet along Section C;
28. 44° 45' 104.0 feet along Section C;
29. 323° 40' 198.0 feet along Section C;
30. 49° 00' 100.0 feet along Section C;
31. 303° 15' 281.0 feet along Section C;
32. 43° 00' 169.0 feet along Section C;
33. 308° 20' 46.0 feet along Section C;
34. 36° 00' 30.0 feet along Section C;
35. 97° 00' 30.4 feet along Section C;
36. 40° 00' 42.0 feet along Section C;
37. 348° 40' 31.0 feet along Section C;
38. 36° 00' 138.6 feet along Section C;
39. 123° 30' 132.0 feet along Section C;
40. 216° 00' 142.0 feet along Section C;
41. 225° 10' 130.0 feet along Section C;
42. 136° 40' 40.0 feet along Section C;
43. 49° 40' 83.0 feet along Section C;
44. 142° 20' 125.4 feet along Section C;
45. 223° 10' 70.0 feet along Section C;
46. 136° 40' 230.0 feet along Section C;
47. 143° 50' 39.0 feet along Section C;
48. 51° 35' 267.0 feet along Section C;
49. 136° 30' 160.0 feet along Section C;
50. 220° 30' 120.0 feet along Section C;
51. 129° 00' 40.0 feet along Section C;
52. 41° 30' 113.0 feet along Section C;

53. 131° 30' 134.0 feet along Section C;
54. 208° 40' 198.0 feet along Section C;
55. 217° 30' 197.0 feet along Section C;
56. 129° 00' 78.0 feet along Section C;
57. 48° 00' 26.0 feet along Section C;
58. 123° 30' 67.0 feet along Section C;
59. 215° 20' 205.0 feet along Section C;
60. 309° 40' 64.0 feet along Section C;
61. 213° 00' 80.0 feet along Section C;
62. 250° 00' 49.0 feet along Section C;
63. 307° 40' 86.0 feet along Section C;
64. 178.0 feet along Section C;
65. 28.0 feet along Section C;
66. 44.0 feet along Section C;
67. 86.0 feet along Section C;
68. 73.0 feet along Section C;
69. 43.0 feet along Section C;
70. 56.0 feet along Section C;
71. 80.0 feet along Section C;
72. 205° 40' 154.0 feet along Section C;
73. 112° 50' 200.0 feet along Section C;
74. 121° 30' 132.0 feet along Section C;
75. 157° 15' 22.0 feet along Section C;
76. 36° 30' 140.0 feet along Section C;
77. 301° 30' 79.2 feet along Section C;
78. 51° 00' 46.2 feet along Section C;
79. 87° 40' 24.0 feet along Section C;
80. 38° 30' 72.6 feet along Section C;
81. 316° 00' 69.3 feet along Section C;
82. 35° 10' 125.4 feet along Section C;
83. 22° 30' 41.4 feet along Section C;
84. 165° 20' 180.3 feet along remainder of L.C.A.'s 4635 to Puukahea, 4578:1 to Josepha and 4906:1 to Kealahili;
85. 209° 58' 190.0 feet along remainder of L.C.A. 4634:1 to Pookaakua, to the point of begin-ning;
- Area—14.3 Acres.
- LOT 14: Being L.C.A.'s 4777:1 to Nanini, 4998:1 to Kaulumano 5082:1 to Kaikamahine, 5082:2 to Kaikamahine and a portion of 4769:3 to Nahuma; The Koloa Sugar Co. (owner).
- Beginning at the end of course 5 of Section C, the true azimuth and distance to a 3 inch pipe on West bank of drain ditch being 173° 25' 941.0 feet, the co-ordi-nates of said 3 inch pipe referred to Government Survey Triangu-lation Station "Paa" being 9647.6 feet North, and 8811.4 feet East, and running by true azimuths:
1. 215° 55' 91.8 feet along remainder of L.C.A. 4769:3 to Na-huma;
2. 239° 10' 80.0 feet along Section C;
3. 228° 10' 80.0 feet along Section C;
4. 307° 10' 80.0 feet along Section C;
5. 218° 10' 66.0 feet along Section C;
6. 311° 10' 198.0 feet along Section C;
7. 42° 40' 125.4 feet along Section C;
8. 127° 50' 40.0 feet along Section C;
9. 37° 10' 64.0 feet along Section C;
10. 132° 40' 40.0 feet along Section C;
11. 34° 00' 57.0 feet along Section C;
12. 129° 11' 93.5 feet along Section C;
13. 216° 00' 28.0 feet along Section C;
14. 121° 10' 180.0 feet along Section C; to the point of begin-ning;
- Area—1.45 Acres.
- YOU ARE HEREBY cited to appear in the Land Court to be held in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, T. H., on Wednesday the 6th day of August, A. D., 1919, at nine o'clock in the fore-noon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of the said application should not be grant-ed. And unless you appear in said court at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded, and the said applica-tion will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.
- WITNESS the Honorable J. T. DEBOLT, Judge of the Land Court of the Territory of Hawaii,

this 27th day of June A. D. 1919.
ATTEST with the seal of said court.
(SEAL)
ARTHUR E. RESTARICK,
Registrar.
July 8, 15, 22 and 29
Thompson and Cathcart,
Attorneys for Applicant.



Kuraoka & Co.
CONTRACTOR AND CARPENTER
Building, Painting, Moving
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Manufacturer of All Kinds of
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Expert Watchmaker
CLOCKS AND WATCHES OF ALL MAKES
REPAIRED AND GUARANTEED
Fine watch repairing a specialty
Kapaa, Kauai,
(Near Courthouse)

S. E. LUCAS
Optician
Removed his office to Kapaa near Court
House. Prompt service as usual

SUGAR 7.28 cts
One of the most important duties that you owe yourself and your family is to make your will so that your estate will be distributed according to your wishes. See your attorney today and have him name us as executor and trustee.
Henry Waterhouse Trust Company, Ltd., Honolulu

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Machine Work**
STORAGE BATTERIES REPAIRED AND RECHARGED
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Excellent Service
Also Rooms to Rent
Phone 526L

Read The Garden Island

NO. 388.

REGISTRATION OF TITLE

LAND COURT

THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII

1. 87° 18' 50.0 feet along land of Paa; 2. 177° 05' 2050.3 feet along Section B; 3. 207° 02' 625.9 feet along Section B; 4. 190° 34' 4528.4 feet along Section B; 5. 290° 36' 242.0 feet along Section B; 6. 215° 55' 620.0 feet along Section B; 7. 165° 20' 380.0 feet along Section B; 8. 209° 58' 280.0 feet along Section B; 9. 85° 36' 500.0 feet along Section B; 10. 196° 06' 2170.0 feet along Section B; 11. 264° 51' 1000.0 feet along Section B; 12. 359° 26' 989.5 feet along Section B; 13. 261° 24' 2050.0 feet along Section B, up slope to a high ledge of rock on ridge marked by a + at 344.9 feet on this line passing over a + on large flat rock and ahu; Thence along ridge along Section B, to "Haupu", being the boundary of Kipu, Kipu Kai and Mahaulepu, the direct azimuth and distance being, 1. 199° 33' 3554.0 feet; Thence along ridge, along the land of Kipu Kai, the direct azimuths and distances being, 15. 336° 00' 2296.0 feet to a peak called "Naluahewa" marked by a + on solid rock and ahu; 16. 358° 42' 30' 4413.0 feet to a peak called "Puupihakapu" marked by a + on a stone and ahu; 17. 289° 31' 2798.9 feet to a peak called "Kawelakoa" marked by a + on rock and ahu; 18. 305° 42' 226.9 feet to < on rock on dyke; 19. 280° 49' 982.0 foot more or less to the sea, at 795.0 feet on this line passing over a + on solid rock and ahu; Thence along sea coast to a small bay called "Aweoweonui" marked by a + on solid rock at sea shore, from this + an < on large rock is by true azimuth 18° 06' 55.2 feet and < on base of cliff 29° 46' 109.3 feet, the direct azimuth and distance being, 20. 75° 22' 5834.0 feet; 21. 94° 55' 2245.0 feet along Section A up slope of constantly shifting sand, and across flat for about 350 feet to a place called "Hinahina" marked by a square stone post with KP cut in one side; 22. 112° 47' 1552.5 feet along Section A passing over flat, across swale, a small ridge and down slope to a + on stone near foot of rocky cliff, at 7.5 feet east of this + an < is cut on face of cliff; 23. 43° 40' 620.0 feet along Section A; 24. 341° 50' 300.0 feet along Section A; 25. 21° 44' 730.0 feet along Section A; 26. 54° 40' 798.0 feet along Section A to a 3 inch pipe; 27. 27° 02' 600.0 feet along Section A to an < cut on large rock about 50 feet North of water gate and West of Drain Ditch; 28. 357° 05' 2036.7 feet along Section A to point of beginning and containing an area of 935 Acres, excepting and reserving therefrom Lot 11 (14.3 Ac.) Lot 14 (1.45 Ac.) and Quarry Site (153.0 Ac.) and leaving a net area of 766.25 Acres; said exceptions and reservations hereinbefore referred to being more specifically described as follows, to wit: QUARRY SITE: Beginning at a + on solid rock, at seashore at a place called "Aweoweonui" at the Southeast corner of this piece, and at the Northeast corner of Section "A" the coordinates of said point referred to Government Survey Triangulation Station "Paa" being 5391.2 feet North and 12823.3 feet East, and running by true azimuths: 1. 94° 55' 2245.0 feet along Section "A", up slopes of constantly shifting sand, and across flat to a place called "Hinahina" marked by a square stone post with K. P. cut in one side; 2. 187° 14' 817.0 feet to ledge of stones marked +; 3. 210° 47' 847.0 feet to ledge of rock marked +; 4. 320° 55' 1231.0 feet to a limestone set in ground near edge of pond; 5. 209° 03' 1829.5 feet to a stone set in ground, from which the center crack in a large rock (7"x8") is 261° 35' 165.0 feet; 6. 269° 51' 1471.0 feet to a stone set in ground on top of ridge 10 feet Northeast of a + on solid rock; 7. 323° 30' 1300.0 feet down pali to sea-shore, Thence along seashore in all its turns and windings to the point of beginning, the direct azimuth and distance being,

8. 58° 53' 2579.0 feet. Area—153.0 Acres. LOT 11: Being L.C.A.'s 5077:1 to Kao, 4631 to Pio, 5079:1 to Kuheke, 4770:1 to Naahuao, 5093:1 to Keahikuni, 4767 to Napaliala, 4996 to Kamalule, 4638:1 to Paanoa, 4691:3 to Lii, 5079:3 to Kuheke, 4999:1 to Keahi, 5079:2 to Kuheke, 4577:1 to Isaia, 5289:1 to Kailikea, 4769:1 to Nahuma, 4577:3 to Isaia, 4769:2 to Nahuma, 4770:2 to Naahuao, 4910:2 to Kahee, 0667:1 to Mika, 4537:1 to Ewaliko, 4543 to Aukai, 5080:1 to Kiko, 4630 to Petero, and portions of L.C.A.'s 4634:1 to Pakakua, 4578:1 to Joseph, and 4635 to Puukahea; the Koloa Sugar Co. owner, and L.C.A. 4768:3 to J. Nahinu, V. Knudsen, owner. Beginning at the North corner of L.C.A. 4634:1 to Pookaakua on the boundary of Section B and Section C, the true azimuth and distance to end of Course 8, Section C being 209° 58' 90.0 feet, and to a 3 inch pipe on West bank of drain ditch 78° 03' 480.7 feet, co-ordinates of said 3 inch pipe referred to Government Survey Triangulation Station "Paa", being 9647.6 feet North and 8811.4 feet East and running by true azimuths: 1. 216° 10' 145.2 feet along Section C; 2. 308° 20' 33.0 feet along Section C; 3. 157° 15' 247.0 feet along Section C; 4. 233° 10' 165.0 feet along Section C; 5. 323° 50' 190.0 feet along Section C; 6. 33° 30' 112.0 feet along Section C; 7. 298° 20' 200.0 feet along Section C; 8. 295° 30' 319.0 feet along Section C; 9. 37° 15' 132.0 feet along Section C; 10. 252° 40' 71.0 feet along Section C; 11. 269° 50' 152.0 feet along Section C; 12. 55° 10' 152.0 feet along Section C; 13. 30° 55' 132.0 feet along Section C; 14. 116° 10' 74.0 feet along Section C; 15. 29° 00' 106.0 feet along Section C; 16. 128° 00' 72.6 feet along Section C; 17. 80° 00' 60.0 feet along Section C; 18. 33° 00' 48.0 feet along Section C; 19. 307° 00' 20.0 feet along Section C; 20. 51° 00' 46.0 feet along Section C; 21. 346° 00' 50.0 feet along Section C; 22. 226° 34' 117.5 feet along Section C; 23. 311° 30' 42.0 feet along Section C; 24. 218° 00' 54.0 feet along Section C; 25. 306° 50' 55.5 feet along Section C; 26. 43° 15' 46.0 feet along Section C; 27. 313° 50' 164.0 feet along Section C; 28. 44° 45' 104.0 feet along Section C; 29. 323° 40' 198.0 feet along Section C; 30. 49° 00' 100.0 feet along Section C; 31. 303° 15' 281.0 feet along Section C; 32. 43° 00' 169.0 feet along Section C; 33. 308° 20' 46.0 feet along Section C; 34. 36° 00' 30.0 feet along Section C; 35. 97° 00' 30.4 feet along Section C; 36. 40° 00' 42.0 feet along Section C; 37. 348° 40' 31.0 feet along Section C; 38. 36° 00' 138.6 feet along Section C; 39. 123° 30' 132.0 feet along Section C; 40. 216° 00' 142.0 feet along Section C; 41. 225° 10' 130.0 feet along Section C; 42. 136° 40' 40.0 feet along Section C; 43. 49° 40' 83.0 feet along Section C; 44. 142° 20' 125.4 feet along Section C; 45. 223° 10' 70.0 feet along Section C; 46. 136° 40' 230.0 feet along Section C; 47. 143° 50' 39.0 feet along Section C; 48. 51° 35' 267.0 feet along Section C; 49. 136° 30' 160.0 feet along Section C; 50. 220° 30' 120.0 feet along Section C; 51. 129° 00' 40.0 feet along Section C; 52. 41° 30' 113.0 feet along Section C;

53. 131° 30' 134.0 feet along Section C; 54. 208° 40' 198.0 feet along Section C; 55. 217° 30' 197.0 feet along Section C; 56. 129° 00' 78.0 feet along Section C; 57. 48° 00' 26.0 feet along Section C; 58. 123° 30' 67.0 feet along Section C; 59. 215° 20' 205.0 feet along Section C; 60. 309° 40' 64.0 feet along Section C; 61. 213° 00' 80.0 feet along Section C; 62. 230° 00' 49.0 feet along Section C; 63. 307° 10' 86.0 feet along Section C; 64. 41° 30' 178.0 feet along Section C; 65. 30° 40' 28.0 feet along Section C; 66. 311° 10' 44.0 feet along Section C; 67. 220° 30' 86.0 feet along Section C; 68. 289° 00' 73.0 feet along Section C; 69. 300° 00' 43.0 feet along Section C; 70. 226° 00' 56.0 feet along Section C; 71. 126° 30' 80.0 feet along Section C; 72. 205° 40' 154.0 feet along Section C; 73. 112° 50' 200.0 feet along Section C; 74. 121° 30' 132.0 feet along Section C; 75. 157° 15' 22.0 feet along Section C; 76. 36° 30' 140.0 feet along Section C; 77. 301° 30' 79.2 feet along Section C; 78. 51° 00' 46.2 feet along Section C; 79. 87° 40' 24.0 feet along Section C; 80. 38° 30' 72.6 feet along Section C; 81. 316° 00' 69.3 feet along Section C; 82. 35° 10' 125.4 feet along Section C; 83. 22° 30' 41.4 feet along Section C; 84. 165° 20' 180.3 feet along remainder of L.C.A.'s 4635 to Puukahea, 4578:1 to Joseph and 4906:1 to Kealahiki; 85. 209° 58' 190.0 feet along remainder of L.C.A. 4634:1 to Pookaakua, to the point of beginning; Area—14.3 Acres. LOT 14: Being L.C.A.'s 4777:1 to Nanini, 4998:1 to Kaulumano 5082:1 to Kaimamahine, 5082:2 to Kaimamahine and a portion of 4769:3 to Nahuma; The Koloa Sugar Co. (owner). Beginning at the end of course 5 of Section C, the true azimuth and distance to a 3 inch pipe on West bank of drain ditch being 173° 25' 941.0 feet, the co-ordinates of said 3 inch pipe referred to Government Survey Triangulation Station "Paa" being 9647.6 feet North, and 8811.4 feet East, and running by true azimuths: 1. 215° 55' 91.8 feet along remainder of L.C.A. 4769:3 to Nahuma; 2. 299° 10' 80.0 feet along Section C; 3. 222° 20' 80.0 feet along Section C; 4. 303° 30' 80.0 feet along Section C; 5. 218° 00' 66.0 feet along Section C; 6. 314° 10' 198.0 feet along Section C; 7. 42° 40' 125.4 feet along Section C; 8. 127° 00' 40.0 feet along Section C; 9. 37° 10' 64.0 feet along Section C; 10. 132° 40' 40.0 feet along Section C; 11. 34° 00' 57.0 feet along Section C; 12. 129° 11' 93.5 feet along Section C; 13. 216° 00' 28.0 feet along Section C; 14. 121° 10' 180.0 feet along Section C; to the point of beginning; Area—1.45 Acres. YOU ARE HEREBY cited to appear in the Land Court to be held in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, T. H., on Wednesday the 6th day of August, A. D., 1919, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of the said application should not be granted. And unless you appear in said court at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded, and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon. WITNESS the Honorable J. T. DEBOLT, Judge of the Land Court of the Territory of Hawaii,

Child Welfare

SUPERVISION AND REGISTRATION

A very significant conference was held in April last at Cannes, in the South of France, which has not received the publicity which it deserves. It was the medical conference of the Inter-Allied committee of Red Cross societies. There were six sections of the conference as follows:—Nursing, Malaria, Tuberculosis, Child Welfare, Venereal Disease, and Preventive Medicine. The leading authorities on the various subjects, in the countries represented, were present and participated in the conference, and in the discussions which followed. The Venereal disease section seems to have secured the fullest and most thorough treatment, with many far-reaching conclusions of a practical nature, and consequent measures of amelioration and reform. Child welfare, perhaps came next in importance, due largely to the fact that the child is father of the man, and that attention to the children will forestall and prevent many of the evils of maturity. There is a new and growing realization of the importance of eugenic considerations affecting the parents, and of care during the pre-natal period. An unduly high mortality of infants is due to the inadequate care of the mother during this period. This is a matter that is apt to be overlooked among simple and ignorant people, who are apt to hold that "it's time enough to think of the baby when it comes". There should be a register in every community of expectant mothers, and they should be more or less under supervision and instruction, in the interest of their children. Following birth the most important matter is that of nutrition. The essential thing is that the child should be kept under continuous observation and supervision. Everything possible should be done to promote breast feeding, as by far the most important means of vigorous and healthy growth, and the very best guarantee against infantile disease and mortality. The "bottle baby" is hopelessly handicapped in the race.

The conference presupposes, as the basis of all child welfare work, a complete registration of children in the community, beginning at the pre-natal period; and a complete personal knowledge of them in order that their condition may be watched and kept track of. This is, of course, more, or less, necessary and important, according to the degree of intelligence of the community. Where the parents are themselves so intelligent and responsible, that they can, and will, care for the well-being of their children, this outside supervision will not be so necessary.

Where, however, this intelligence and sense of responsibility are lacking, it must be supplied by child welfare interests,—and both parents and children must be educated along these lines. It will readily be understood how important this intelligent supervision may be. A child shows a pre-disposition to tuberculosis; unrecognized and unchecked, this tendency runs on into a confirmed condition of disease, from which there may be no chance of recovery. When recognized by the mother it is too late. Intelligent supervision on the part of child welfare interests might easily have forestalled this disease, and saved the child. This emphasizes the significance and importance of the school welfare committee, and the school nurse. The school is the one natural clearing house, where the children may be kept more or less fully under daily supervision from six to fourteen. Nothing in the way of child registration for those years can beat that.

No session of Congress that was ever held was better worth watching than the present session will be. Most of us have learned during the war not to regard the sporting pages of the newspapers as those best worth reading. We have learned that the world is large, and that things bigger than baseball matches are taking place. Let us give the chief legislative body of our country a corner in our thoughts; let us follow its proceedings and pass judgment on its decision—Youths Companion.

Coming to Kauai

"The Heart of Humanity" will be shown at the Tip Top Theatre Friday, August 8th and throughout the Island, in the gray background of the last days of the conflict, a tender and appealing romance of loyal love and unswerving devotion. The whole production, from beginning to end, is fraught with the spirit of those great days when an anxious world hung breathlessly upon word from the seething battle front in Flanders. It reflects the hush that fell upon civilization when the forces of humanity came to final grip with the ruthless might of autocracy, and it echoes the great cry of joy that sounded round the world when the Hun line crumbled before the Allied attack and fled backward toward the sheltering frontiers of Germany to sue for peace. Into the midst of these stirring scenes of immeasurable portent, there makes its way the gentle romance of Nanette, an American girl reared in the northwood of Canada, and of her Canadian lover, John Patricia. Joined as war is begun, as war progresses they are separated—to meet again when the giant guns thunder their challenge on the fields of France. Thither John goes as an officer in the Royal Flying Corps and there Nanette, hearkening to the cries of the homeless and motherless children, follows in the garb of the Red Cross. There comes the last great Hun attack—the last terrifying drive toward Paris—when Chateau Thierry became another Verdun and the might of America, thrown into the balance, stayed the enemy, halted him and finally drove him back, until his retreat became a rout and he cried aloud for peace. Graphically, all the hopes, the prayers, the fears, the faith that stirred the heart of humanity in those days of vast import are reflected in the Allen Holubar romance of the war.

The role of Nanette is played by Dorothy Phillips. William Stowell is seen as John Patricia and others in the large cast include such well-known players as Walt Whitman, Robert Anderson, Frank Briddwood, George Hackathorn, Little Gloria Joy, Margaret Mann and Lloyd Hughes.

A Health Crusade

There is a modern health crusade on among the schools of the Mainland. It is on the basis of "Health Chores" of which there are eleven planned to promote cleanliness and health. Some of them are as follows: Washing the hands before meals, keeping neck, ears, and fingernails clean, brushing the teeth, getting plenty of sleep and fresh air, etc. The school children are being enrolled in a campaign for the accomplishment of these things, and trophies, prizes and certificates are being awarded to those who fulfil the requirements. There are now over three million children who have qualified as crusaders, and are more or less faithfully endeavoring to carry out the program. Strange to say Texas leads with the largest contingent of this great army, with 316,000 recruits. As a result of this campaign there has been a run on tooth brushes such as has never been known perhaps in all history, and in many sections, the supply has been absolutely cleaned out—not a brush left far or near. One superintendent writes: "I wish I had been informed of this campaign long ago, so that I might have stocked up with tooth-brushes, soap, nail files, "I would be a wealthy man if I had got the tip in time."

Summer Outing in the Sky

The latest thing in summer outing is the aeroplane trip or the flying tour. And it promises to be not only perfectly feasible, but popular.

The aerial league of America, of which Admiral Peary is president, are going into the thing on a large scale, are securing planes and aeronauts, in large numbers, making reasonable rates and planning attractive tours which promise to make a strong appeal, especially to the live man, in search of something novel in the way of vacation outing.

The flying tours planned are of four kinds. One day tours for comparatively short runs; week-end tours from Friday to Sunday or Monday; vacation week tours for those who can take a week at a stretch for aerial touring; and finally 3000 mile tours, which will last say ten days.

The average travel for each day in these flying tours will be 250 miles, which is less than four hours in the air, so that the tourists may have plenty of time for other things—meals, games, sight-seeing etc.

Thus far we have not seen the schedule of rates, so that one hardly likes to book or order a machine, but doubtless before long the rates will be published.

It would be kind of nice to close the office Saturday at noon and be at the Volcano in time for dinner and an evening trip into the crater, and return to Kauai the next afternoon refreshed and rested and ready for work, Monday morning—who knows but that may be possible before long.

Air Flight Problems Not long ago, says the Youth's Companion, an American lieutenant came sailing through the air from the North and landed in New Jersey with a load of furs bought in Canada.

This indicates some of the problems which command of the air will be likely to raise. There are elaborate provisions of ports of entry, all along the boundary between countries, to prevent smuggling, and the entry of contraband. But when smuggling may go on, and contraband goods may enter through the vast stretches of the open sky, the facilities for smuggling take on a new aspect. Does it mean that the whole boundary line between the United States and British America must be steadily and faithfully patrolled to keep out dutiable goods?

And if so will the goods thus kept out ever pay for the cost of keeping them out? Another problem is the capture and control of criminals. An evil-doer, with an aeroplane at his command, in a few hours may be far, far away from the scene of his crime, and leave no trace of his going, on the way. You cannot watch and control

the air as you can a line of railway. You cannot guard frontiers, you cannot catch those who from overhead trespass on forbidden areas.

It will take some time before the world will have made satisfactory provision for the new state of things, and settled down to a satisfactory running basis.

Expansion of Catton Mill & Co

In view of the large amount of work in sight, and the assurance of big things in the future, Catton Mill and Co. are going to make large extensions to their works at Kakaako.

These extensions include a large two story warehouse 534 ft. long by 100 ft. wide. One of the novel features of this building will be the provision for the comfort and welfare of the employees of the company. There will be a restaurant 40 by 100 ft. as well as rest rooms, reading rooms etc.

Very large additions and extensions are to be made to the shop and mechanical appliances of the company which will run to a cost of some \$175,000.

The company has been conducted for many years along conservative lines with a comfortable surplus laid up so that it might be ready to expand from time to time when increasing business demanded it.

The Philippines are a land of vast resources as well as a land of great actual production. In 1917 the exports were in part as follows:

- Hemp 47 million dollars.
- Sugar 12 million dollars.
- Cocconut oil and copra 20 million.
- Tobacco 7 million.
- Embroidery 2 million.

The population of the Philippines is estimated at about ten millions. Manila is a city of about 275,000. The climate is reported to be "mildly tropical," which we would probably interpret as very hot. The death rate claims to be only about half that of San Francisco, New York or Chicago; which may be so, or it may mean that many deaths fail to find a place in the records.

Strawberry Plants for Sale

This is the best opportunity for the people of Kauai to raise their own fruit in their own gardens. The best varieties and best flavor.

Please call J. C. JERVES at Kalaheo, or ring to 236 W, and your orders will be promptly attended.

Price per plant 2 1/2c each at Kalaheo, or 3c each, delivered to any part of the Island or special price on big quantities.

Instructions how to raise them free of charge. Plants free of diseases.

J. C. JERVES
1 mo.

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

In the Matter of the Estate of ROBERT MANTHEI, late of Makaweli, Kauai, deceased.

Order of Notice of Hearing Petition for Administration

On Reading and Filing the Petition of D. Rittmeister, of Makaweli, Kauai, a creditor of said deceased alleging that said Robert Manthei of said Makaweli died intestate at Makaweli on the 14th day of June, A. D. 1919, leaving property in the Hawaiian Islands necessary to be administered upon, and praying that Letters of Administration issue to Bishop Trust Company, Limited, of Honolulu.

It is Ordered that Monday, the 25th day of August A. D. 1919, at 9 o'clock A. M., be and hereby is appointed the time for hearing said Petition in the Court Room of this Court at Lihue, County of Kauai, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said Petition should not be granted.

Dated at Lihue, County of Kauai, T. H., July 15th, 1919.

(SEAL) LYLE A. DICKEY, Judge of the Circuit Court of the Fifth Circuit.

Attest: (Sgd.) JOSEPH ANDRE SOUSA, Clerk of the Circuit Court of the Fifth Circuit. July 22, 29, Aug. 5, 12.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership

Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership existing between H. Ichiyama, T. Nishimura, I. Inuma, R. Kanda, and S. Fukumoto, doing business under the firm name of Hinode Shokai, at Kapaa Town, District of Kawaihau, County of Kauai, has been dissolved by mutual consent on the 30th day of June, 1919.

S. Fukumoto will continue the business, collect and pay all outstanding bills against the said company.

(Signed) S. FUKUMOTO, Dated, July 1st, 1919. 2t

For Sale

A real bargain. Ten-room house, together with 2 acres of land, mostly planted with bearing coffee and fruit trees, one-fourth way to the Koloa Landing. For particulars see Jacinth Carvalho, Koloa. 2mo.

For Sale

- One Decker Bros. Piano
- One Victrola and records
- Household furniture etc.

A. Jacobs

Kauai Trading Co. Koloa

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

Probate No. 787.

In the Matter of the Estate of ALBERT SPENCER WILCOX, deceased.

Order of Notice of Hearing Petition for Probate of Will And Codicil.

Documents purporting to be the Last Will and Testament and Codicil of ALBERT SPENCER WILCOX, deceased, having on the 11th day of July, A. D. 1919, been presented to said Probate Court, and a Petition for Probate thereof, praying for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to Emma Napoleon Wilcox, William N. Stewart, H. H. Walker and Hawaiian Trust Company, Limited, having been filed by them,

IT IS ORDERED that Saturday, the 23rd day of August, A. D. 1919, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., of said day, at the Court Room of said Court at Lihue, County of Kauai, Territory of Hawaii, be and the same is hereby appointed the time and place for proving said Will and hearing said application.

Dated at Lihue, T. H., July 11th, 1919.

(Sgd.) LYLE A. DICKEY, Judge of the Circuit Court of the Fifth Circuit.

(SEAL) ATTEST: (Sgd.) JOSEPH ANDRE SOUSA, Clerk.

Wear, Prosser, Anderson and Marx Attorneys for Petitioners. July 22, 29, Aug. 5, 12.

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

In the Matter of the Estate of Anna Kapuniui, late of Waimea, Kauai, deceased.

Order of Notice of Hearing Petition for Probate of Will.

A document purporting to be the Last Will and Testament of Anna Kapuniui, late of Waimea, Kauai, Territory of Hawaii, deceased, having on the 7th day of July, A. D. 1919 been presented to said Probate Court, and a Petition for the Probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to Isaac K. Kapuniui, widower, having been filed by said Isaac K. Kapuniui, of Waimea aforesaid.

It is hereby ordered, that Thursday, the 14th day of August A. D. 1919 at 9:30 o'clock, A. M., of said day, at the Court Room of said Court, at Lihue, Kauai, Territory of Hawaii aforesaid be and the same hereby is appointed the time and place for proving said Will and hearing said application.

Dated at Lihue, Kauai, July 7th, 1919.

(Sgd.) JOSEPH ANDRE SOUSA, Clerk.

(SEAL) A. KAULUKOU Attorney for Petitioner. July 8, 15, 22, 29.

Managers and Employers

The Country owes a last obligation to our ex-soldiers. It is your duty and mine to get them back to work. We list every man who appeals to us, if he is of merit. Our numerous list contains Clerks, office assts., engineers, carpenters, machinists and members of every profession. Also laborers, servants and chauffeurs. We will engage for you any "Skilled Help" free of charge. All we ask is that you notify us of your needs as vacancies. We are located at Clearance House."

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE INSTITUTE, 14 Union Str. Phone 5244, Honolulu.

Examinations

Examinations for Teachers' Certificates will be held by the Department of Public Instruction on August 4th, 5th and 6th, 1919, at Honolulu; Oahu, Hilo and Hologoa, Hawaii; Wailuku, Maui; and Lihue, Kauai.

The examinations will begin at 8 o'clock each day. Applicants must register with the Supervising Principal of the district in which they wish to take the examination on or before July 24th.

T. H. GIBSON, Deputy Superintendent. July 15, 22, 29.

Just as Well we Didn't

Professor Kann seems to be stirring up quite a racket to and fro in Honolulu concerning his views and convictions of Bolshevism and allied matters.

Some little time ago, on his first advent to Honolulu, his services were tendered to Kauai. The name and nationality did not look good to us, and we replied, declining with thanks. It was evidently instinctive wisdom!

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