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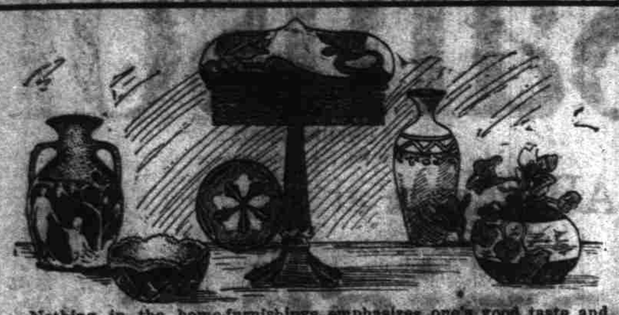

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The factories of the world glut our markets with thousands of articles that come under the general characterization of bric-a-brac and art pottery. Some are meritorious, others not—many of splendid values.

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STAR-BULLETIN 75 CENTS PER MONTH

DR. PERRETT HERE FROM JAPANESE VOLCANO STUDY

(Continued from page one)

saved him and saved his cherished kodak, too.

Prof. Perret spent a month at Sakurajima, woing to the volcano direct from Italy, being at Naples when he heard the news of the outbreak. He and Prof. T. A. Jaggar, who returned to Hawaii a few weeks ago, were the only two foreign scientists who went to the scene, but they were not together. Prof. Jaggar left just before Perret arrived, in fact, they met at Nagasaki. During his stay, Perret lived at Kagoshima, the town just across an arm of the sea from the volcano island, making the trips to and fro in a motor sampan. Like Prof. Jaggar, he was forced to endure much discomfort and inconvenience and to risk considerable danger, but these are counted as hardly worth mentioning by the devoted and energetic scientist when on the scene of such a tremendous physical phenomenon as that of the still active volcano.

"I wanted very much to stay longer," he says. "I never was so reluctant to leave any place as I was to leave Sakurajima when I did."

Among the most important results obtained on the visit—a result of wide and vital interest not only to the scientist but to the lay world—is his establishing of the fact that the seismograph is not a reliable instrument for the recording of the phenomena attending an eruption. His own observation, coupled with the records kept by Dr. Omori of the Imperial university of Tokio, and an analysis he made of the two, showed that the seismograph established on the island failed to register the activity of the belching craters up the mountain side.

"My observation showed that on the days when the craters were most active the seismograph inevitably failed to show it," he says. The instruments would have recorded and shown, I suppose, the movements deeper in the earth a week or two weeks or a month before the eruption, but after the eruption began and later during the almost incessant bursts and flows of lava and other material the seismograph failed to register what was occurring."

At Sakurajima he collected much valuable material and forwarded it to Europe.

Among this are four cases of rock and other geologic material cast up by the craters. He also secured several valuable specimens of gas in glass tubes and sent them to Europe. He brings with him to Hawaii a striking set of photographs taken and colored by himself and a splendid series of lantern slides, as well as a number of maps and much written data. One of his photographs shows a column of gas shot skyward with the propulsion of mysterious forces below. "That is the gas I want—if we had that we would have the real thing and could learn vastly more about volcanoes than we now know," he says. But he had no means at Sakurajimo of collecting this gas.

On the voyage of the Shinyo Maru from the Orient, Dr. Perret was asked by the passengers' entertainment committee to give an illustrated lecture and very courteously consented. The lecture, which was couched in popular terms, was delivered on the evening of M[illegible] and all the passengers attended. The [illegible] pictures were so interesting and entertaining that the passengers joined in a vote of thanks to the scientist.

The Hawaii party is anxious for Dr. Perret to give one or more lectures during his stay on the islands.

Dr. Perret went to Japan as the joint representative of the Volcano research society of Springfield, Mass., and the Volcanological Institute of Naples, Italy. He was at his home in Naples when the eruption of Sakurajima occurred. He is an American but has made his home in Italy for 10 years, in order to be at the center of things volcanic.

Miss Helen Dinsmore Huntington, became the bride of William Vincent Astor at Staatsburg, N. Y.

WHAT HAWAII VISITORS SAY OF TRIP TO JAPAN

(Continued from page one)

down, with a friendliness and hospitality surprising to them—even among this polite and hospitable people. ..

Personally, the writer cannot express in words the feeling he entertains for the debonair reception given him by his old friends and former pupils, from the great and small—Prof. M. M. Scott, principal of McKinley high school and founder of Japan's modern public school system.

Business in Japan is not so prominent as in the U. S. A. In all our travel over Japan I was only rarely approached by businessmen who were eager to inquire into our business relations. There is a certain shyness which may have its reason in the lack of knowledge of the English language. If you, however, inquire into their methods of doing business they willingly tell you all you want to know, even in turn ask for suggestions. One businessman asked me many questions which he had prepared on a piece of paper and recorded my answer on the same paper, which certainly was thorough.

The factories which we visited made on me a wholesome impression, though there seems to be a merciless exploitation of the laborers, especially the women. Simplicity and shrewd saving methods are stamped on each factory, and a small profit seems to go with them a long way.—George B. Isenberg, of H. Hackfeld & Co.

I went to Japan believing that the people of that country were inherently hostile to America and Americans. I return convinced that the Japanese, as a nation, desire the friendship of the World and of the United States in particular.

In common with many in Hawaii I had the idea that recent events in the Pacific had embittered the Japanese as a people. I believed that I would find a common sentiment against Americans.

I found exactly the opposite.

It would be easy, of course, to have had the aHwaiian party met by officials and leaders masking heartfelt hostility under an appearance of friendship and goodwill, but it would have been impossible to have had our party greeted with smiles and courtesy and unbounded hospitality wherever we went, from the offices of higher officials in Tokio to the street corners of insignificant and remote villages, had the friendship, courtesy and hospitality been other than real.

Whatever the officials of Japan may feel; whatever are the underlying motives of the men of the army and the navy of that country, the people of Japan want no war, want no trouble, want nothing but real friendship with the United States.

The smiles of many thousands of women and children convince me of that. Those friendly smiles could not have been assumed.—R. O. Matheson, editor of the Advertiser.

What impressed me most during my five weeks in Japan and among the Japanese people was their inborn sense of the beautiful in nature from which they have developed a pure and high degree of art.. This was seen to be true from the lowest grade of society to the highest.

Their wonderful imitative powers were also very noticeable, and they are adopting much of the best which has developed among the occidental civilization. Their railroad system, for instance, taken from the English, is certainly very fine.

As a nation, too, they seemed extremely courteous and hospitable, and as individuals very generous and kind-hearted to old friends, be they from Hawaii, the States or any other country. In many ways Japan has reason to be proud, but before she can take a permanent place among the nations of history she must break away from the customs of centuries and build her foundations on firmer ground, morally as well as socially. No nation can stand where disease is so prevalent, the morals so rotten, and women and girls of so little importance.—Mrs. C. C. Kennedy.

HAWAII PARTY RETURNS FROM TRIP TO JAPAN

(Continued from page one)

lowed on the island, expectant mothers and dying people being sent to the mainland nearby, a short and easy trip. The island is wonderfully beautiful and serene, set in the midst of the lovely Southern Sea, and a striking contrast to the hubbub and modern bustle of Kobe and Osaka, visits to which immediately preceded that to Miyajima. The Hawaii party spent from the afternoon of Wednesday, May 6, to the morning of Saturday, May 9, at Miyajima, including the day's trip to Hiroshima nearby.

The enchanting Inland Sea trip to Miyajima all that previous expectation had pictured. Four of the party, Mr. and Mrs. Mott-Smith, Mr. Matheson and Miss Summers, made part of the journey by rail, joining the main party at the little port of Itozaki. The sea trip was made by the small but speedy and comfortable Osaka Shosen Kaisha liner Olgawa Maru.

When the party embarked on this steamer at Kobe, there was a pleasant surprise in the form of Senor Ignacio de Arana, former consul for Spain in Hawaii. He left Honolulu a few weeks ago and spent a week or two in Japan on his way home to Spain and he was a fellow-passenger with the Hawaii party on the Inland Sea trip. With him was Herr Joseph Goricar, consul-general for Austria at San Francisco and now on his way to Europe for a vacation. They went to Miyajima for a two day's stay.

Final Days in Yokohama.

The party left Miyajima shortly afternoon on May 9 and boarded a special car for Yokohama, making a straight 24-hour run to the seaport. The final days were taken up with shopping and the Tokio and Yokohama social functions.

Two Birthday's Celebrated.

On Monday evening, May 11, a birthday surprise party was given for Mr. Mott-Smith, whose forty-first birthday occurred next day. This is the second birthday celebration for a member of the Hawaii party, Mrs. Scott having been given a surprise on her birthday, which cause while the party was in Tokio. Both events were quite informal, the "happy family" joining in good wishes and toasts to the celebrants. There were many little affairs of this sort throughout the trip, which was an unusually pleasant one. No one was ill at any time, with the exception of an indisposition, happily brief, from which Mr. Kennedy suffered on the homeward voyage. All the members of the party return in excellent health and most of them confess to having gained materially in weight, the result of many excellent luncheons and dinners in hospitable Japan.

The voyage home was enlivened by sports and entertainment, in which the Hawaii party was active.

Farewell to Japan Noteworthy.

The most noteworthy event of the homeward journey was the farewell given the departing visitors when the Shinyo Maru sailed from Yokohama.

President Asano and General Manager Isaka bade goodby to the excursionists and scores of Japanees officials and business men added their good wishes and "bon voyages." A crowd of several hundred people on the dock joined in a hearty chorus of "banzai!" as the big steamer swung into the stream and headed out of the harbor. The numerous little rikisha flags used by the Hawaiians during their various trips a-wheel where distributed all around and for a long while after the steamer moved out, the gay little banners fluttered from ship to shore and from dock to dock, friend answering the salute of friend. It was an appropriate farewell at the end of a trip made memorable by the pleasant hospitality of all the Japanese and foreign residents with whom the party came in contact.

On May 22 John T. Scully's demurrer is to be heard, and an order is made that he appear and answer, personally, questions, and show cause why a receiver should not be appointed.

The fact that *other* clothing dealers say: "This is just as good as an ALFRED BENJAMIN"---means a lot to the proud wearer of the flattered-by-imitation ALFRED BENJAMIN Suit

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NOTICE.

Britishers are reminded of the Smoker which will be held in the upper dining room of the Alexander Young hotel tomorrow (Saturday) evening. The meeting of the British Benevolent Society will be combined with the Smoker and the Committee desires it to be known that all Britishers who are in sympathy with the objects of the Society are invited to be present. H. B. M. Consul will take the chair at 8 p. m. Those who expect to attend should notify Mr. Robert Catton as soon as possible. Admission 50c.—advertisement.

BIRTHS

FREITAS—In Honolulu, May 22, 1914, to Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Freitas, a daughter.

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WEEKLY PRODUCE REPORT

BY E. V. WILCOX

Director Federal Experiment Station

EGGS AND POULTRY.

Fresh chicken eggs, 33c to 40c; fresh duck eggs, 25c; hens, lb 25c; roosters, lb 25c to 30c; broilers, 35c; turkeys, 35c; ducks, Muscovy, 30c; ducks, Hawaiian, doz. $5.50.

LIVE STOCK.

Live weight—Hogs, 100-150 lbs, 10c to 12c lb; hogs, 150 lbs and over, 9½c to 11c lb.

Dressed weight—Pork, 16½c to 20c; mutton, 7c to 10c; beef, 9c to 10c; calves, 12c to 13c.

POTATOES.

Irish, $1.25 to $1.75; sweet, red, 75c to $1.50; sweet, yellow, 75c to $1.50; sweet, white, 75c to $1.50.

ONIONS.

New Bermudas, lb 3c.

VEGETABLES.

Peans, string, lb 2½c to 3c; beans, lima in pod, 2c to 4c; beets, doz. bunch 2c; cabbage, lb 1½c; carrots, doz. bunch, 2c; corn, sweet, 100 ears, $1 to $2; cucumbers, doz., 40c to 50c; green peas, lb 8c; peppers, bell, lb 8c to 10c; peppers, Chile, lb 5c; pumpkin, lb 1½c; rhubard, lb 5c; tomatoes, lb 2½c to 3c; turnips, white, lb 2c; turnips, yellow, lb 2c; watermelons, 25c to 75c.

FRESH FRUIT.

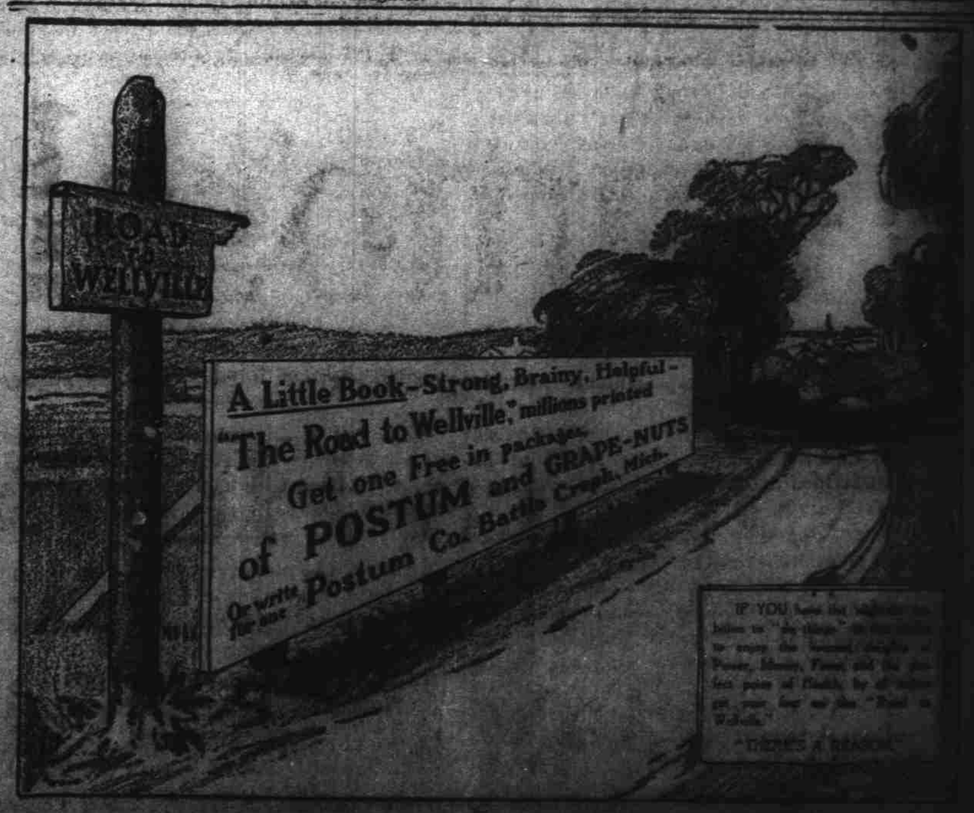
Bananas, Chinese, bunch, 25c to 50c; bananas, cooking, bunch, 75c to $1; figs, 100, $1; oranges, Hawaiian, 100, $1; limes, Mexican, 100, 75c to $1; pineapples, lb 1½c to 2c. strawberries, pt., 20c.

GRAIN.

Corn, yellow, ton, $37.50; corn, large, $35.00.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Charcoal, bag, 35c to 50c; hides, wet-salted—No. 1, 12c to 14c; No. 2, 10c to 12c; kips, 13c to 14c; sheep skins, 15c to 25c; goat skins, white, 10c to 20c.

The territorial marketing division under the direction of the U. S. experiment station is at the service of all citizens of the territory. Any produce which farmers may send to the marketing division is sold at the best obtainable price and for cash. No commission is charged. It is highly desirable that farmers notify the marketing division what and how much produce they have for sale and about when it will be ready to ship. The shipping mark of the division is U. S. E. S. Letters address, Honolulu, P. O. box 753. Office, Queen and Nuuanu streets. Telephone 1340. Wireless address USEX.

Some men are troubled with temporary deafness; it all depends on who is talking and what is wanted.