Star-Bulletin WANT Classified

ONE CENT A WORD

WANT-AD'S

A

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Leading hat cleaners. Prices moderate. We sell the latest styles in Panama and Felts. Work called for and delivered. Blaisdell Building. 5895-6m

B

BICYCLE SUPPLIES.

G. Komeya, wholesale and retail dealer in bicycles and accessories. King street near Punchbowl street. 5542-tf

BICYCLES AND SUPPLIES.

We have just received a splendid new supply of PREMIER Bicycles from mainland; also supplies. H. Yoshimaga, 1216 Emma near Beretania. 5690-tf

BUY AND SELL.

Diamonds, watches and jewelry bought sold and exchanged. J. Carlo, Fort. tf.

C

CAFE.

Royal Cafe, everything the best at popular prices; fine home cooking; prompt service; Beretania, nr. Fort St., opp. fire station. K. Nakano, Pr. 5745-tf

Boston Cafe, coolest place in town. After the show drop in. Open day and night. Bijou theater, Hotel St. 5529-tf

Columbia Lunch Room; quick service and cleanliness our motto; open day and night. Hotel, opp. Bethel street. 5518-tf

"The Eagle," Bethel bet. Hotel and King. A nice place to eat; fine home cooking. Open night and day. k5338-tf

New Orleans Cafe, substantial meals moderate. Alakea cor Merchant St. 5589-tf

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Banko Co., Nuuanu and Vineyard. Tel. 2151. Contracts buildings, paperhanging, cement work, cleans lots. k5327-tf

Y. Kobayashi, general contractor, 2034 S. King. Phone 3356. Reasonable. k5327-tf

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Royal Clothes Cleaning and Dyeing Shop. Call and deliver. Tel. 3149. Okamoto, Beretania, nr. Alapai St. 5595-tf

D

DRUMMERS.

If you want good quarters to display your samples in Hilo, use Osorio's store. 5940-tf

MOSQUITOES? PHONE 3595

The Board of Health requests all householders in Honolulu and vicinity who are troubled with mosquitoes to telephone 3595 Ask for the Mosquito Man, and tell him your troubles. The matter will be immediately attended to.

SHANGHAI—Eight new student Associations were organized during past three months in China. Pastor Ding Li Mei visited all principal Christian educational institutions in Western China. Many men dedicated their lives to the ministry and hundreds accepted Christ as Savior. Earnest and important studies followed movement for ministry. [illegible]

WANT-AD'S

E

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

Union Employment Office, Tel. 1420. All kinds of help. G. Hiraoka, Proprietor, 1210 Emma, cor. Beretania. 5909-3m

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G

GLEE CLUB.

Kaai Glee Club, 51 Young Bldg. Tel. 3687, furnishes music any occasion. k5381-tf

H

HAWAII'S MUSIC.

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J

JEWELER.

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L

LIVERY STABLE.

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P

PAINTER.

S. Shiraki, 1202 Nuuanu; Tel. 4137. Painting and paperhanging. Al. work guaranteed. Bids submitted free. k5328-tf

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We do not boast of low prices which usually coincide with poor quality; but we "know how" to put life, hustle and go into printed matter, and that is what talks loudest and longest. Honolulu Star-Bulletin Job Printing Department, Alakea Street; Branch Office, Merchant street. 5399-tf

S

SHIRTS AND PAJAMAS.

YAMATOYA,
1250 Fort. Shirts, pajamas, kimonos. 5752-tf

SHIRTMAKER.

B. Yamatoya, shirts, pajamas, kimonos to order; Nuuanu near Pauahi. 5533-tf

SHIRTMAKER.

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T

TAILORS.

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U

UMBRELLA MAKER.

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Auto, Motorcycle and Bicycle Tires vulcanized. Taisho Vulcanizing Co., 102 Merchant, near Alakea Street. Telephone 3127. S. Saiki, manager. [illegible]

The Demand

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anything for rent, the quickest and most economical way to get a tenant is to run a few lines in the Star-Bulletin classified columns.

The "AD MAN"

RUSSIA: HER WAR STRENGTH

Absolutely authentic information regarding the army strength and organization of the great European powers now at war is difficult to segregate, and can hardly be collected without reference to military records and statistics. The following regarding the military strength of Russia, to be followed by war statistics of the other belligerent powers, has been compiled by a high ranking officer of the Hawaiian department for the files of department headquarters, and also for general information, the figures being in no way confidential. This is the fifth nation to be covered, having been preceded by Belgium, France, Germany and Austria. Through the courtesy of this officer the material is available for readers of the Star-Bulletin:

RUSSIA.

International Position of Russia: As an international force Russia had been, of course, all but completely crippled by the outcome of the Japanese war and the subsequent revolution. Her recovery, however, revealed the immense reserves of her strength. On the 30th of July, 1907, she signed a convention with Japan of mutual respect for treaty and territorial rights, and guaranteeing the integrity of China. On the 31st of August of the same year the long period of mutual suspicion between Great Britain and Russia was closed by a convention for an amicable settlement of all questions likely to disturb the relations of the two powers in Asia generally, including the demarcation of Persia into spheres of influence. This new entente with Great Britain, cemented by a visit paid by King Edward VII to the Czar at Reval on the 8th of June, 1908, helped to knit close once more the loosened alliance with France, and so to preserve the threatened balance of Europe. That in the work of restoring its military position the Russian government had the support of the Russian parliament was proved by a subsidy of 11,000,000 pounds sterling voted by the Duma, on the 30th of December, 1909, for the special service of the reorganization and redistribution of the army.

Army: The system of obligatory military service for all, introduced in 1874, has been maintained, while the privileges granted to young men who have received various degrees of education have been slightly extended.

Service in the active army is for three years in the case of the infantry and artillery, for four years in the other arms. The soldier then passes into the reserves (Zapas) for 14 or 15 years, during which he receives two trainings of six weeks each. After eighteen years in the active army and reserve, he is transferred to the territorial army (Opolchenie) for five years. This embraces also the surplus of the annual contingent, thus forming a supplementary reserve, and in the second "ban" all those exempted from service, those not up to standard and the older classes of surplus men. There also exists a modified system of volunteers for one year who supply the bulk of officers required for the reserves upon mobilization.

Owing to the enormous extent of the Russian Empire, its army is divided into three forces, the army of European Russia, the army of the Caucasus and the Asiatic army. The Russian battalion contains 1000 men; 4 battalions constitute a regiment, 2 regiments a brigade and 2 brigade a division. The field batteries are composed of eight guns, the horse batteries of six. The ordinary army corps is made up of 2 divisions, a howitzer division and one battalion of sappers, and has a fighting strength of approximately 32,000 men. The rifle brigades form separte organizations of eight battalions with three batteries attached. The Cossacks, who hold their lands by military tenure, are liable to service for life, and provide their own equipment and horses. At 19 their training begins; at 21 they enter the active regiment of their district, at 25 the "second category" regiment, and at 29 the "third category" regiment followed by 5 years in the reserve. After 25 years of age, their training is three weeks per annum. In European Russia the field army consists of the Imperial Guard and Grenadier Corps, 27 line army corps, and 20 cavalry divisions; in the Caucasus of 3 army corps and 4 cavalry divisions. The Asiatic army is composed of Russians with a few Turkoman regular horse (jigits) and is mainly stationed in East Siberia. Since the Russian-Japanese war these forces have been increased and reorganized into a strong army which would mobilize as five Trans-Baikal corps and two to four Cossack cavalry divisions, numbering together with auxiliary troops, over 200,000 men.

During the reign of Alexander III efforts were mainly directed towards (1) reducing the time required for the mobilization of the army; (2) increasing the immediate readiness of the cavalry for war and its fitness for serving as mounted infantry (dragoon regiments taking the place of hussars and lancers); (3) strengthening the west frontier by fortresses and railways, and (4) increasing the artillery, siege and train reserves. Further, the age releasing from service was raised from 40 to 43 years and the militia (landstrum) was recognized. The measures taken during the reign of Nicholas II have been chiefly directed towards increasing the fighting capacity and readiness for immediate service of the troops in Asia, and toward the better reorganization of the local irregular militia forces. Broadly speaking, the army is divided into regulars, cossacks and militia. The peace strength of the army is estimated at 42,000 officers, 1,284,000 men; while the war strength is approximately 75,000 officers and 5,400,000 men. However, the latter figure is merely nominal, the available artillery and train service being much below the strength which would be required for such an army; estimates which put the military forces of Russia in time of war at 2,750,000, irrespective of the army which may be levied during the war itself, seem to approach more nearly the strength of the forces which could actually be mustered. The infantry and rifles are armed with small bore magazine rifles, and the active artillery have steel breech loaders with extreme ranges of 4150 and 4700 yards.

The Russian military organization differs from that of France, Germany and Austria. The latter states are divided into districts, each of which supports a corps of active army and one or more corps of the reserve army. Each corps is separately administered in maintenance, training and mobilization and forms a complete unit. Russia uses a larger unit of administration, the conscription district, which furnishes an army of two or three corps. If you take a map and mark circles around the conscription district centers at St. Petersburg, Vilna, Warsaw, Kieve, Odessa, Moscow, Kazan, Saratof and Tifilis, in Caucasia, you will have a clear picture of the distribution of the Russian army in peace.

The system of recruitment is territorial, that is, each army corps draws its recruits from a fixed district and is usually quartered in garrisons there. In European Russia the majority of the army is stationed west of the longitude of Moscow, so that mobilization is slower under ordinary circumstances than in France or Germany because the recruits and reservists have long distances to travel, particularly as many are consigned to corps outside Great Russia. The Czar cannot mobilize 300,000 of his troops within any theater of operations under three weeks, although four times that number could be assembled one week later. The comparative dearth of railways is a great handicap in the matter of supplies.

On the call for mobilization, the companies are first filled up to their war strength by calling in the men who have most recently completed the three years' military training. Supplies are then got together, and the regiments of twelve companies are made ready to move to the front. In general, each army is intended to keep together in service, but the corps are organized with complete administrative service for war so that they may be detached if necessary.

The troops of Russia proper have the same organization as those of oth- European nations. Their units are:

Infantry:

Regiment—4 battalions.

Division—2 brigades of 2 regiments each, 1 artillery brigade of 6 or 8 batteries, ammunition columns, 1 engineer battalion, 2 or 3 squadrons (sotnias) of Cossack cavalry.

Army corps—2 divisions, 1 howitzer division, 1 sapper battalion, 1 cavalry division. Total, 40,000.

Cavalry:

Regiment—4 sotnia, 800 men.

Cavalry Division—2 brigades of 2 regiments each (4 regiments made up as follows: 1 Uhlan, 1 hussar, 1 dragoon, 1 Cossack), 2 batteries of horse artillery. Total about 4000 men.

Artillery:

Field batteries—8 guns each.

Horse batteries—6 guns each.

The response which Russia has made to the formidable military increase which Germany voted in 1913, gives an insight into the military resources of which she can avail herself in the early stages of the war. Russia has elaborated a program of reorganization which recently was adopted by the Duma. In substance the new military law increases the annual number to be drawn as recruits from 450,000 to 580,000 men, and this permits the creation of three army corps which will go to reinforce the military subdivisions of Vilna and Varsovie to correct the error of 1910, by which the 5th and 16th corps were withdrawn from the western frontier of Russia. The companies of infantry by the new law are raised to 200 men, and 19 regiments of dragoons hitherto without divisional connections will be made an integral part of the frontier corps, to be properly assigned. The number of artillery regiments is augmented and the total number of pieces for an army corps are raised from 108 to 144. The heavy artillery has a proportional increase, and the entire working material of the technical troops receives a large reinforcement. The period of active service is raised from three years to three and a half, but remains fixed at four years for the cavalry, horse artillery and engineers. The increase of six months in the period of service permits, during the winter season when the mobilization of reservists would suffer a delay due to the rigors of the climate, the government to have under arms more than 1,600,000 men in Russia in Europe.

Navy: Before the war with Japan, Russia maintained four separate squadrons: The Baltic, Black Sea, the Pacific and Caspian. But in the operations before Port Arthur and in the disastrous battle of Tsushima, the Russian fleets were almost completely annihilated. The bulk of the Black Sea fleet and a few other battleships were, however, still left, and since 1904 steps have been taken to build new ships, both battleships and powerful cruisers. Kronstadt is the naval headquarters in the Baltic, Sevastopol in the Black Sea and Vladivostok on the Pacific.

Fortresses: The chief first class fortresses of Russia are Warsaw and Novogeorgievsk in Poland, and Brest-Litovsk and Kovno in Tithuania. The second class fortresses are Kronstadt and Sveaborg in the Gulf of Finland, Ivangorod in Poland, Libau on the Baltic Sea, Kerch on the Black Sea and Vladivostok on the Pacific. In the third class are Viborg, in Finland, Ossovets and Ust and Kars and Batun in Caucasia. There are, moreover, 46 forts and fortresses unclassed, of which six are in Poland, 8 in West and Southwest Russia, and the remainder (mere fortified posts), in the Asiatic dominions.

What is his profession?

ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PUZZLE

EUROPEAN WAR LORDS CLOSELY KNIT BY BLOOD

When you consider it from the point of the men who are wearing the crowns, the rumpus over on the other side of the water is nothing more than a family row. Practically every king in Europe is either a blood or marriage relative of every other king. In a great number of cases the relationship is very close.

King George of England and the German kaiser are first cousins. The czar of Russia and King George are first cousins. The czar and Wilhelm are distant cousins by marriage—but going further back, they both descend from the same parent line.

Nicholas is a son of a sister of the Dowager Queen Alexandra of England. The kaiser is a grandson of Queen Victoria as is the present king of England.

King Constantine of Greece is a brother-in-law of the kaiser, having married one of the latter's sisters. If Germany does not make a satisfactory explanation of the reported sale of two cruisers to the Turks, the king of Greece may join in the war against his brother-by-marriage. Everybody's doing it now, anyhow. Constantine is a nephew of Haakon VII, king of Denmark.

Haakon is a brother-in-law of King George, having married Princess Maud, a daughter of Edward VII.

Francis Joseph is not closely related to his brother monarchs, but his son, the Archduke Rudolph, who committed suicide, married a cousin of Albert I of Belgium.

The many descendants of Queen Victoria are called the "Queen's Breed," because of the numbers that either occupy thrones or are wives of rulers. They are on the thrones of England, Germany, Spain, Greece, Denmark, Russia, Roumania and Sweden.

Many authorities have pointed out the danger of weakening the strain by forcing royalty to marry only its equals. Many years of this have reduced kings to the necessity of marrying only relatives. A crown prince, when he hears the call of spring, can't stroll out in the park, become smitten of some handsome and husky young woman and marry her with the aid of a bored j. p. If he could it would be a lot better for his descendants—and possibly for the people they govern.

When your crown prince falls in love, the royal papa calls loudly for the "Almanack de Gotha" and looks up the lady's pedigree. If she is the daughter of a house of rank equal to his own, the son may be allowed to walk up the long aisle with her. If not the royal papa slams the almanack to and says:

"Nothing doing!"

Only, most of the time, the young man is an innocent bystander in the matter of selecting his own wife. It is usually arranged by mama and papa—with the able assistance of some gray-whiskered minister of state who thinks a great deal more of strengthening the power of his country than he does of the color of eyes and hair the young prince prefers.

All the crown prince has to do is marry whoever is selected. The young prince and princess have to appear to live happily ever after for the sake of what people might say if they didn't.

There are many who deny that this close in-breeding of kings is necessarily a bad thing. They point out that the plan is followed with success in the breeding of thoroughbred horses. The main danger, they declare, is in the strain of insanity that taints the blood of many royal houses. Forebears of King Alfonso were so queer that even their subjects called them plain crazy. Alfonso, however, is one of the most brilliant rulers on the continent.

The reigning English king is of German blood—as are most of the other royal families. The cause of this goes back to a curious example of antique eugenics.

In the 16th century, seven brothers inherited an estate on the Black Forest which included the free Hanseatic city of Luneburg. If the estate were kept intact it was important enough to be a power among the German kingdoms—but if it was cut up by being handed down to many children it would inevitably have been overwhelmed by more powerful neighbors. The brothers held a council and decided that it would be disastrous for all of them to marry and have children. It was decided that only one would marry.

The lot fell to Ernest Augustus, bishop of Osnabruck, the sixth brother. By singular good fortune he married the talented Sophie. The sons of this marriage made the same rule—only one of them would take a wife. This system of in-breeding with a careful selection of wives soon produced some of the most prominent figures of Europe. Descendants of the bishop now sit on the thrones of England, Germany, Russia, Denmark, Norway, Greece and many other countries of less importance.

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