

Honolulu Star-Bulletin

RILEY H. ALLEN - - - - - EDITOR
WEDNESDAY.....NOVEMBER 11

*In that sweet mood when pleasant thoughts
Bring sad thoughts to the mind.*
—Wordsworth.

AMERICAN TRADE JUSTIFIES OPTIMISM

Figures on American trade made public during the last few weeks do not bear out the somewhat gloomy predictions of those who see the utter disorganization of business caused by the war abroad.

Somehow there is a distinct note of optimism strengthening throughout the country, and the financial experts who discuss the situation are beginning to take notice of the big demand in many lines caused by the abnormal situation abroad.

The New York Sun recently commented: The September shipments of wheat, flour, corn, and kindred products were two and a half times as great as in 1913. From day to day the demand for export grain is a feature on the New York Produce Exchange. Meat products of all sorts are in huge demand. Foreign officers are buying thousands of horses.

The market for manufactured wares appears to be no less. There are very large orders being placed for all sorts of material of war, a term which includes such diverse articles as barbed wire and automobiles. In addition clothing and underclothing for the troops in the field and for civilians at the rear are eagerly sought. The shrinkage of home manufactures compels the belligerent peoples to come here for their supplies. Just now the call is extensive for footwear and underwear of plain, durable quality, 60 per cent wool. It is said that existing stocks in this country could be sold out completely if the holders did not refuse to risk a scarcity in the domestic trade.

A banker quoted in The Sun estimates that the country's exports will be doubled in the current year, reaching a total of \$5,000,000,000. The figures may be considerably too hopeful, but the fact which it represents is becoming too plain to question, namely, an enormous and profitable increase in the immediate future in foreign trade. What is more, it is to all intents and purposes cash business through the transfer of foreign credits, and practically every dollar not only tends to diminish unemployment and enhance gains here, but simultaneously helps to reduce the incubus of transatlantic liabilities.

The press also notes a demand for clothing, both wool and cotton, leather, fresh meats, various steel products, petroleum products, clocks, chewing gum and tobacco. The large domestic trade is keeping the harvester plants busy. Reports from Louisiana say that the war demand is helping out the sugar planters, who saw ruin in the new tariff rates. The shipment of millions of dollars' worth of commodities to Europe, to be paid for in gold, or to balance our debts to Europe, will, says the New York Evening Post's Washington correspondent, reduce the problem of our debt to Europe to an academic basis. "Instead of shipping gold in payment of the debt, it will be possible, provided the increase in exports continues at the present, or at a greater rate, to pay the debt in large part with commodities."

PEACE REPORTS PREMATURE

The very roundabout report from Rome via London that Germany has made overtures of peace to Russia, which Russia is alleged to have rejected, should be taken with considerably more than a grain of salt.

Germany entered upon this life-and-death struggle with full realization of what it meant. Every American writer who has been in Germany since the war started has stated as his firm belief that the Teutons will fight literally to the last ditch. And that means the last ditch on their own soil.

Russia has a foothold in East Prussia—just how much of a foothold is a matter of dispute between the official announcers. Russia also had made serious inroads in Austria. But otherwise the Allies have not seriously threatened German territory. Mulhausen, won by the French in the first few days of the war, was the goal of a coup which military experts believe to have been costly and far from effective. It has been lost and won several times. There have been no recent authoritative reports from Alsace-Lorraine, but the French hold there is certainly tenuous.

If the official statements from Berlin are typical of the news disseminated throughout Germany, as is natural to suppose, then the German people have no reason to be dismayed at the situation either on the Russian border or in Belgium and France. And a German request for peace now would not only be a tremendous blow to the Germans but would undoubtedly cause serious trouble.

At the beginning of the war it was a favorite theory of some writers that the German people as a whole were unwilling to wage war on the Allies. But that theory was soon shattered in the remarkable unity of the Teutons. Here again, American writers are agreed that all

Germany is solidly with the military leaders.

The report in Rome is probably inspired, either to aid the Russian cause or to influence Italy to throw her weight with the side that would appear to be winning.

A MUNICIPAL PROBLEM

Rumors of impending changes under the city administration that will take office January 1 include a proposal that the water and sewer departments shall be separated from the city engineering department, and made responsible directly to the board of supervisors.

This plan should be very carefully considered before being decided upon. As a general rule efficiency can best be conserved by lessening instead of increasing the number of separate city departments. Arguments both for and against a distinct department for the water-works and sewerworks are heard, with nothing conclusive in either.

This is a matter to which the municipal affairs committee of the Chamber of Commerce might give attention, in cooperation with the supervisors. It is a matter on which general discussion may lead to a clear course. In fact, the whole subject of city engineering needs consideration. Honolulu's engineering problems have been admittedly worked out at cross-purposes. Now that all branches are under the control of the city and county, the past should not be repeated.

Here is one of the opportunities that faces a new city administration. Will the administration measure up to it?

THE CENSOR'S FEAT

From London—somehow unabridged—comes the following comment on the press censorship: "The greatest feat of the censor was the editing of the prime minister's speech at Guild Hall. This speech was obviously intended as a manifesto to the whole world by the head of the British government. But the censor took it in hand and cut out certain passages. This perhaps was not more amazing than the action of the same functionary in holding up the official account of the Heligoland naval battle, which was carefully written by the First Lord of the Admiralty himself."

The Osaka Mainichi, one of the leading newspapers of Japan, maintains strongly that Japan now should occupy permanently the German possessions seized in the South Seas. The paper would like to believe, notes the Japan Advertiser, that the reports which alleged that the Japanese authorities have answered the American inquiry to the effect Japan has no intention of occupying the islands forever, is untrue. The paper would rather not believe that the United States had ever propounded such a "meddlesome" question to Japan as is said to have been made. To have to say to another nation that the occupation of the islands is only a temporary expediency dictated by military necessity is a great humiliation to the dignity of an independent nation. If the Japanese occupation of the South Sea islands is really a menace to the American possessions there Japan can surely make the selfsame objection to the American occupation of the Philippine islands, etc., in the South Seas on the ground that that it threatens the safety of Japan's Ogasawara (Bonin islands), declares this paper. The Germans had long intimidated the peace of the Pacific from their military base in the South Seas, it asserts, and also vastly damaged Japanese trade interests in the South Seas, and the paper advocates that it is proper that Japan should take such measures as may insure the peaceful administration of the islands which have been occupied at first from military necessity.

One of the disadvantages of being neutral is that we can't declare a personal moratorium between the first and the tenth of the month.

Actions such as those on the football field last Saturday hurt the schools a great deal more than defeat could possibly do.

Honolulu somehow has the hopeful feeling that Mr. M. A. Thomas is coming back in an official capacity.

Nobody has suggested that Hawaii bring over a few shiploads of those war-ridden Mexicans.

The seat of war is not exactly an easy chair.

Letters OF TIMELY TOPICS

(The Star-Bulletin invites free and frank discussion in this column on all legitimate subjects of current interest. Communications are constantly received to which no signature is attached. This paper will treat as confidential signatures to letters if the writers so desire, but cannot give space for anonymous communications.)

HOW TO INCREASE WAR RELIEF FUNDS.

Honolulu, T. H., Nov. 9, 1914.
Editor Honolulu Star-Bulletin,
Sir:—I noticed a letter in your paper from a lady in reference to the Belgian relief fund. The suggestion I refer to was the one to give the Xmas present money to the fund. The idea is a good one if carried out. I would like to make another which I hope you will deem worthy for publication. In most every house in Honolulu there is some article that everyone is tired of and is saleable, such as a bicycle, a gun, a kodak, tools, furniture, etc., in fact hundreds of things too numerous to mention. Now I would suggest that any one having such articles that they don't want bring them to a certain place and after sufficient are collected have an auction and devote the money to the relief fund. If anyone had something that they did not want to give altogether they could state how much they cared to devote to the object and the rest could be collected for themselves. In this way considerable money could be collected.
Yours sincerely,
KUKUI NUT.

THE BAND APPRECIATES PRAISE.

Editor Honolulu Star-Bulletin,
"Sir:—Will it be too much for you to extend our thanks to the lone "music

lover" who has shown his appreciation for our music at the Emma square band concert, in your issue of Tuesday, Nov. 10?

This, we know for a fact, is the only one issue that has said anything that was good and true for the band. We feel that whoever he may be, has had good musical interest for he has taken the trouble to mention the truth in that issue.

The Hawaiian Band is the only musical organization that has given Hawaii a world-renowned fame. For a fact in the tour of the said band abroad in the year 1906 in Denver, Colorado, it swept the first prize from the many bands in the great Elks' parade, and it should have been the duty of this territory to keep up boosting for the Hawaiian Band.

Had it not been for that issue the Hawaiian Band would have been considered an extinct organization. We have also presented through our vocalists, the famous "Old Plantation" by Mr. David Nape and you may be assured that Hawaii misses one of its ablest sons with musical talent, and had he lived our band could have used more of his compositions.

In conclusion we beg to return our hearty thanks to the writer who has had interest in our music at the Emma square Monday night concert and hope we will continue giving appreciable results, and wish the public would also take interest in this and come out to hear our concerts, as they are free for all while we are giving them from the public square.

We remain respectfully yours,
MACARIO MENDOZA,
JNO. AMASIN,
JOS. K. KAAA,
KALANI PETERS,
CHAS. P. KALLAKOA,
J. K. KAMAKAIA,
GEO. MALUNA,
Committee of the Hawaiian Band.

SUGAR PROSPECTS BRIGHTEN WITH HEAVY EXPORTS TO WAR ZONE

By C. S. ALBERT.

(Special Star-Bulletin Correspondence)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 31.—The great demand for sugar abroad, and the better prices obtained for the product are emphasized by official figures just given out by the department of commerce.

During September, 1914, the total exports of American refined sugar amounted to \$157,400. The refined sugar exported from America during September, 1914, brought \$3,250,000.

The advanced prices prevailing clearly indicate the vastly enhanced profits derived from those engaged in the sugar industry. Officials here who have close account of the export trade, predict that this is but the beginning of an improved demand for American sugar. They believe succeeding months will demonstrate that more product is being sent abroad and being sold for gradually increasing figures.

Sugar in the Lead.
In this respect sugar is keeping well in the lead. It is true that all other staples are being shipped for largely increased prices. Oats are bringing in more money than during any previous period. They are required for feeding artillery and cavalry horses. The returns from that source have proven astonishing. Other foodstuffs are but little behind in the matter of remuneration and development.

The agencies for distribution are being daily improved. Shipments are not only going forward to all the neutral nations of Europe, but also to Great Britain, France, Russia and in a lesser degree to other warring powers. The greater demand for refined sugar prevails in all the European countries and cargoes are being hustled along wherever there is a chance of a ship being able to reach its destination.

In any event there is small liability of loss to those sending sugar abroad. If a ship should be seized by Great Britain or France and its cargo held to be contraband the rule has been laid down that full payment shall be made for the goods taken and used. In this way the traffic promises to prove remunerative no matter who eventually becomes the recipient of the sugar.

Oriental Sugars.
From the Orient the Star-Bulletin has received advices on the sugar outlook in Batavia, Java, and other points that ordinarily turn out a good supply for the British market. The following statements are under date of October 21:

LYONS—A 30 per cent reduction in the sugar is expected for this season. Demands will be reduced by an

average of 2100 tons a month, the coarse sugar and refined sugar stored amounting to about 100,000 tons. The refineries have reduced one-third. But the refineries have the power to use 66,000 tons of cane a day. The price has risen 40 per cent.

BATAVIA—During the last week orders from the British people for new sugar of this year have come in and large transactions have been made, so the market is now calm. There is a prospect of a large amount of transactions for white sugar. Supplies from Java.

CALCUTTA—Ninety per cent of the sugar imported here comes from Java. An annual importation amounts to 600,000 tons. This year, before the war, the prices were quoted at 188 rupees for white sugar and 150 for red. Already 70 or 80 per cent of the stock has been engaged for sale. After the British government has made purchases, the prices went up to 225 rupees for white sugar and 212 rupees for red. About 40 per cent has been sent to Java and the rest to London, Bombay and Karachi. On account of the enormous rise in prices the natives have decreased their consumption. About 2000 tons was the amount of daily consumption here, but it was reduced to 700 tons in these days. At the same time, as there is plenty of sugar in stock, it is being transferred for sale to different places. Today the prices are 240 rupees for white sugar, 215 rupees for red, and are not steady.

Great Purchase of Sugar.
The Western Mail of England states that in consequence of the cessation of the British supply of beet sugar from Germany, Austria and Belgium, Mr. McKenna, home secretary of the British government, has purchased 900,000 tons of raw sugar at about £20 (\$97.33) per ton, the transaction involving an outlay of about £18,000,000 (\$87,597,000). The sugar has been purchased in Demerara, Java, Mauritius and other places. This is by far the largest purchase of sugar which has ever been made. The sugar is to be sold virtually at cost price to the refiners, who by arrangement with the government have agreed to sell the commodity when refined to the dealer at a fixed price based upon the cost of the article, plus a fair manufacturing profit.

A well-known kamasina passed away Sunday evening in the death of the Leahi Home of Antonia Gomes Gomes, who was 52 years old at the time of his death, was born on Maui, February 8, 1862. He was a victim of tuberculosis and had been an inmate of the Leahi Home for two years and three months.

For Sale

- Three-bedroom cottage, situate on 1820 Anapuni St.; in good condition; \$5000, and on easy terms.
- Three-bedroom cottage, situate on 1113 Kinau street; just painted and repaired throughout; \$2250.
- DWELLINGS FOR RENT—FURNISHED.**
 - 1554 Palolo Valley road 3 bedrooms \$35.00
 - 2335 Oahu Ave., Manoa 4 bedrooms 85.00
 - 2463 Upper Manoa road 3 bedrooms 65.00
 - Prospect and Alapai streets 3 bedrooms 60.00
 - Tantalus 3 bedrooms 45.00
- DWELLINGS FOR RENT—UNFURNISHED.**
 - 1230 Palolo Hill road 2 bedrooms \$30.00
 - 2463 Upper Manoa road 3 bedrooms 40.00
 - 1113 Kinau street 3 bedrooms 20.00
 - 1323 Palolo Valley road 2 bedrooms 13.50
 - 1129 9th Ave., Kaimuki 4 bedrooms 45.00

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—SIDNEY JORDAN: It's not true; I'm not singing "The tourists are coming, hooray, hooray." My swan song is "The fishes are biting, hooray, hooray," especially at Black Point.

—H. P. WOOD: With the arrival of the Matsunos yesterday the tourist season virtually opened. The promotion committee's campaign to bring tourists here in 1915 is now at its height.

Help to swell the flood of prosperity by starting your Christmas buying now.

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1253 Kinau St.	3 bedrooms	\$40.00
2336 Oahu Ave.	4 bedrooms	50.00
Pacific Heights	4 bedrooms	50.00
1261 Center Ave., Kaimuki	3 bedrooms	35.00
Cottage in rear of 1443 King St.	1 bedroom	35.00
1554 Palolo Valley Road		
5th Avenue	2 bedrooms	35.00
1011 3rd Ave., Kaimuki	2 bedrooms	37.50

UNFURNISHED

719 Kinau St.	3 bedrooms	32.50
2015 Lanikuli Drive	3 bedrooms	40.00
1239 Wilder Ave.	3 bedrooms	40.00
1235 Wilder Ave.	3 bedrooms	40.00
1129 Wilder Ave.	3 bedrooms	35.00
1231 Matlock Ave.	3 bedrooms	32.50
1232 Matlock Ave.	3 bedrooms	37.50
1233 Kinau St.	3 bedrooms	35.00

Cottage in rear of 1091 Lanikuli drive 2 bedrooms 27.50
1129 King St. 5 bedrooms 50.00
Cor. Koko Head and Palolo Ave., Kaimuki 4 bedrooms 45.00
1545 Wilder Ave. 2 bedrooms 40.00
One large room 2d floor Central Bldg. 35.00

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