

SHEBA TELLS PAN-PACIFIC MEN WHAT JAPANESE HAVE DONE HERE

Eighty Members of Pan-Pacific Club Hear Editor Give History of Years of Achievement

Eighty men gathered for lunch at the noon hour today to hear S. Sheba, manager of the Hawaii Shippo, tell of the work of the Japanese in various lines of activity in Hawaii.

Mr. Sheba was preceded by Alexander Hume Ford, live man in the Hands-Around-the-Pacific movement and general manager of the Pan-Pacific Club, which is now holding regular weekly meetings at which representatives of the various races gather. Mr. Ford said:

"The Pan-Pacific luncheons seem to meet with your approval; so much so that evidently we will need more spacious quarters. We hope next week to have the use of the big gymnasium, where we can spread to our heart's content and set as many tables and have as many guests as we please.

"I do not believe anywhere that more substantial luncheons are provided for the price than here at the Pan-Pacific Club weekly noon-day meetings. To secure this rate for our luncheons, however, we must assure the management of a certain and regular attendance. For that reason, we have induced our friends to take their tickets in series of four weekly luncheons and as this must be continued, I shall appoint the following committee to look after the proper distribution each month of the tickets for that month, and the collection in advance for the same: R. E. Lambert, Rev. T. W. Wadman, S. Sheba, J. P. Gomes, T. C. E. At, and C. C. Ramirez.

"For some months the Hands-Around-the-Pacific workers have been going into the details and arranging for a permanent annual industrial exhibition there in Honolulu along the lines of the exhibition so successfully held one month out of each year in Manila. Assistance in this matter has been promised from every quarter and much of the preliminary work has been outlined. Plans were discussed some months ago for the location of an international Pacific industrial village on the grounds of Aala park, where many industries brought here by the different nationalities of the Pacific might be exhibited, encouraged and developed. There the pillars among us would have an opportunity to show what their different races are capable of accomplishing that may be strange to us, and here the Chinese and the Japanese would demonstrate that the wonderful handicrafts of their forefathers had not deserted them.

"There, perhaps, the Portuguese women might demonstrate that the Madeira lace industry might have a second home in Hawaii and the men of that race, who brought the ukulele to these islands, might have other inventions to spring upon us. Here the Hawaiians might weave their mats and perhaps revive the beating of tapa and here the Americans and other nationalities might show what they are doing to build up new small industries that will be of benefit to these islands.

"So many and great are the possibilities of this proposed annual exhibition that I shall appoint a committee to act with the Hands-Around-the-Pacific workers, and to report back to this body with further plans. Already a pamphlet giving the outlines, has been published and will be handed to each of the members present who may be interested in the matter. I will name on the committee, your chairman, A. H. Ford, H. L. Strange, Consul-general Arita, Chih Gem, M. C. Pacheco, Lorrin Andrews, P. C. Atherton, J. K. Kelanianselo, A. E. Bixby, R. O. Matheson, C. C. Ramirez and W. R. Castle.

"Should any one of these gentlemen feel that he has some one that can better fulfill the duties on the committee than he himself could be he is asked to provide a working substitute.

"Last week it was intimated that we should have a series of Pacific national days; a day for the Japanese, a Tuesday for the Chinese, and another luncheon for the Portuguese, and then for the Koreans and the Filipinos, Hawaiians and Americans in Hawaii, when each would select its speakers who would tell what the people of their race were doing to make Hawaii better because they had made their homes here.

"The first day was to be given to Japan today, and within three days after that an announcement was heard from Consul-general Arita of the Japanese that his people in Honolulu would give to the city of Honolulu a \$10,000 bronze fountain. Mr. Arita is one of our remarkable men of action in the community and like many men of action it is difficult to get him to favor us with words at a public meeting. However, among the Japanese are men of eloquence. Then today we shall hear from one of their leaders, S. Sheba, editor of the Hawaii Shippo, a kamaaina in these islands, who as a kamaaina will tell us what the Japanese have done to make these islands better because they have come among us. I take pleasure in calling upon Mr. Sheba."

Mr. Sheba's remarks follow: "I find it quite a task to tell anew the oft-repeated story of what Japanese have done and are doing in Hawaii, which subject has been exploited by different people on various occasions. The facts are before our eyes and are known to everybody.

"In the sugar industry, which is the mainstay of the islands, the Japanese have shown from the beginning more activity than any other race, though their share has been limited to the supply of labor. Japanese are predominant in plantation work even today, and that tends to demonstrate the theory of the survival of the fittest. In spite of the importation of a



S. Sheba, editor of the Hawaii Shippo, speaker at today's Pan-Pacific luncheon.

large number of other races we still hold our stronghold.

"Sugar is the mainstay, the source of prosperity of the territory; therefore we can say that the Japanese have contributed largely to the welfare of the islands and to the pockets of the people directly and indirectly, and that fact is never disputed. We Japanese have not been a menace to Hawaii, but have proved to be benefactors. We are very proud of this fact.

"In 1863 the first bunch of 48 Japanese contract laborers was brought here and since that time the number has gradually and steadily increased until today we number in the neighborhood of 80,000, it having been estimated authentically at \$9,715 in June of 1914.

"However, formerly the conditions of the Japanese laborers under the contract labor system were not very much better than those of slaves, and these conditions prevailed until the annexation of the islands to the United States of America.

"We owe much to the reign of King Kamehameha B. during whose time a new field of activity was offered to us and to the Hawaiian people, who allowed us to come and share in their happiness—the happiness and the privilege of enjoying life in this earthly paradise.

"We owe much more to Uncle Sam, who by stretching out his beneficent hands removed all restrictions upon the liberty of men, and placed us on a basis of equality with all the rest of God's children. Through the emancipation, which we may call the abolition of contract system, Japanese emerged from the shade of monarchical barbarism and came to enjoy the sunshine of true democratic civilization.

"Until the annexation of Hawaii Japanese had performed their work in submission, in fear of jail and fine. They were 'wikipiwiked,' so to say, and were told to 'go ahead like steam' by ignorant lunas, who did not know enough to make a distinction between human beings and lower animals. Under such conditions no one can wonder that they had not fully manifested their efficient, initiative and ingenious faculties.

"I remember an article in one of the English papers in those days which advocated the importation of African 'peas to replace Japanese plantation laborers. We may laugh at such an absurdity now, but then the plantation field labor was considered nothing but a mere mechanical work requiring no brains. I presume that there would have been enough monkeys in Hawaii to consume all surplus pineapple crops, if they were imported, and no one would lament the overproduction and the want of markets.

"It was after annexation that the Japanese began to show their true worth and activity in various directions. The number of Japanese employed on sugar plantations has been decreasing for the past several years, but there were 24,000 Japanese out of the total of 48,000 plantation hands according to the statistics of 1913.

"In the coffee industry also there are 639 Japanese families in the Kona district, and they represent 80 per cent of the whole population engaged in coffee cultivation. The area occupied by them comprises 5154 acres.

"In pineapple cultivation Japanese labor again predominates in number, and independent Japanese planters control nearly 5000 acres on Oahu, representing an investment of \$559,890, while on Maui Japanese maintain their own mill. The total amount of pineapples produced by Japanese farmers aggregates nearly 630,000 cases a year.

"Japanese control the fishing industry of the territory, particularly that of deep sea fishing. A little more than 300 Japanese are engaged in fishing on Oahu, and they own about 80 gasoline sampans, while on other islands there may be counted one-half that number, more or less.

"A number of Japanese are also engaged in poultry raising, in honey bee culture and in small truck farming. We can count a score of fairly good-sized corporations among us, such as the Pacific bank, with \$200,000 capitalization; Honolulu S-ke Brewery, with \$60,000; Japanese Rice Mill, with \$80,000; Hawaii Seishu Kaisha, with \$40,000; Hilo Seishu Kaisha,

SENATOR, CAPTAIN AND PASSENGERS THORLEY WINS MAUI AUDIENCE WITH HIS MUSIC

Mongolia Kept Outside Harbor all Night for Arriving a Few Minutes "After Sundown"

Senator Willard Saulsbury of Delaware arrived in the Mongolia this morning. Had he arrived last night, Senator Saulsbury would probably have confined his remarks to his travels and the weather, but the docking of the Mongolia at 9 this morning meant 15 hours of bobbing round off port, in sight of the cheerful lights of Honolulu, and this 15-hour delay may be the subject of a senatorial investigation. Senator Saulsbury was seen by the Star-Bulletin just before he landed from the liner, and the senator said some caustic things about the quarantine officials.

"It looks to me like the bungling of some two by four official," said Senator Saulsbury. "An officer really bound by rules and regulations would have snapped his watch at 6 sharp and gone home, but this officer seems to have stayed round the waterfront until 6:20. It looks to me like an alibi."

Senator Saulsbury did not say whether he would or would not look into the matter further. He made no secret of his annoyance, however, being with \$30,000; Maui Pineapple Co., with \$40,000; Hawaii Drug Co., with \$25,000; Hawaii Soy Manufacturing Co., with \$22,000; American Soy Factory, with \$30,000; Pacific Soda Water Co., with \$10,000; Fuji Hat Co., with \$12,500.

Besides these are the Hawaii Fishery Co., Pacific Fishing Co., Hilo Fishing Co., Hilo Rice Refinery, Star Macaroni Co., Hilo Macaroni Co., Hawaii Macaroni Co., Honolulu Poi Factory, Sunrise Soda Water Co., with capitals ranging from \$10,000 to \$20,000.

"According to the professional and business classification published a few years ago in the Hawaiian-Japanese Annual, published by the Hawaii Shippo, the Japanese of Honolulu were classified as follows, taking the family as a unit:

"Bank employees 30, physicians 11, importers and miscellaneous merchants 135, liquor stores 13, soy dealers 18, hotels 12, tea houses and restaurants 30, druggists 17, watchmakers 18, confectionaries 90, second-hand goods dealers 36, barbers 125, contractors 22, tailors 105, clothes cleaners and dyers 50, dealers in toys 23, billiard table owners 30, hotel dealers 23, hack drivers 123, dealers in bicycles 12, photographers 17, hardware stores 19, tenement house owners 42, dairies 10, vegetable vendors 98, bath 23, employes of newspaper offices 111, corporation employes 407, school teachers 26, preachers 8, priests 7, interpreters 30, bog and poultry raisers 144, hat stores 47, carpenters 295, blacksmiths 40, masons 62, painters 52, fishermen 177, honey bee culture 8, macaroni manufacturers 32, restaurant cooks 30, shoemakers 30, employment office 10, fruit and flower raisers 25, pineapple cultivators 30, hat vendors 35, hack owners 12, butchers 10, geisha girls 25, family workers 1632, post office employes 5, Shinto priests 5, chauffeurs 20, miscellaneous works 339.

"The real and personal properties owned by Japanese aggregated \$3,140,325 in value in 1913, according to the record in the territorial treasurer's office.

"The best informed merchant believes that there are 4 stores and corporations doing an annual business ranging from \$500,000 to \$600,000; 4 stores and corporations, \$390,000 to \$500,000; 5 stores and corporations, \$150,000 to \$300,000; 30 stores and corporations, \$50,000 to \$100,000.

"The imports from Japan during the year ending June 30, 1914, totaled \$2,515,463, and the exports \$20,481.

"In our social, commercial and educational work we maintain one commercial museum, a merchants' association, a hotelmen's union, a benevolent society, a charity hospital, two higher educational institutions, besides numerous schools of language, three daily newspapers in Honolulu, three semi-weeklies in the island of Hawaii, one weekly each in the islands of Kauai and Maui, and seven monthly periodicals.

"The above figures and statement do not fail to convince you, I hope, that there is a tendency among the Japanese of the territory to settle and establish themselves permanently in Hawaii, which is strongly urged by the leading Japanese and the press, and I do not doubt that in the course of years Japanese as a whole will amalgamate with other predominant races in a community of interest, the spirit of which must be thoroughly American."

After the applause which followed Mr. Sheba's speech had died down Mr. Ford announced the presence of Philip Henry Dodge, formerly a teacher at Oahu college, who recently returned from a stay of seven years in Japan. Mr. Ford stated that Mr. Dodge was the founder of a club in Tokio, very similar to the Pan-Pacific club and the Hands-Around-the-Pacific movement.

"I will wait until a later time," said Mr. Dodge, "to tell you of the work of my Tokio club. All I wish now is to hear of which my own club song, copies of which have been placed before you."

Accordingly the men rose and sang "For Now and Coming Time," a composition of Mr. Dodge's which, he says, has been sung by Ambassador Guthrie, Dr. Baker of the Smithsonian Institution, Hamilton Wright Mabie and other famous people.

After the singing Professor William A. Bryan of the College of Hawaii moved that the song be adopted as the official song of the Honolulu Pan-Pacific club. His motion was unanimously carried.

Having that the all night delay was unnecessary.

"We traveled through China and Japan," said the senator, "and had a very enjoyable time. Honolulu looks as charming and inviting as ever, and I am glad to get back, even for a brief stay. The place certainly grows on one, and Mrs. Saulsbury and I will always look back to our first visit here with a great deal of pleasure and continue to hope for the time when we can come again to Hawaii."

Captain is increased. As much annoyed as were his passengers at the delay in docking due to the refusal of the quarantine officers to inspect the liner outside the harbor late yesterday, Captain Emery Rice of the Mongolia this morning expressed in no uncertain terms his opinion of their tactics, which he claims will make the boat a day late reaching San Francisco.

"We arrived outside the harbor at 6:05 last evening," he said after the boat had docked today. "There is no Pacific Mail ruling requiring a commander to stay outside the harbor at that hour. Our instructions are not to enter after dark. When we arrived outside the harbor it wasn't until half an hour of sunset, much less dark."

"The doctor refused to come out and inspect us, saying he couldn't finish before sunset. We could have got in and docked long before dark if it had been for his refusal. I shall have to make a report in San Francisco as to the cause of the delay, which means that we will be nearly a day late reaching there."

"We would have left at 10 o'clock this morning if it had been allowed to dock last evening. Now we won't get to San Francisco in time for quarantine. We usually arrive there by noon."

The Mongolia docked at 9 o'clock this morning, and its passengers were hardly in a happy frame of mind, although extremely glad to land after so many hours passed at anchor just outside the harbor last night.

The following letter on the detention of the Mongolia was received this morning by the Star-Bulletin.

"Dear Sir: Two hundred cabin passengers of the steamer Mongolia, which entered port this morning after having remained outside since yesterday afternoon, will leave Honolulu today with a sour taste in their mouths over the reception tendered them yesterday by the local quarantine officials in their action in refusing them admittance into port because of what the doctors claimed 'their arrival after sundown.' Officers and passengers claim the ship arrived at a sufficient time before sundown to permit of an inspection had the proper amount of their cooperation. There is not the slightest doubt but that the vessel could have been passed had any cooperation been shown. It is not to be conceived that such fair-minded men as Senator Saulsbury, Admiral Cowles, Colonel Johnson and Fred Waterhouse would have expressed their indignation, as they did in a message to the Advertiser this morning, had there not been a cause for it, especially so in the case of Admiral Cowles, who is himself a strict disciplinarian and observant of regulations.

"One of the staff attached to the quarantine service, in speaking of the matter, said: 'Yes, it would be a fine thing if we allowed you in after a short inspection and then found a contagious disease to contend with.' " "Shipping men and the traveling public, this sounds ridiculous. What could be more absurd than to believe that the doctors from shore would know more about the health conditions aboard than the ship's doctor, who (in this instance) had from 10 days to three weeks to observe these matters? In fact, in the port of Hongkong there is no health inspection at all. No argument is made that these inspections should be done away with—there was sufficient time for that in this case—but, merely to show there was no ground for a statement of this kind.

"On the whole it was a rotten piece of work, and perhaps we'll hear more about it. We hope so, for Honolulu's sake.

"Sincerely, "A MONGOLIANITE"

"S. S. Mongolia, August 10."

Captain Rice reported a fine voyage, with the exception of the delay. He said the Mongolia left Hongkong July 20. The liner brought 26 passengers to this city and carries nearly 200 cabin passengers for San Francisco. Among the interesting persons on board, in addition to Admiral W. C. Cowles, Senator W. Saulsbury and Col. Sam Johnson are a number of prominent American and Oriental business men.

B. Megie of the Waltham Watch Company is stopping over here. G. R. Bennett, a prominent cotton dealer of Houston, Texas, is on the boat, accompanied by his wife and daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. George E. Brown of Manila are en route to San Francisco. Mr. Brown is proprietor of the N. & B. stables there.

Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Fybus of Los Angeles are remaining here until the next boat and during their stay will visit Kilauea. Their daughter is also with them.

A prominent New York woman, Mrs. A. D. McDonald, wife of the vice-president and controller of the Southern Pacific and Pacific Mail, is another first-class passenger going through to the mainland.

Rev. F. J. Woodward and family are returning to the states, after doing missionary work for the Methodist church in the Marshall islands. Their home is in Indiana, Pa.

M. J. Collum of S. L. Jones & Co.

THORLEY WINS MAUI AUDIENCE WITH HIS MUSIC

(Special Star-Bulletin Correspondence)

WAILUKU, Aug. 9.—Never before in the history of Maui have the music-loving people of this island enjoyed such a recital on the organ as that given by Walter Handel Thorley last night. The evening was given over to a special vesper service, which was attended by fully 250 people from all parts of Central Maui, many coming from Lahaina. For variety and color Mr. Thorley's equal has never been heard here before. His remarkable sympathy with his music and his wonderful interpretation of the feeling of the composer will never be forgotten. His audience was held spellbound for an hour and a half of the service.

Mrs. Louise Chisholm Jones, the church soloist, who returned unexpectedly from the coast last week, rendered Van der Eater's "The Penitent" with remarkably beautiful effect.

Mr. Thorley returned to Wailuku about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon from his trip to Haleakala. He has done much mountain climbing and pronounced his crater trip to be most satisfactory. "I am not tired at all," declared Mr. Thorley when his listeners last night expressed surprise at his ability to carry through such a remarkable recital after his return from the crater. "I never have a headache. I was made to enjoy life," was what he said to one friend yesterday.

Today Mr. Thorley has been visiting the grass houses at Waihee and taking a long tramp into Iao valley, which he pronounces one of the finest experiences in his life.

Mr. Thorley is to give an organ recital this evening, Tuesday, in Honolulu, at St. Andrew's cathedral. The program, as announced, is one of exceptional interest.

Professor Thorley's program tonight will include the prelude to "Parsifal," his own arrangement of the overture to William Tell and an improvisation to a theme suggested by the audience. The program will be as published by this paper yesterday. It is expected that tonight's audience will jam St. Andrew's cathedral, as Professor Thorley is one of the greatest of living organists.

PLAN RECEPTION AT CLOSE OF THORLEY RECITAL TONIGHT

Following the close of the benefit organ recital to be given at 8 o'clock tonight in St. Andrew's cathedral by Walter Handel Thorley, whose recital last Thursday night drew the largest congregation which has filled the edifice in a long time, Honoluluans will be given a chance to meet Mr. Thorley. Canon Rev. William Ault announced this morning that an informal reception will be tendered the distinguished organist in the cathedral parish house, following the program. A number of music-loving residents of this city have expressed a wish to meet Mr. Thorley and for this reason the reception will be held.

A party, an important American firm, is returning from a buying trip in the Far East.

F. L. Hawkes-Pott, dean of St. John's University, Shanghai, is stopping over here.

Mrs. H. Warner, wife of the Standard Oil Company's Formosa manager, is on the liner en route to the states.

Miss Mary Dalton, a Chicago young woman who has been visiting in Yokohama, is returning to the mainland, and is styled "champion josh" of the boat.

Purser M. H. Hunt declares she is a most successful "kicker."

A. T. Hellyer, a big tea merchant, with offices in Chicago and Kobe, Japan, is returning to the mainland with his family.

Mrs. Henry A. Koster is another cabin passenger. She is the wife of H. A. Koster of the California Co-operative Company. Mr. Koster, Sr., is a large stockholder in the Honolulu Plantation Company, Matson Navigation Company, and many other corporations.

Miss C. R. Morrison, sister of Fleet Surgeon Morrison of the United States Asiatic squadron, is returning after paying her brother a visit.

A leading Manila merchant, C. Reich, of the Manila Trading Company, is en route to Chicago on a business trip.

Another businessman is R. J. Tobin, Far East manager for the Singer Sewing Machine Company.

The Honolulu freight brought in by the Mongolia consists of 1852 tons, of general merchandise.

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NEVER SAW MAN HE'S ARRESTED FOR HAVING HIT

James P. Curran, an organizer for the Structural Iron Workers' Union, was arrested late yesterday charged with having "beaten up" James Terry, foreman at Pearl Harbor, on Hotel Street Saturday night.

The attack is charged to have been the result of an informal strike at the drydock recently when the helpers quit after asking for higher wages, and the dismissal of Japanese. Their places were taken by aliens, so the alleged strikers declare. Curran's case was continued in police court today until August 14. He is out on bond.

Mr. Curran this morning denied the justice of the charges upon which he has been arrested.

"I do not know Terry by sight—would not know him if I met him face to face," he said. "Moreover, I have not hit anyone, nor had a fight with anyone, and never in my life have I carried any kind of a weapon, save when I was in the army, from which I received an honorable discharge with a record marked 'excellent.'"

"The morning paper is in error in saying that the structural iron workers at Pearl Harbor went on strike. We did not strike. To be sure we opened negotiations with the contractors, asking \$5 per day instead of \$4, thereby cutting the cost \$1 for at San Francisco we receive \$6. We also objected to working with Japanese. The only answer to our representations was the hiring of more Japanese, and then the men, as individuals, simply quit work."

"Our organization is backing a movement of nation-wide scope to demand that only citizen labor be used on government jobs. We are known as fighters, and we are going to fight for what we think is only just."

OAHU WILL SOON BE JAMMED WITH ARMY OFFICERS

Army officers who will be relieved of assignment to local regiments September 1, according to recent War Department orders, will have a hard time getting away from Oahu, and everything points to one of the biggest mix-ups in the history of the service as regards transportation and quarters.

The new officers ordered here for station will arrive some time before their predecessors leave, and with a dearth of quarters at the various posts already existing there is likely to be a merry time.

Yesterday a cable message was received at department headquarters saying that there would be no accommodations available on the October transport, as the commanding general of the Philippine department had notified Washington that he would require all available space. This means a number of officers who figured on leaving Oahu on this transport. The only solution to the trouble seems to be the running of an extra transport for a couple of months, and it is the belief of army officers that this will be done.

PERSONALITIES SUPERVISOR ROBERT SHINGLE is today celebrating the thirty-eighth anniversary of his birth. Many friends have remembered the supervisor with cards and gifts of flowers.

WOMAN WHO BAKED A MILLION PIES IS DEAD ALLENTOWN, Pa.—Lehigh county lost one of its famous pie bakers when Sally Knauss, aged 84, who had been an inmate of the county home longer than any other person, died after a six-months' illness of Bright's disease.

Since it took some 100 pies each week for the big county home family, it is estimated that in the 53 years she was there she baked, or supervised the baking of fully 1,000,000 pies.

STEAMERS CRASH; ONE SINKS. LONDON, Eng.—The British steamer Polish Prince, from New York, June 17, has been sunk in a collision with the Lowther Range. One man was drowned, the remaining members of the crew being landed at Barry by the Lowther Range, which was damaged about the bow.

Love's Bakery

WELCH PRAISES SANITATION IN HAWAIIAN GROUP

(Continued from page one)

he had to offer was constructive. One of the most important bits of information given out by Dr. Welch was that there is a possibility of a world-wide epidemic of yellow fever, backed by the Rockefeller millions, by which it is hoped to completely stamp out the disease from the world. The man behind this scheme is Gen. Gorgas.

Giving his impressions of Hawaii, Dr. Welch said: "It may not be inappropriate if I express my delight and wonder at what I have seen during my stay of several weeks. These islands offer attractions which I consider unparalleled.

"Speaking as a tourist, though, I have found it very difficult to get the right kind of information as to the wonders of the islands. If you could have some guide books comparable to Baedeker, for example, it would be of great interest to tourists who have more than passing interest in what they see, especially the volcano of Kilauea. The somewhat impressionistic presentation in the available guide books is hardly adequate."

Coming round to the serious work that is being done here along lines of sanitation and prevention of disease, Dr. Welch said that he believed Hawaii was ahead of most of the states in this department.

"I have received a very favorable impression of the work done in the way of sanitation in the islands," said he. "On the plantations, in the hospitals and in the general mode of living, modern ideas prevail.

"Here as nowhere else we find perfect cooperation between federal and territorial health authorities. This is a condition that is rather the exception than the rule in continental United States."

IMPOSSIBLE TO RAISE BABY FOR LESS THAN \$2000

Richard Smart, the infant son of the late Thelma T. K. Parker Smart, has been allowed \$2000 a year for his support, education, etc., until other arrangements are made.

Circuit Judge Whitney, acting on a motion by the law firm of Thompson & Milverton, guardians of the estate of Richard Smart, yesterday signed an order to this effect. The money will be paid to Mrs. Elizabeth J. Knight, grandmother and guardian of the Smart infant.

The original motion asked that \$2900 be allowed Mrs. Knight for the support of the child. Circuit Judge Whitney, in making the order, cut this amount down to \$1200. Yesterday he amended the order to read \$2000.

"It appears that it is absolutely impossible to support the child on less than \$2000 a year," he said today.

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