

Honolulu Star-Bulletin

RILEY H. ALLEN EDITOR

WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 16, 1916.

THE GUNS BEGIN TO ROAR.

Senator Root's speech at the Republican state convention in New York points unmistakably to the main course of the national campaign Republicans are preparing to wage.

The tariff, Panama Canal tolls, the government shipping bill, disorganization of the diplomatic service and even the Philippines will be relegated to the rear as minor points. The real smashing blows will be delivered on the twin subjects of Mexican and European policies.

Senator Root's denunciation of the foreign policy of this government is so nearly akin to the broadsides which Theodore Roosevelt has been hurling at Democracy that again is emphasized the approach of Republicans and Progressives to a common political ground. It is recognized that they are seeking a basis for harmony, and obviously here is a ready-made basis.

Senator Root's address is all the more significant because he is already chosen by rumor as the next secretary of state. One observer of Washington affairs recently said that no matter what Republican is elected president—providing of course it isn't Root himself—it may be regarded as a certainty that the New York statesman will be asked to accept the portfolio of state.

Coupled with the condemnation of Mr. Wilson's foreign policy the Republicans will also make "preparedness" one of their main issues. The failure of Secretary Garrison's continental army scheme will be pointed to as an illustration of the administration's unwillingness to support a material expansion of the military and the alleged lack of encouragement which the war secretary received from his chief will in general be well to the fore as a campaign argument.

With Bryan and his pacifists smiting the administration on one side, with Roosevelt and his anti-pacifists smiting on the other, with the Republican leaders and stump-speakers smiting around miscellaneously, national Democracy is very likely to go into this presidential campaign on the defensive. It has no concrete military program, which is its greatest weakness before the country just now. War conditions have helped to make the new tariff law either inoperative or operating in the wrong direction. The one piece of Democratic legislation to which it can point as valuable in a national sense is the federal reserve act. And a campaign speech on the federal bank law is poor material indeed with which to meet the fire of political cannon loaded to the muzzle with such resounding phrases as our Mexican and foreign experiences have furnished.

CONSTRUCTIVE PACIFISM.

War's strongest argument is the negative character of nearly all the pacifist propaganda. The world has not yet reached the point where it is willing to accept the possibility of non-resistance, and the protection of arbitration

treaties and similar devices it regards as flimsy and merely verbal. Pacifism must turn constructive. Some interesting ideas on this subject are given in a recent editorial in "The New Republic," a new magazine edited by some of the radical young men of New York. It says: "The vice of all such schemes is that they are based too one-sidedly on the idea of preventing wars. They take a static view of the world. They come quite naturally from citizens of satisfied powers, weary of the burden of defending what they have got. They ignore the fact that life is change. They make no provision for any organic alterations in the world's structure. We can no more prevent war by organizing a defensive league than revolution by creating a police. We must deal with causes, must provide some means alternative to war by which large grievances can be redressed and legitimate ambitions satisfied. To recur to our concrete cases—if it is desired to insure that Serbia shall not again embroil a continent in war, some machinery must be provided by which Austria can be required to treat her subject Serbs reasonably well. When a 'place in the sun' like Morocco, one of the few unappropriated parts of the earth fit for settlement by a white race, can no longer maintain its independence, there must be some impartial power which can say: 'This rich potential colony ought not to go to a state like France, with two similar colonies already under its flag, and a dwindling population at home, but rather to a state like Germany, with no such colony of her own, despite teeming population, her great birth rate, her vigorous and expansive commerce.'

Manoa's "neighborhood gathering" last night when the Hawaiian band gave a concert in Manoa park is an illustration of what can be done in every section of the community where there are enterprise, initiative—and a wideawake committee of ladies such as those in the "valley precinct." Such gatherings help definitely to promote neighborhood good feeling and show the city authorities that the people of the section are anxious for municipal improvements.

What the house judiciary committee should do in the Brandeis case is to hear from the 25,000 people of Boston whose gas was lowered to a reasonable rate through the efforts of the lawyer now under fire.

Germany, held to "strict accountability," is willing to "recognize liability" without "assuming" any of it. Doubtless that will be a great comfort to those bereaved by the sinking of the Lusitania.

Possibly those earthquake shocks in Washington yesterday were caused by nervous congressmen getting under cover when the suffrage amendment came up for discussion.

As we understand modern warfare, successful strategy consists in making the enemy's official announcer out an awful liar.

Another punster arises to ask where the White House would be just now without its Kitchin.

World's record catches of tuna in local waters no longer are greeted as fish stories.

LITTLE INTERVIEWS

D. L. CONKLING, city treasurer. Yesterday was one of the biggest pay days that I have had since I have been in office. Everyone rushed into the office at once, and I had to send to the bank for money twice.

U. S. EXAMINER-McCONNELL. I made several important discoveries while in Maui to examine the accounts of the bankruptcy referee there. I found that the weather is excellent and that the people are very hospitable.

BRIG-GEN. SAMUEL I. JOHNSON. In order to keep Honolulu abreast with the other islands, every eligible man here should join the National Guard. It not only is good for the guard, but the exercise is good for those who join, and it is a duty besides.

DETECTIVE HARRY LAKE. I see that Leon Straus has received a book giving the history of all the notable crimes in California. I'm going to borrow it one of these days and renew my acquaintance with some of the crooks whom I used to help the police chase in San Francisco.

HENRY FREITAS. We have six men at work now putting the shingles on the two-room school building in Manoa. According to present plans we will have the building ready for

occupancy in two weeks' time.

E. E. BODGE. All four of the racing cars are here now, the Fiat and Duesenberg having arrived on the Wilhelmina yesterday. There will be some speed shown on the Kapiolani track when the big fellows get to going a week from Saturday.

FOSTER L. DAVIS. The demand for passports is steadily increasing and, incidentally, the clerk's office in the local federal court is becoming a sort of information bureau. At times we are kept busy answering questions about Japan, China, India, Australia and other foreign places.

CHARLES F. CHILLINGWORTH. I sometimes ask for suspended sentences in cases before the police court because I believe it is more appropriate in a court which has the variety of small cases to hear that come to this, to administer justice, even if at times the strict letter of the statute is not enforced.

ALBERT P. TAYLOR, director, Promotion Committee. At present the hotels are taking care of the tourists now in the city, but upon the arrival of the Great Northern many of them will be without accommodations. I hope more residents of the city will send in their list of rooms, as with the arrival of more than 500 tourists, Honolulu will be at a loss to take care of the visitors, unless residents of the city consent to open their homes to the tourists. Those having vacant rooms are requested to send the in-

formation to the Hawaii Promotion Committee.

PERSONALITIES

WILLIAM C. MCCOY, one of the customs inspectors on the local force, is taking a few days' vacation.

DEPUTY SHERIFF HARRY GRAY of Wahiawa was in Honolulu yesterday, bringing a prisoner from Schofield Barracks and attending to other official business.

R. A. FOWLER, secretary of Fowler Brothers of Los Angeles, one of the largest stationery stores in California, arrived on the Wilhelmina yesterday and expects to remain here for a fortnight.

H. L. RODMAN, chief operator of the Federal Telegraph Company's radio plant at Heeia for the last 15 months, will leave on the Sonoma for California February 29, having been transferred to the Federal's Los Angeles radio station. His relief, F. H. Barstow, arrived yesterday on the Wilhelmina.

EDWARD C. ELY, a globe trotter, writes to Albert P. Taylor, secretary of the Hawaii Promotion Committee from Chosen, Korea, asking when the next polo season will begin. Mr. Ely is a well-known sportsman, and plans to make the trip here for the polo games. Mr. Ely in his letter stated that the Chosen Hotel at Seoul is the most modern hostelry that he has visited since he left New York.

OAHU SUGAR MAKES NET PROFIT OF NEARLY MILLION IN 1915

Crop of 1916 Will Be Larger Than Yield Last Year; Increased Area Cultivated

Though in 1914 the Oahu Sugar Company, Ltd., paid only \$75,000 in dividends (1 1/2 per cent), and transferred \$589,319 to the profit balance from a crop of 22,815 tons, so greatly did the company benefit from war prices on sugar in 1915 that 9 per cent dividends were paid totaling \$450,000, and \$520,000 was put into the profit balance fund. The latter showing was made on a crop much smaller than that of 1914, the 1915 yield being 22,667 tons.

These figures were given to the shareholders of the company at the annual meeting, held this morning, when accounts and the annual report of E. K. Bull, manager, were considered. As pointed out in yesterday's Star-Bulletin, the company has more than \$1,000,000 cash on hand.

Parts of Mr. Bull's report on 1915 operations, with forecasts made by him for future yields, are as follows: "For a period of 10 months, up to the beginning of November last, exceptionally dry weather prevailed, affecting to a great extent the advancement of our growing crops; only 10.92 inches of rain fell during the time mentioned, necessitating a continual run of our pumps, to their full capacity. This long continued drought was finally broken in November, and during this month, as well as that of December, we had an abundance of rain, amounting to 14.86 inches, making a total of 25.78 inches for the year. Crop 1915.

"We commenced harvesting this crop on December 5th, 1914, and finished on September 2, 1915; the area harvested was made up as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Plant cane, Long ratoon cane, Short ratoon cane, and Total. Values range from 1,083.86 to 4,346.47.

"The estimate for the above was 28,500 tons sugar; the yield was 29,367,995 tons sugar, in addition to which there was manufactured 242,780 tons sugar from cane purchased from outside planters, making a total output of 29,609,875 tons (or 29,968,315 tons 96 degrees sugar), an excess over estimate of 1109,875 tons.

"A considerable portion of the cane milled consisted of new varieties, principally 'Yellow Caledonia' and 'Demarara No. 1135,' with juices comparatively low in sucrose and purity; a slight increase may therefore be noted in the amount of cane required per ton of sugar, the average being 8.96 tons, as against 8.85 tons for the previous crop.

"The average yield per acre amounted to 6.84 tons sugar; this low average yield is due to the poor weather conditions, and low quality of juices from new varieties of cane, already mentioned, and also, to a slight extent, to the low yield of the unirrigated cane, which only averaged 3.05 tons sugar per acre. Crop 1916.

"The area to be harvested this year amounts to 4438.64 acres, consisting of:

Table with 2 columns: Plant cane, Long ratoon cane, Short ratoon cane, and Total. Values range from 887.52 to 4,438.64.

"As stated in last year's report this crop had an excellent start, and an appearance which promised well for a heavy yield, but owing to the unfavorable weather conditions, during the greater part of last year, the cane has suffered, more or less, from shortage of water, and the crop will therefore not come up to what might have been expected. An area of 198 acres of long ratoon cane, grown on the upper lands, without irrigation, dried up completely during the summer months, and had to be abandoned. The estimate for this crop is 31,000 tons of sugar. We commenced grinding on the fifteenth of last December, and have carried on the harvesting as rapidly as possible, but on account of the wet weather it has not been without difficulties and delays. Crop 1917.

"The crop will be obtained from the following areas:

Table with 2 columns: Plant cane, Long ratoon cane, Short ratoon cane, and Total. Values range from 1,226.08 to 4,929.02.

"The planting for this crop was done in good time, being finished on September 20. Included in the area planted are 550 acres of new land in Waiawa and Waipio, also 112 acres of land previously cultivated without irrigation, all of which is now being irrigated with water developed on the south end of the Waialoha tunnel. The cane has made a very rapid growth, and is in a fine condition. With the increased area and an ample supply of water, which should be at our disposal before long, the crop of 1917, under favorable conditions, ought to be a large one. Crop 1918.

"During the past year, clearing and plowing of new land for future crops have gone on steadily. There are about 2800 acres of new land available below the 650-foot level, most of it cleared, and about 1800 acres plowed; of this area, the whole of which can be irrigated from the Waialoha ditch system, we intend planting about 1400 acres for the crop of 1918, and we do not anticipate any difficulty in getting this area under cane in good time. With these additional 1400 acres, the crop of 1918 should be harvested from a total area of about 5600 acres, which does not include any areas of short ratoons which we may add later. Improvements.

"No additions have been made to our mill equipment. As it is the intention to enlarge and remodel the factory for the crop of 1918, nothing has been done in this department, outside of ordinary repair work. The installation of a Seabury Shredder is, however, contemplated, at the end of the present season.

"A steel molasses tank of 50,000 gallons capacity is being built near the mill in order to provide for the shipment of our waste molasses, for the sale of which we have entered into a favorable contract with the Mason Distillery Company of San Francisco.

"In conclusion I might state, that in spite of the large expenditures for permanent improvements, already mentioned, and a further payment of \$850,000 on the stock of the Waialoha Water Co., Ltd., together with advances to December 31st of \$222,016.59, I think our assurance in last year's report, that we would be able to meet all requirements for cost of extension, has been fully verified. An examination of our assets will show that there is only a small decrease in the accounts mentioned as available to meet this necessity, and with the prospect that the crop now being harvested should show better results than last, there is no doubt that we will be amply able to meet all demands of this nature, especially as the crop of 1917 will commence to bring returns from our large investments." Officers Re-elected.

Election of officers of both the Oahu Sugar and Waialoha Water Company, corporations, held shortly before noon, resulted in unanimous re-election of the old board of directors. The board re-elected the old officers to serve for the ensuing year. The official list of officers and directors is unchanged. It remains as follows: Officers—J. F. Hackfeld, president; F. J. Lowrey, first vice-president; H. Focke, second vice-president; Geo. Rodiek, treasurer; J. F. C. Hagens, secretary; A. Haneberg, auditor. Board of Directors—J. A. McCandless, W. F. Dillingham, P. Muhlenhoff, Paul R. Isenberg. Ex-Officio—J. F. Hackfeld, F. J. Lowrey, H. Focke, Geo. Rodiek, J. F. C. Hagens.

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pumped water to irrigate the plantations.

Add 3800 Acres To Fields.

The pumped water will, however, be used only for the low-lying plantations, the tunnel water being used for the higher elevations. Approximately 3800 acres of land lying above the old fields will be added to the arable portion.

Underground water was encountered during the digging in much greater quantities than had been expected, and as the bore continued large siphons had to be installed to keep the water from driving out the workers. On June 26, 1914, when the north side tunnel had reached a point about 1700 feet from the surface, the water had increased to approximately 40,000 gallons a day, and the work had to be stopped on account of the heavy flow.

November 1914 saw the big supply beginning to decrease, this decrease continuing until the latter part of November of the following year, when the flow reached about 8,000,000 gallons daily. This flow measured about the same until January 26, 1916, when the last measurement was made. Scarce At South End.

Water was scarce in the south end of the tunnel until March, 1915, when the workers were about 10,000 feet in from the portal. On July 20 the maximum discharge was reached, about 17,000,000 a day; the flow gradually lessening to about 4,000,000 gallons daily toward the middle of last December.

Mr. Larrison thinks that little if any water within the main tunnel is to be expected in addition to the flow of from 6,000,000 to 8,000,000 gallons daily, which appeared as the Waialoha springs.

Flows increased and decreased as various impervious dikes were reached when the big tunnel was being put through.

Measurements taken from the hydrographic office since the beginning of the project show the following results:

Table with 2 columns: Date, Flow (gallons). Values range from 1913, 16,000,000 to 1915, 29,000,000.

Contributions to the \$500,000 fund being raised by the Boys' Club Association amount to 95,193.

Table with 2 columns: Date, Flow (gallons). Values range from 1915, 28,000,000 to 1916, 3,500,000.

From the south portal, Waiawa, the following measurements were taken: April 21, 1915, 13,000,000; July 22, 15,000,000; September 4, 11,000,000; September 4, 12,000,000; October 2, 10,000,000; October 9, 9,100,000; October 9, 8,200,000; November 7, 6,100,000; December 11, 4,300,000.

The length of the tunnel is 14,567 feet. The north portal has an elevation above sea level of 750 feet, and the south portal of 725 feet, the grade being about two feet every thousand feet.

The width of the tunnel at the bottom is seven feet, the maximum depth of water is five feet, and the surface width is eight feet. The maximum capacity is 125,000,000 gallons daily.

Of the north side tunnels the total length is 24,621 feet, the grades being the same as in the main tunnel. Grades are less in the south side tunnels, being 1.3 feet for every 1000 feet, but the cross sections are the same as in the main tunnel. The total length of the south side tunnels is 19,211 feet, of open ditches there are 18,580 feet, and of inverted siphons about 4000 feet.

January, 1913, saw the beginning of the project, and it is expected that water will be turned into the completed tunnel about the first of next May. The two ends came together on December 22, 1915. The entire cost is estimated at \$2,300,000.

ARMY NOTES

In a recent order it is stated the president has accepted the resignation of Lieut Raymond Morris, 1st Infantry.

Capt. Leo C. Mudd, recently ordered to the mainland, has been assigned to duty at the Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco. He will leave on the next transport.

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Waikiki Home for Sale

Finest bathing spot only 400 feet away. Near Seaside Hotel

Fine home in the midst of almost an acre of lawns and ornamental trees and shrubs.

Six-room house, bungalow type, with built-in buffets, beamed ceilings, hardwood floors, garage, servants' quarters, and all city conveniences.

Screens throughout.

Price \$12,000 Phone 3477

TRENT TRUST CO. LTD.

Napkin Rings in sterling from \$1.50 upwards. VIEIRA JEWELRY CO., Ltd. 113 Hotel Street

WAIALOA EXPECTED TO AVERAGE FORTY MILLION GALLONS DAILY

Divert Surface Water From Four Valleys; Company's Officers Named Today

That the Waialoha water project will divert in surface water an average low water flow of at least 30,000,000 gallons daily, and that average yearly flow will be between 40,000,000 and 50,000,000 gallons daily, with frequent flood run-offs of more than the capacity of the project, which is 125,000,000 gallons daily, is the belief of George K. Larrison, federal hydrographer. Water from four valleys will be

turned into the tunnel by the Waialoha project. Waialoha, Waiuanu, Waikane and Kahana, all at an elevation of approximately 750 or 800 feet. The Kahana stream has probably the greatest low water flow of any on that side of the island.

Rainfall is estimated at about twice as hard on the windward cliffs of these valleys as on the leeward cliffs, but the percentage of run-off on the windward side is also much higher compared with the rainfall, owing to the surface and geologic makeup of these slopes.

Water carried through the Waialoha tunnel and down to the arid lands at the mountain bases will be used with

Lyman Lots

Six very desirable house lots, King and Young Streets, near Punahou Street. Will be sold on very liberal terms.

Guardian Trust Co., Ltd. Stangenwald Building

Furnished

Table with 2 columns: Address, Price. Values range from 3555 Waiakoa Road (\$32.50) to Palolo Road (\$40.00).

Unfurnished

Table with 2 columns: Address, Price. Values range from 14 Mendocina Tract (\$20.00) to 2027 Kalakaua Ave. (\$12.00).

Kaimuki Acreage

Tract of ten acres. Over half has been under cultivation. Soil is deep and of excellent quality. Only 25 feet to water in abundance. Capital place for a real poultry ranch. \$350.00 per acre, half cash, balance easy at 7 per cent.

Guardian Trust Co., Ltd. Phone 1208