

'NEW BELGIUM' IS PROPHECY MADE BY CHANCELLOR

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and will solve it. History will not admit that things will ever become what they were before and after such earthquakes. "After the war there must be a new Belgium. The former Poland has been left by the Russian police against the so-called Tshinownik, who, when the retreat was on, still black mailed the population and even by the burning and looting by Cossacks. Even the members of the Duma frankly admitted that Tshinownik cannot return to the place where Germans, Austrians and Poles have honestly labored in the interest of this unfortunate band. "Mr. Asquith also mentions the principle of nationalities. If he puts himself in the position of this unquarred and unquarrelsome adversary, can he really suppose that Germany ever shall on her own free will deliver into the hands of reactionary Russia the nations between the Baltic and the Volhynian swamps, who were freed by her own hand and that of her allies? No matter whether they are Poles or Lithuanians or Balts or Livonians!"

THE CASE OF BELGIUM

The Chancellor then stated the lines of conduct in the case of Belgium. He said:

"We must create real guarantee that Belgium never shall be a Franco-English vassal, never shall be used as a military and economic fortification against Germany. Also in this respect things cannot be what they were before. Also, here Germany cannot sacrifice the suppressed Flemish race, but must assure for them the sound evolution which corresponds to their rich natural gifts, which evolution is based on their mother tongue and follows their national character. "We want neighbors that do not form coalitions against us, but with whom we collaborate and who collaborate with us to our mutual advantage. The remembrance of war shall still echo in sadly-cried Belgium, but we shall never allow that this shall be a new source of wars. We shall not allow it in the mutual interest."

GERMANY'S PLAN FOR EUROPE

The Chancellor then outlined what Germany wishes Europe to be in the future. He said: "We shall create that which will arise from this crisis, the severest of all in history. This new Europe in many respects cannot resemble the past. The blood which has been shed will never be repaid, and the wealth which has been destroyed can but slowly be replaced, but however this Europe may be, it must be for the nations that inhabit it a land of peaceful existence. The peace which still finish this war shall be a lasting peace. It must not be the germ of new wars but of all peaceful arrangements of European questions."

The Chancellor then pointed out that England wishes an end of war after peace, but that she then wants to continue the commercial war with double violence.

"First," he said, "she endeavors to destroy our military and then our economic policy. Everywhere there is brutal destruction and annihilation and impious will, in unbounded lust of domination to cripple a nation of 70,000,000 people as to colonial questions. The Chancellor quoted Bismarck's word that "the fate of colonies is decided on the Continent." The Chancellor further pointed out that Germany's enemies are now inventing new formulas in order to maintain the seal of illusion, hatred and deception of the people which blind them.

GERMANY THREATENED.

"Of all nations in the war," he said, "only Germany has been threatened by the enemy and their responsible representatives with annihilation, with the partition of her realm into portions, with the destruction of her essential political and economic forces, no matter whether they call them the Prussian character, or militarism, or barbarism.

"The forces which before the war bound together the anti-German coalition were the lust of conquerors, the lust of revenge, and jealousy of German competition in the world-markets. During the war they remained powerful with the governments of our enemies, in spite of all defeats. This is still the object and aim of the war, alike in St. Petersburg, Paris and London. To this we oppose the statement that Germany in this war had only one aim, that is to defend herself, to maintain her existence, to hold the enemies back from our frontiers and, whenever their lust for destruction had shown itself, to drive them back as quickly as possible.

DENIES WAR DESIRED.

"We did not want this war; we felt no desire to change our frontiers;

when the war began it was against our will. We threatened no nation with the annihilation of her existence or with the destruction of her national life.

The Chancellor then pointed out the roots of Germany's present strength. He said:

"And what gives this force to conquer and rise above the difficulties caused at home by the interruption of our overseas trade and with a front against numerically superior enemies? Who can readily believe that greed of land inspires our columns at Verdun and makes them accomplish every day new deeds of heroism? Or shall the nation which has given to the world so many valuable intellectual and useful gifts during 44 years, which liked peace more than all others—shall this nation overnight be changed into barbarians and Hunz?"

"No, gentlemen, these are the inventions of evil consequence of those who are guilty of the war, and now fearing for their power and influence in their own countries."

ATTITUDE TOWARD AMERICA.

"The last offering of the campaign of calumny directed against us is the report that we, after the end of this war, shall rush against the American continent, shall attempt to conquer Canada as the first province.

"This is the silliest of all the imputations invented against us, and equally silly are the reports that we contemplate the acquisition of any territory on American soil, or in Brazil or any American country whatsoever.

"We fight for our existence and our future. It is for Germany and not for any space in a foreign country that Germany's sons are bleeding and dying on the battlefields. Everybody among us knows this, and that makes our hearts and nerves so strong.

"This moral force strengthens our will not only to weather the storm but also for the final victory."

EMPEROR CLAIMS VICTORY.

The Chancellor ended his speech with a personal reminiscence.

"When I was the last time at our headquarters," he said, "I stood with the emperor in the place where I had accompanied him one year ago. The emperor remembered this and pointed it out, deeply moved at the enormous changes that had taken place since that time.

"Then the Russians were on the ridge of the Carpathians. At Gorlice we had just begun to break through the enemy's lines, and Hindenburg's powerful offensive had just commenced.

Now we are deep in Russia.

"The English and French then were attacking Gallipoli and hoped to fire the Balkans against us. Now the Bulgarians stand firmly on our side.

"Then we were engaged in a defensive campaign in the Champagne district, and now at the emperor's words, cannons resound from our Verdun battle.

"Deep gratitude toward God, toward the army, toward the nation filled the emperor's heart."

With these words the Chancellor concluded his general approval and enthusiasm.

VITAL STATISTICS

BORN.

- TANAKA—In Honolulu, March 29, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. Shigeno Tanaka of Christley lane, off Fort street, a son—Shigeo.
YUEN—In Honolulu, March 27, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. Yuen Chee Wan of Kukui street, near River, a daughter—Kiam Yai.
NEVES—In Honolulu, March 26, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. Bernard F. Neves of 818 Cedar street, a son.
WONG—In Honolulu, March 24, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. Wong Tong of Kapaeha road, a son.
TSUKUDA—In Honolulu, February 25, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. Sosuke Tsukuda of 2080 Metcalf street, a son—Hiroshi.
NOTTAGE—At Honolulu, April 6, to Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Nottage, a daughter.

MARRIED.

FERRERA-BENNETT—In Honolulu, April 5, 1916, Manuel V. Ferrera and Miss Charlotte Y. Bennett, Rev. Father P. Valentin, curate of the Church of St. Augustine by the Sea, Waikiki, officiating; witnesses—Dr. Henry N. Kerns and Miss Alice Beerman.

DIED.

KEOUA—In the Lunaliho Home, Honolulu, April 5, 1916, Mrs. Kaimu Keoua, formerly of Palama, widow, native of Kona, Hawaii, 61 years old. Buried yesterday in the Makiki cemetery.

Treasury Department officials estimated that the income tax collection in the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, will be approximately \$100,000,000.

MANY OBJECTIONS RAISED TO SPALDING LICENSE PROPOSAL; POINTS AGAINST IT ARE SUMMARIZED

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paid by the Licensees, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, doth hereby grant unto the Licensees a license to take possession of and hold, in accordance with the terms and provisions of this license, the several streams or water courses or any of them, belonging to the territory of Hawaii and arising or flowing through or out of the government forest reserve lands between the north or northerly and easterly boundary of the Ahupuaa of Anahola and the south or southerly and westerly boundary of the Ahupuaa of ... subject to any and all present rights of others, and to confine or control the waters thereof, or any of them, by impounding or otherwise, and to distribute the same or any part or parts thereof, as herein provided, for the term of twenty (20) years from the date hereof, unless this license shall be sooner determined and ended by mutual consent or by release of the same, without claim, by the Licensees.

Sec. 2. The Licensees shall, upon the request of the Licensor, duly proceed to collect and conduct the water or waters aforesaid, or any part or parts thereof as may be required and agreed upon, from the said water courses or streams, or any of them, at point or points as may be required under agreed conditions and expenditures which are to be made by the Licensees, for the account and benefit of the said Licensor, in their character of Agents as herein provided. These expenditures and all advances, charges, or expenses so paid by the Licensees, shall bear interest at the rate of ... percentum per annum and be a first charge or lien upon the revenues or collections to be made or received from sales or deliveries of the water or waters aforesaid, or any of them, and which shall or may be collected by the Licensees or their Agents as herein provided for. But no charges or claims are to be held against the Licensor if the Licensees elect to determine this indenture by release of said license. The regulations and rates at and for which the said waters may be sold and delivered, as aforesaid, may and shall be fixed by the Licensees only with approval of the Licensor when advances are due and unpaid; but until so changed, the charges made by Licensees or their proper representatives shall be as follows:

1. For single deliveries, at the time or times agreed upon, between the hours of 6 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. on working or week days, and delivered, measured and received at and through measuring weirs, pipes, valves, or meters placed by the Licensees at point or points agreed upon, and at which point or points the responsibility of the said Licensees shall end, the prices to be charged shall be as follows: For each delivery of not over 100,000 gal. .... \$0.50 For over 100,000 gal. .... \$0.75 For over 200,000 gal. .... \$1.00 For over 300,000 gal. .... \$1.25 For over 400,000 gal. .... \$1.50 For over 500,000 gal. .... \$2.00 For over 750,000 gal. .... \$2.50 For over 1,000,000 gal. .... \$3.00 For over 1,500,000 gal. .... \$4.00 For over 2,500,000 gal. .... \$5.00 For over 5,000,000 gal. .... \$7.50 For over 10,000,000 gal. .... \$12.50 For over 20,000,000 gal. .... \$20.00 For over 30,000,000 gal. .... \$25.00

Time contracts may be made from one (1) to six (6) months, daily supplies as above, with discount of one (1) per cent; for from six (6) to twelve (12) months with discount of nine (9) per cent; for twelve (12) months or more, with discount of fifteen (15) per cent.

4. It is hereby agreed that the Licensor, or the successors in office, may alter or amend the above rates so long as the Licensees or their successors shall be properly protected in their security for repayment of advances made or to be made, charges and interest due or becoming due, but not otherwise without the consent and agreement of the Licensees or their successors.

5. The Licensees, or their proper Agent, shall and may bargain and agree with homesteaders and others for the delivery as aforesaid, of any part or portion of said water or waters, at the rate or rates so determined upon, for any time or term during the life of this license, and an account shall be kept by the Licensees of all payments received by them, or their proper Agents, for or on account of such delivery or deliveries of said water or waters, the sum total of which, after deducting advances and

interest, charges and expenses that may be due and unpaid, shall be promptly and duly paid over to the Licensor, or his successor in office, without commission, rebate or charge save as aforesaid.

6. The list of this indenture, being the proper aid and assistance of the government to the parties or persons known as homesteaders, holding lands from the government under the laws regulating homesteads which may require water for the production of crops, as well as facilities for the transportation of crops and supplies, it is further agreed by and between the parties hereto that all reservoirs or dams, water ditches, pipe lines, tunnels, flumes or other contributions within the limits heretofore named and described, and being the property of or belonging to the said government, or that may become the property of the government by reason of reversion, or otherwise, during the life of this license, shall be and are hereby declared to be of and a part of the property, real, personal or mixed, hereby set over and placed in the charge of the said Licensees for and during the time or life of this license, but without ownership, title or responsibility for payment, rental, or taxation, save as described and set forth herein.

7. And in order to still further provide for the transportation of the said crop or crops of the said homesteaders and others, and for other good and sufficient reasons, it is hereby further agreed by and between the parties hereto that in consideration of the agreement on the part of said Licensees to construct and operate a railway from a wharf or landing place in Anahola Bay, being a part and portion of the said Ahupuaa of Anahola and belonging to the government, and running through the land or lands, aforesaid, to ... on the said island of Kauai, the said Licensor, in further consideration of one dollar to it paid, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, doth hereby grant unto the said Licensees a license to take possession of and to hold and use, subject only to the existing rights of others, any and all railways, railway tracks, switches, turnouts, crossings, culverts, railway bridges, cattle guards or accessories of or belonging to any and all railways or railway lines being upon the government land or lands within the boundaries heretofore named, and belonging to the government or that may become the property of the government, by reversion or otherwise, for or during the term or life of this indenture, as well as a license and right to take possession of and to hold and use any land or lands in quantities or strips not exceeding one hundred (100) feet wide, belonging to said government and situated within said boundaries, subject only to existing rights of others, as may be desired or be found necessary for rights of way or other railway purposes, at and for or during the time or life of this indenture, but without ownership, title or responsibility for payment, rental or taxation, save as described and set forth herein.

8. It is hereby agreed by the parties hereto that the rights and privileges, as well as responsibilities, given to and accepted by the Licensees herein named shall extend to and include their successors who may be named and appointed as follows: At the will and pleasure of any one (1) of said named Licensees, he the said Licensee may name to the said Licensor a successor; or, upon the death or change of residence, or absence for over twelve (12) months, of any Licensee without having so named a successor to the said Licensor, the balance of the Licensees may name a successor or successors to the said Licensor, and he, the said Licensor, shall and will approve the change without delay in order that the duties of the said Licensees may not be interfered with.

9. It is further agreed by and between the parties hereto that there shall always be an even number of Licensees, and that where a division of interest, sentiment or opinion may and shall prevent agreement upon any question or matter concerning the rights, duties or business of the license hereby granted, decision shall be under the control of the Licensee, or the successors to the said Licensor, as being the person most likely to have the greatest interest and best judgment therein.

10. It is hereby agreed and understood, by and between the parties hereto, that in all and every matter and thing, and in each and every license, right or privilege granted by the Licensor to the Licensees, the said Licensees are to be and shall be considered as the Agents of the Licensor and be only responsible financially to the said Licensor for moneys received, less advances and interest, expenses and charges paid out and due as herein provided, and that where any money or revenue is or may be received as account of or for the use of any water

or property belonging to the said Licensor, as representative of the government, or to the government itself, no salary, commission, rebate or profit to the Licensees shall or may be charged; but any and all costs, interest upon advances, or moneys paid out, charges and expenses, including salaries to employees, labor and incidental expenses shall and may be charged and deducted from the gross receipts, so to be received as aforesaid, before payments are to be considered due or be paid to the Licensor.

11. It is agreed by and between the parties hereto that any lands, railways, water ditches, reservoirs, flumes, tunnels, accessories, rights, privileges, matters or things beneficial that may be made use of by said Licensees, but belonging to other persons, parties or companies and not purchased, leased or paid for, shall and may be allowed to be fully and freely used by such owners, in connection with the government property forming a continuous line or system, without cost.

12. Rates and regulations for the use and governance of such government railway or railway may be made, only with the approval of the Licensees, by the Licensor when and while the said Licensees are or may be responsible for money paid or to be paid and costs upon same; and no rule or rate shall be made to the detriment of the Licensees, while any such moneys, advances, costs or interests may remain unpaid.

DECLARED GROSSLY UNFAIR.

Both by Kauai homesteaders and Lihue plantation interests this proposal by Col. Spalding is declared to be outrageously unfair. Some of the points made against it are as follows: The license provides that the Licensees may proceed to collect and conduct water and make expenditures for that purpose. This is under Section 2. The same section, taken in conjunction with the general provisions, allows expenditures, advances and other charges made by the licensee (the Maize Sugar Company interests) supposedly for the benefit of the territory and to its account, the licensee apparently being made the sole agent of the territory. But these amounts paid out by the licensee are made a first lien or charge upon the revenues or collections realized from the sale or delivery of the water.

This provision, it is charged, allows the licensee to sell and handle all the water accounts and apply the money thus realized to the payment of the amounts said licensee has expended.

No Voice by Homesteaders. And as a general objection, it is alleged that the license puts the homesteaders at the mercy of the licensee; that no voice is given the homesteader in the distribution of the water; that there is no provision whereby a homesteader may make complaint or secure redress against what he may deem an injustice in the handling of the water, once the license has been completed and the licensee becomes the territory's agent.

Though mention is made of possible amendment of rates, this apparently is under the control of the licensee, as it has the right under Section 2 and Section 4 to determine rates according to its financial relations with the individual water consumers. The schedule of rates as proposed in the license it is claimed, is grossly unfair to the small consumer. Working out the rates as set forth the following figures show what is declared to be the "joker:"

FIRE-PROOF STORAGE WE STORE EVERYTHING. JAMES H. LOVE CITY TRANSFER COMPANY PHONE 1281

EAT LOVE'S RAISIN BREAD Made By LOVE'S BISCUIT AND BREAD CO.

This Hot Weather Eat Plenty of Velvet Ice Cream Made from Fresh Island Cream—Delivered to Your Door PHONES 1542 and 4676 Honolulu Dairymen's Association

Some "investments" offer little chance of the investor getting his money back. Even with legitimate investments it is often hard to get your money back quickly. Industry, frugality, and economy, represented by a savings account, are qualities which any one may acquire and which will pay big dividends in the future—financially, morally, and socially. Start your account with us TODAY!

Bishop & Company, Savings Department.

PHONE 2295 REACHES Hustace-Peck Co., Ltd. ALL KINDS OF ROCK AND SAND FOR CONCRETE WORK. FIREWOOD AND COAL. 83 QUEEN STREET P. O. BOX 212

100,000 gallons a day took water for 25 days, a maximum of 2,500,000 gallons. He would pay \$12.50, while the big consumer, presumably the plantation, which took 2,500,000 gallons a day would pay only \$5. The consumer using 100,000 gallons a day for 300 days, or 30,000,000 gallons, would pay \$150, but the big consumer for the same amount would pay only \$25. (Continued on page three)

---for of course they won't lay well, or become nice and plump to sell, unless they are FED properly---and it's in the matter of the proper diet for hens and chickens, that the California Feed Co., Ltd., is best able to advise you. Ask them!

Tomorrow is Star-Bulletin Day at the Liberty Theater SCHOOL CHILDREN FREE!

Clip coupon from Liberty Theater advertisement on page 7, it will entitle any boy or girl in Honolulu to attend one of the finest, most interesting moving picture programs ever presented in this city