

# NEWSPAPERS FORCED BY SHORTAGE OF PAPER TO CUT DOWN EDITIONS

Size of Issues Must Be Curtailed Because of Famine in Market

Faced by a serious shortage in news paper, newspapers throughout the United States are being forced to reduce the size of their editions. So far the Honolulu papers have kept up their usual number of pages but the supply situation is not bright.

Government hearings have taken place upon charges of a monopoly by paper manufacturers or pulp mills, and in some of the larger cities the newspaper publishers by agreement have generally curtailed the size of their papers.

In New York one great daily has inaugurated a system of cutting out 10 pages every seven days, while another has dropped an eight-page Sunday section.

The following despatch from Philadelphia shows the situation there:

**PHILADELPHIA.**—As a result of a series of meetings of the newspaper publishers of Philadelphia, called to consider the serious situation confronting them caused by what are practically famine conditions in the news print paper market, the following agreement was unanimously reached:

"All daily, evening and Sunday newspapers will immediately reduce

the size of their issues to the extent of a total in excess of 50 pages weekly. That, beginning September 1 next, the accepting from wholesale purchasers of unsold copies of all morning, evening and Sunday newspapers will be discontinued. Heretofore this privilege has been granted to newsboys, news agents, newsstands and carriers.

"At this meeting, facts and figures were submitted showing that the mills have been unable to supply the enormous increased demand for white paper. Not only have the mills been unable to lay in a reserve stock during the summer months, as in former years, but they are at the present time below their normal supply.

"So serious has the situation become that it was pointed out that, unless drastic reduction of consumption was enforced, some newspapers throughout the country would be confronted with possible suspension of publication. Many prominent dailies throughout the state of Pennsylvania have notified the Philadelphia publishers that they will follow their lead in reduction in size of output and in cutting off returns of unsold copies.

"The newspapers party in the foregoing and which constitute the local press of recognized circulation are the following: Evening Ledger, Public Ledger, Evening Bulletin, Evening Telegraph, North American, Philadelphia Inquirer, Record and Press."

# RULING OF COURT ON FRONTAGE TAX LAW HOLDS VALID

(Continued from Page 9.)

draining and curbing a highway, other than a main artery of traffic, perhaps, will not exceed the special benefits conferred upon the lands abutting on or adjacent to the street or streets to be improved. We believe that the statute, taken as a whole, is well within the requirements laid down by the authorities as being applicable in this class of cases and to this kind of statute.

"We are of the opinion that the statute does not contravene either provision of the Fifth Amendment. Organic Act Not Conflicting.

"It is contended that the statute is in conflict with section 55 of the Organic Act of this territory in that it provides for the incurring of indebtedness and issuance of bonds for public improvements by a municipal subdivision of the territory without the approval of the president of the United States contrary to the prohibitions on that regard therein contained.

"The argument is that the bonds authorized to be issued by the statute are bonds of the city and county of Honolulu; that on being issued they would constitute indebtedness of the municipality; and that such bonds may not be issued, nor such indebtedness incurred, in view of section 55 of the Organic Act, without the approval of the president, and it is not intended to obtain such approval as to the indebtedness and bonds in question, nor does the statute require it. Bonds issued under the statute would be nominally the bonds of the municipality, but it does not follow that they must, in order to be valid, be approved by the president.

"The approval required by the Organic Act is to indebtedness incurred or loans made by the municipality, and to the issuance of any bond or other instrument of any such indebtedness. If, therefore, the indebtedness proposed would not be that of the municipality the bonds to be issued as evidence of that indebtedness would not require the approval of the president though, in form, they would be the bonds of the municipality. The courts have repeatedly held that the issuance of bonds or certificates payable only out of a specific fund raised by a special tax for public improvements does not constitute municipal indebtedness within the meaning of constitutional limitations upon such indebtedness.

"In the case at bar it is clear that the municipality is not attempting to borrow money, and it will not be driven to the necessity of making a loan unless in the event of the non-payment of assessments and the purchase of land within the improvement district it shall be without funds to pay therefor. What, if that situation should arise, would be the liability of the municipality, and what rights, if any, a taxpayer could assert need not be inquired into at this time. We are of the opinion that in proceeding under the statute the city and county of Honolulu will not be incurring any indebtedness or making a loan or a bond issue within the purview of the Organic Act.

**Regularity of Proceedings.**  
"The plaintiff contends that in order that bonds issued under the statute may be valid every step required by the statute must have been taken strictly as directed, whereas the agreed facts in this case show that the contract and bond were not executed by the contractor within ten days from the date of the warding of the contract as required by section 1738.

"The abandonment of the contract by the successful bidder would merely have required another advertisement for tenders, resulting, perhaps, in an increase in the amount of the assessment. The taxpayers were not injured by the signing of the contract after ten days had passed.

"We think that the provision is one for the benefit of the city and county, and that the board of supervisors acted within its rights in extending, in good faith, the time for the execution of the contract and bond. As all the requirements of the statute and ordinance essential to the validity of the proposed bonds had been complied with, we think a recital to that effect on the face of the bonds would be in no way improper.

"A judgment denying the injunction prayed for may be entered."

## SOLDIERS FIGHT MIDNIGHT BLAZE AND WIN PRAISE

(Continued from Page 9.)

the soldiers had the situation well in hand. Calm Weather Helps.

"If there had been a strong wind we might have had a terrible conflagration," says Blaisdell, "but happily the night was very calm and the flames went straight up."

Motorcycle policemen doing duty on Kalakaua avenue went to the fire instantly to assist the soldiers in keeping back the hundreds of people and scores of automobiles that had dashed to the scene.

Lieut. William W. Hicks of Fort De Russy is fire marshal at the post and was the first military officer at the blaze. The De Russy pumping engine and hose followed closely. Hicks had just returned from the Fort Ruger night firing and had not yet retired. Today he is proud of the thorough work done by all the De Russy soldiers.

At no time was it possible for the fire-fighters to extinguish the flames in the cutter home and their work was chiefly to hold them in check. Neighboring houses were sprayed with the hose to keep the fire from spreading.

Try browned bread crumbs and cream for a breakfast food.

# INGENUITY IS DIRECTED TOWARD PASSING GOODS THROUGH CENSORS

Confiscated Goods Collection Becomes Interesting Museum of Curiosities

LONDON, Eng.—The most interesting museum in London is not open to the general public. It is the museum of the censor and contains a collection of most curious exhibits which represent attempts that have been made to evade the British naval blockade since the outbreak of the war.

Most of these exhibits come from the United States, where thousands of people of German extraction have despatched all sorts of useful things to friends and relatives in the Fatherland. Many of the exhibits indicate the pains and ingenuity of the senders; in some instances they made a pound of lard look like a copy of the morning paper or a packet of pure rubber like a bundle of narcissus bulbs.

A side of bacon weighing 40 pounds is mute evidence of the attempt made by a St. Louis man to assuage the hunger of some friends or relatives in what was undoubtedly his former home town. In his anxiety to get the bacon to Germany this man sent it by first-class mail and attached stamps to the bacon itself to the value of nearly \$5.

There are many other instances in which the stamps on the package by far exceed the value of the contents. Many parcels have duplicate covers. They are addressed to someone in a neutral country whose business it is to pull off one cover and repeat them to the German or Austrian address revealed below.

An enterprising Buffalo man sent a large number of letters, each containing a sheet of pure rubber. Rubber has been a scarce commodity in Germany for more than a year and efforts have repeatedly been made to get through the blockade all sorts of these articles. Once in Germany the rubber would be sent to a central depot where it ultimately would have emerged as rubber tires.

This censor's museum contains huge bundles of newspapers or what appeared at first glance to be newspapers. Closer inspection reveals that the neatly rolled ends are but cleverly made plugs of paper and wood. When one of these plugs is pulled out there is uncovered a long sausage-shaped bag of calico containing anything from sliced ham to Para rubber, from rice to tobacco.

Two iron crosses are not the least interesting of the exhibits. They are the original articles and were being sent from Germany to a child in the United States. The consignor was the maker of the crosses, the head of the firm that supplies them to the German government, and in an ac-

companying letter he suggests that the recipients wear them.

Shoes are the most numerous of the exhibits and most of these come from the United States.

In several cases they are wrapped carefully in a piece of the best sole leather.

All these things, neatly laid out and ticketed, are merely samples of large contraband cargoes that have found their way into the hands of the British authorities. They are not confiscated, but will some day get to their proper destinations, only at present the British government has "interned" them.

# VACATION WORK AND PLAYGROUND HELP TO BE SEEN

Honolulu fathers and mothers and anyone else, for that matter, will have an excellent opportunity Saturday afternoon to see and understand just what a vacation school and a summer playground is and what it means to otherwise street-restricted children. From 3 to 4 the Kaulani playground boys and girls will entertain around the school under the direction of Mrs. Mary F. Moore, director of the playground work.

The topical part of Saturday's program includes a speech by Mayor John Lane and music from the Hawaiian band, and it is hoped that Queen Liliuokalani, who has been invited, will be able to attend, but the big sight of the day will be hundreds of young folks in playground attire, utilizing simultaneously every recreational device in the Kaulani confines.

Mrs. Moore has the able assistance of Mrs. F. W. Macfarlane and Mrs. P. L. Weaver in arranging the week-end affair. It marks a formal close of the eight-week vacation school which has proved a successful experiment to the College Club which took up the work on trial for the first time this year. There will be one more week of play on the grounds, however, after Saturday.

Samuel W. Robley and Charles A. Pease of the Y. M. C. A., who have conducted the athletic work during the summer, and a delegation of Boy Scouts promised by Scoutmaster Harry Hayward will be present Saturday.

John Kenney of Central Falls, R. I., was drowned while swimming in Scott Pond, Saylesville.

To non-users

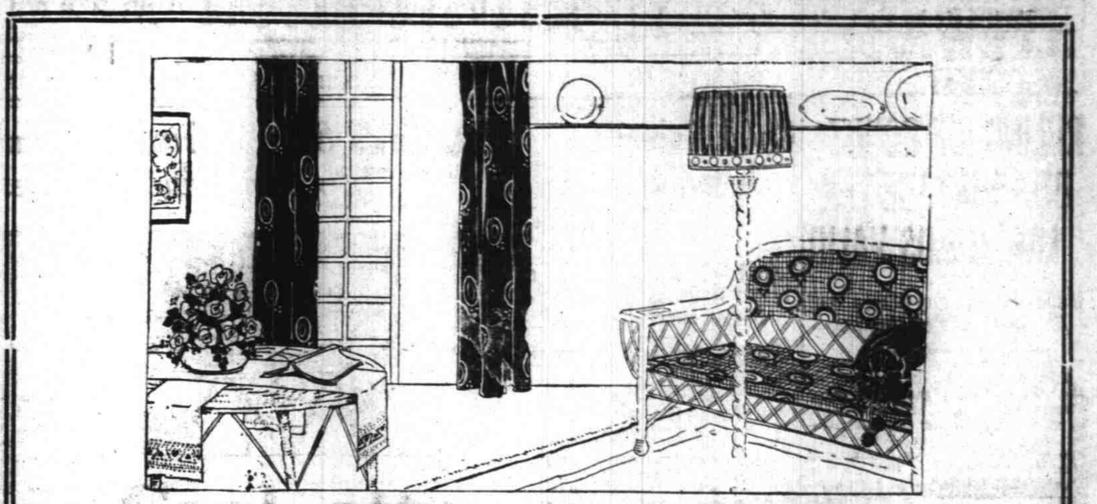
POSSIBLY you do not believe a dentifrice can be efficient and still be delicious in flavour. That may be why YOU do not use



**COLGATE'S RIBBON DENTAL CREAM**

To satisfy yourself, purchase a tube of this delicious dentifrice, which IS efficient. Use it twice a day, and see how thoroughly it cleanses and polishes—how wholesome it leaves the mouth.

Try browned bread crumbs and cream for a breakfast food.



## Cool, attractive Willow and Reed Furniture

A practical exhibit of the very best designs in this sensible furniture is in the window this week. Many other pieces are shown on the floor.

Willow ware	Reed ware
Chairs \$8.00 to \$16.50	Chairs, \$7.00 to \$35.00
Rockers, \$10.00 to \$18.00	Rockers, \$8.00 to \$35.00
Tables, \$11.00 to \$20.00	Settees, \$25.00 to \$40.00
Book Stands, \$13.50 to \$24.00	Davenport, \$50.00 to \$65.00
Plant Stands, \$16.00	Tables, \$13.00 to \$45.00
Curates, \$6.00	Tea Wagons, \$20.00

**J. Hopp & Co. LIMITED**  
King Street Near Alakea

## HUNGARY MUST ERECT BARS TO STOP EMIGRANTS

BUDAPEST, Hungary. — Hungary, probably more than any European nation, will have to erect restrictive barriers against the emigration of its inhabitants to America after the war in the opinion of Dr. Gustav Gratz, member of parliament and director of the Hungarian Manufacturers' Association. At the same time if the United States hopes entirely to escape from an inundation of so-called "cheap labor" it must cooperate and itself put up barriers which shall help to keep out the thousands who, he believes, will want and try to forsake their native country and its heavy problems.

Dr. Gratz declares that he knows from personal investigation that the tendency to emigrate from agricultural Hungary will be in strong contrast to the tendency in industrial Austria and Germany to stay at home.

The cause for this tendency he explains is to be found in the fact that the agricultural worker will not be so fortunately situated after the war as the industrial man, especially as the worker in Germany and a great part of Austria probably will find plenty of work at wages high enough to offset the present and prospective high prices.

Yet, he believes, there will be some tendency on the part of the skilled laborer to go across to the new home. His hope that this is going to be prevented during a critical period in Europe lies not only in possible legislation here but in the repeated indications from America that she would like to check the number of emigrants coming to her.

## DUTCH ARMY OFFICER CLAIMS FATHERHOOD SUBMARINE SERVICE

THE HAGUE, Netherlands.—A retired Dutch army officer claims the fatherhood of the transatlantic submarine service recently inaugurated by

Has a very Creamy Lather as a result of scientific Soap-making. Does not waste.

# IMPERIAL PEROXIDE SOAP

PURE PURE

Each cake is wrapped to insure delivery to you in a sanitary condition and to retain its original delicate perfume.

Made in the cleanest most sanitary factory in the world.

FOR SALE AT ALL DRUG STORES

Imperial Peroxide is an antiseptic soap, made for Nursery, Toilet and general purposes. Has a most pleasing effect on delicate skin, besides making it healthy and clean.

## Japanese Silk Goods AND ORIENTAL NOVELTIES

**SAYEGUSA'S**

Phone 1522 Naniwa, near Hotel